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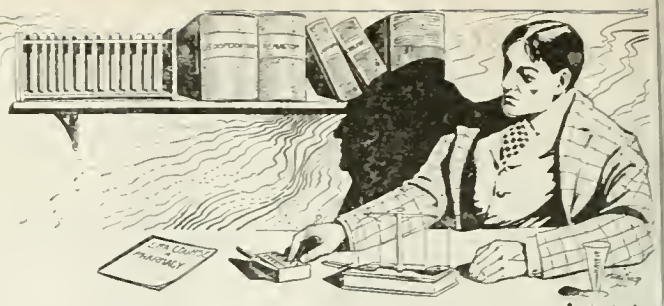

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HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

Did you ever see a price list of proprietary goods that suited you?

Any number of such price lists have been printed, but hardly any two of them are arranged alike, and, while it seems an easy matter, those who have tried it know that there are a great many questions to be considered.

For example, how would you list Paine's Celery Compound? Would you list it as

(A) Paine's Celery Compound,
(B) or Celery Compound, Paine's,
(C) or Compound, Paine's Celery.

We are under the impression that the first style (A) is the best, all things considered, particularly if there are a number of cross indexes inserted.

We would like to hear from our subscribers on this matter, as we are now at work upon our price list of proprietary goods for the next edition of the ERA BLUE BOOK, and we want to arrange it so that it will be most convenient to the majority of our subscribers.

By the way, our subscribers can assist us in making this price list of proprietary goods more complete if they will call our attention to any article which they fail to find in the last edition of the Blue Book.

Please let us hear from you, and kindly address your communication to

EDITOR, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHAT NEW YORK STATE WANTS.

The importance of the action taken last week by the New York State Pharmaceutical Association relative to higher education and professional requirements cannot be overestimated. The association has placed itself squarely, emphatically and unanimously on record as wanting graduation from a reputable college of pharmacy established by law as a pre-requisite to examination by the Board of Pharmacy of all applicants for registration as licensed pharmacists. It wants this requirement to be soon established.

New York is not the first State to take action of this particular nature, but it is the first to demand a measure to answer definitely the question, What is a reputable college of pharmacy? It proposes to have the regents determine what qualifications are to be required for entrance to the college, and, further, would place the college under some sort of State supervision which will guarantee the maintenance of the proper educational standard.

The significance of this step is at once apparent. It is the key to the whole problem. When, and not until the colleges are properly regulated, will the diploma be worth what it should be, and not until then is it possible or even desirable to insist on the diploma as a board of pharmacy examination pre-requisite. When the diploma shall represent always the same minimum quantity and quality of attainment, the difficulty vanishes.

The Empire State has done itself proud, and taken a very broad jump forward in professional advancement.

HERE'S LUCK.

The agony is over, and New York State has completed its new all-State Board of Pharmacy. The selection of the five members from the middle section of the State was a great surprise to that type of individuals who never can forsee the future signs of the times, but it was the logical result of existing conditions and sentiment. The old board, the old school, is superseded by the new school, young men imbued with the spirit of progress, with the college education idea, directly exemplifying the growth in the past few years of the belief that in a new order of things in education lies the success of the pharmacist of the future. The old board did well, the new must hustle to beat the record. Le roi est mort; Vive le roi.

ARRANGING FOR SHORTER HOURS.

Some one, presumably a drug clerk, though he is too bashful to sign his name, sends us some samples of cards intended to fill the requirements of stores in different localities where it is desired to comply with the new law in this city providing for the betterment of drug clerks conditions and hours. One of these cards is as follows:

THIS PHARMACY.
OPENS AT 7 A. M., CLOSES AT 9 P. M.
DAILY EXCEPTING
SATURDAYS.
OPENS 7 A. M., CLOSES 11 P. M.

NIGHT CALLS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION AT ANY HOUR FOR ANY THING.
NIGHT CHARGES INVARIABLY 25c., IN ADDITION TO DAY RATES.

The other cards submitted differ from the above merely in the hours of opening and closing. If the store is opened a half hour later in the morning, it closes a half hour later at night, but the total number of hours per day is the same. Our correspondent believes that by adopting such a schedule no extra clerks will be required, and by giving the clerks one full day off in each week, beside every other Sunday, and allowing each clerk one hour for meals at noon and night, the law would be entirely complied with, to the benefit of both clerks and employers. Regarding the innovation of charging 25 cents extra for night calls, he believes this would pay for the trouble and tend to discourage unnecessary night calls. The extra fee would go to the person who answered the call, be it the clerk or the proprietor. It would cost the public less than would be charged by a physician under the same circumstances.

There is a very positive desire in this city to observe the requirements of the new law, and many druggists are doing their best to put its provisions into effect. Conditions here are so varied, however, that the problem is by no means an easy one. The above suggestion seems to be a practical one, and is worthy of consideration.

THE EFFECTS OF DRUG HABITS.

We very frequently see in the newspapers alarmingly sensational accounts of the prevalence of drug habits among the people. Where there is much smoke there must be at least a little fire, and it is undeniable that these habits exist in startling degree. Legislation may be tried to lessen or remove the evil, but if past history goes for anything, it is to show that restrictive legislation is always a failure. No permanent, general good can be accomplished save through education of the public regarding the soul and body-destroying effects of the morphine, cocaine and other drug habits. So long as the people demand these drugs there will always be some one to furnish them, law or no law. We cannot have too stringent laws, however, but beyond them all let the people be told what will be the inevitable results of addiction to these habits.

In a paper recently read before the Kentucky Medical Association the writer spoke very strongly upon this subject. He said that the abuse of opium leads to reckless views of life, that they who use it have little remorse for crimes, that it engenders mendacity, dishonesty of speech and of action, weakening of religious responsibility, diminution in respect for age, law, authority and conjugal relations, laziness, self-indulgence, conceit, garrulousness, mischief-making, comparative imbecility and shrewdness in getting opiates for needs. The nervous system, alimentary tract, kidneys and liver lose their functions until the sufferer's life goes out. Cocain has the direst consequences, as those who use it earliest develop the paranoiac type of insanity and the effect persists for months after withdrawal. Opium is for pain and cocain to increase pleasures and stimulate failing energy. Doctors should try to stop the practice, and are culpable if they ingraft the habit; if the patient is given opium he should be kept in ignorance of its use, for when once well established, the habit is almost incurable. Smoking of opium is the least injurious form.

CANADIAN EXAMINATIONS.

It has often been asserted that the examinations in Canada and Great Britain of those wishing to enter upon the practice of pharmacy are more severe than the applicant for the same privilege in the United States undergoes. The examinations in England are, it must be admitted, much more difficult, but the system of instruction in England is almost entirely of the private enterprise nature, being thus much inferior to the college training in the United States. A comparison of the examination questions, however, shows very much in favor of the English candidates, they being obliged to have much more knowledge of mathematics and languages. When it comes to Canada, though, the difference in examination requirements is not very noticeable. In this issue we print a recent set of questions employed in the Major and Minor examinations at Montreal, and doubtless many in the States will be interested in looking them over. As a whole, these questions are by no means so severe as the majority of our State boards of pharmacy propound.

A NEW ESENTIAL OIL.—Perrier has described the oil obtained by distilling the green leaves and twigs of chrysanthemums, which he found yielded 0.16 per cent. (Bull. Soc. Chem.) It is a greenish oil with an odor of mint and chamomile, of sp. gr. 0.932, and refractive index 1.4931. It is very insoluble in alcohol and contains a stearoptene (probably one or more of the paraffin hydrocarbons), esters and aldehydes.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.
Please be brief and always sign your name.

THE GRADUATION PRE-REQUISITE.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: I have noticed recently in the Era some agitation in reference to graduation from a college of pharmacy being made a prerequisite to examination before the boards of pharmacy.

In considering this I would like to state that of course it is very natural for the pharmacist who is not a Ph. G. to dislike the idea very much of making the college of pharmacy diploma a prerequisite to the different State boards. He will immediately say that we are not in sympathy with the young man who is working hard to gain a knowledge of this noble profession and is not able to take a course so as to graduate, and who no doubt deserves worthy consideration, but we must in the first place consider the good of a theoretical as well as a practical pharmacist. There are a great many of the best men of our profession who have come up in this way, getting the practical side first, and have found it very necessary to graduate. Their desires were to come up to what should be the standard, which is a diploma from a reputable college of pharmacy.

It is, of course, very necessary that we should have reputable colleges, and to remedy this the pharmacists of the United States have got to look into the matter and see that all colleges of pharmacy are made reputable. To do this we will have to have a certain standard and so much probation when entering college. To show the injurious effect to pharmacists that have gone through college and to those who expect to graduate, and if from a reputable college have all branches of pharmacy taught them thoroughly. E. g. There are in nearly all cities of size certain places where a young man, and some little doctors who don't know enough medicine to pass an examination, can go to the men who are in charge and pay them the small sum of $10, thinking that they can learn it all in two months, the usual term. They will have given them by one of the men of this institution a number of questions which will be learned in this time, and the applicant will very probably pass the State Board. Now, whether the head of this cheap institution stands in with one or all of the board I don't know, but I do know of this kind of a place and have seen the applicant before the examining board. Now if the writer from Georgia and the one from Virginia will compare the course of two months with the two courses of nine months each and three years probation before entering college, I think that he can see very plainly where the good of a college of pharmacy comes in. I would like to see in the near future a law making a diploma from a reputable college of pharmacy a prerequisite to board examination.

McW. MILNER, Ph. G.

Atlanta, Ga.

INDEXING PATENT MEDICINES.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: I am of the opinion that proprietary goods should be listed as named, i. e.:

Paine's Celery Compound,
Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream,
Liquid Peptonoids, Arlington Chemical Co.'s,

and not under the names of manufacturers, as you have it in your Blue Book. In the above instance I had to look a long time before I could find the price of Liquid Peptonoids. I did not know the maker. When the name of the maker forms part of the name of the proprietary preparation, then and then only should it come first, as is the case with Paine's Celery Compound and Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream. Scott's Emulsion and Hood's Sarsaparilla I think should be listed under the head of Emulsions, Scott's, and Sarsaparillas, Hood's, etc.

A. L. MORGAN.

Camden, Ark.

Ophelia East Side, wanting some cologne, soliloquizes: "Ah me! Is it he loves me not, or loving me he hath not the price? Verily, man's affection and impecuniousness passeth woman's understanding."

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: A list of proprietary goods to suit everyone is an impossibility and I believe a list containing A. B and C would be the most serviceable in this day and age of "hustle."

ADAM B. HECKERMAN.

Port Royal, Pa.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—In regard to the arrangement of an index, I find equal use for one like "A" and for another like "C." I believe the only way to make one catalogue sufficient and complete is to combine all three.

Plymouth, Mass. LOUIS FINNEY.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: I think most of the trade look for articles listed as (B).

N. S. KIRK.

New York, N. Y.

NATIVE DRUGS.—The collection of native drug plants in the United States, considered from a purely financial standpoint, aside from medical and humanitarian aspects, involves the expenditure of millions of dollars annually. The commercial extermination of some of the most useful species is already threatened, and doubtless others would be found in the same condition were the facts known. The price of one native plant, ginseng, our exports of which average more than half a million dollars annually, has more than quadrupled in the past thirty years, so that its cultivation has now become profitable. It is clear from this and many similar cases that the native drug industry is capable of either decline or improvement, according to the way in which we handle it. The Pan-American Congress recently submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture a proposition to co-operate with that department of the Government in a technical and statistical investigation and classification of our native drug plants. By accepting this proposal the Department secures the cordial assistance and support of an influential association of learned physicians. The scheme will furnish a basis for the remunerative employment of much land and many people, and stimulate the great and growing trade in drugs between the countries of North America and South Africa. To this end the Secretary urges the appropriation of $10,000 to enable the Department to co-operate in the investigation.

Ointment Hydrogen Dioxide.

Hydrogen dioxide (2.15 per cent.)	20—40 grams.
Lanolin	20 grams.
Simple ointment	10 grams.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSAY OF DRUGS.*

By E. M. HOUGHTON, Ph. C., M. D.

Owing to the great interest manifested on the subject of the pharmacologic assay of drugs during the past year, it seems to me advisable to consider some of the fundamental principles underlying such practice, hoping thereby to call forth a free discussion on the question. We have come to believe more and more that with few exceptions substances produce specific pharmacologic action because of their chemical affinity for certain kinds of protoplasm. I employ the word "pharmacology" as meaning "the study of the changes induced in living organisms by the administration in a state of minute division of such unorganized substances as do not act merely as foods" (Cushny). Since the function of the various parts of the animal body depends upon the lability of the protoplasm of the cells composing them, we naturally infer that, when some other substance combines with this protoplasm the normal physiological processes will be altered. This supposition is strongly confirmed if we remember that when the brain is under the influence of caffeine, mental activity is quickened, the caffeine brain protoplasm being less stable than in the normal condition. Chloral produces the opposite action, thought becomes sluggish and sleep supervenes, the brain protoplasm having become more stable. If strong solutions of caffeine are applied to muscle fibres removed from the animal body, or if they be injected into the intact muscle of the living animal, rigor mortis results. According to Furth, the myogen is transformed into myogenfibrin. Less concentrated solutions increase the irritability of muscle and allow more work to be accomplished in a given time, hence the rational use of substances containing this principle.

Small doses of strychnine increase the reflex excitability of the central nervous system, larger doses may so excite the activity of the nerve cells that the slightest stimulation is followed by a tetanic convulsion. The larger the amount of drug administered the greater the deviation in the functional activity from the normal. Numerous other similar illustrations might be cited which determine this truth. The function of a given organ is altered in degree but not in kind when under the influence of a drug.

The reflex action of the nerve cells, in the normal condition or under the influence of strychnine remains a reflex act. "In other words, the action of drugs is quantitative and not qualitative, the activity of living matter may be changed, but the form which the activity assumes is unchangeable" (Cushny).

Every physican of large practice has come to recognize that the amount of drug prescribed determines the degree of reaction of his patient within certain limits, provided his remedies are uniformly active. There are often exceptions to this rule, but they can usually be satisfactorily explained if sufficient attention is given to the details obtaining in a given case. The physician applies drugs for therapeutic purposes, consequently it should be remembered that the most important cause for variation in his results is due to the differences in the disease process or processes present in individual patients. The toxins produced by bacteria in an infectious disease may be much more poisonous in one case than in another, as has been thoroughly proven by animal experimentation.

Idiosyncrasy is another important factor to be considered, but this is often the result of some anatomical or physiological variation, a knowledge of which we are not usually able to obtain without considerable trouble.

Individual susceptibility depending upon variations in race, sex, climatic conditions, environments, etc., likewise is of much importance.

All these influences must be and are remembered by the successful physician, and all must be remembered by the pharmacologist. The pharmacologist, however, deals with the influences of drugs upon healthy animals, and can vary the conditions of his experiments at will, and by appropriate methods can obtain exact records of the reactions of various organs to the influence of medicinal agents, consequently his data upon which to base an opinion are very much more exact than those of the therapeutist.

From the physician's point of view in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations, uniform pharmacologic activity is of far more importance than chemical purity or pharmaceutical elegance. Thanks to chemistry, it is now possible to satisfactorily determine within certain limits the quality and quantity of most inorganic substances and many of the organic substances employed in medicine.

There are, however, other instances, especially the preparations or the active constituents obtained from plants, where it has thus far been found practically impossible to obtain a complete knowledge by this means of the active constituents present.

In certain of these cases it has been thought advisable to determine the amount of total alkaloids, but this kind of an assay does not necessarily enable us to guarantee that the pharmacologic properties are the same in different samples, since it is a well-known fact that where a plant contains several active constituents, all may have the same qualitative action when administered therapeutically to patients or to susceptible animals, but differ largely in their quantitative effects.

Again, in other instances, a plant may contain several alkaloids the action of one or more of which is practically the opposite of the other contained constituents, and again a determination of the total alkaloids will lead us far astray.

In still other instances it is practically impossible to make an assay, since the active constituents contained are of such a delicate nature that decomposition occurs when they are subjected to the most careful manipulations. Unfortunately to this group belong some of the most important and active drugs used in medicine, chief among them being the heart tonics, ergot, Indian cannabis, etc. Yet thus far we have not been able to throw the safeguard of a reliable chemical assay around them and the physician must grope in darkness and in danger.

Owing to this condition of affairs it seemed to me several years ago highly desirable to attempt to gauge the active properties of these drugs by a method entirely different from those heretofore employed. After much experimentation I found it was possible to measure their influence upon certain of the lower animals. Owing to the brief time at my disposal I shall not enter into the details of this work as I am getting them in form for publication later.

I have frequently stated that whenever there are known methods of chemical assay for a given drug which give reliable indication as to the pharmacologic activity, these should be employed instead of experiments on animals, since it should ever be the endeavor of scientists to be as humane as possible and to resort to animal experimentation only when other means are not available to learn the truth sought. Also, because chemical assay is much less expensive and requires a great deal less time for its accomplishment, but I do not admit that pharmacologic assay is less accurate than a chemical assay in certain instances.

The greatest care should be exercised in selecting types of animals to be employed, since different species react very differently to the same drug. The influence of morphine upon dogs is much like that upon human beings, while cats and guinea pigs react in much the same way to morphine as they do to strychnine. Exhaustive experiments only can determine the kind of animal best suited in a given case. After the proper type of animal has been selected, attention must be paid that they are of the same weight, variety, fed on the same food, approximately the same age, etc. The conditions obtaining during the time of the test should be exactly the same and the animals should all be kept under the same environments, which should be as nearly as possible that of the normal; however, it is necessary to observe extraordinary precautions to insure best results in certain cases such as keeping the animals for several days on special diet, etc.

A large number of animals must be employed and an average of the results determined in order to obtain a knowledge of the pharmacologic reaction of a normal animal to the drug. In the case of the heart tonics, if frogs are employed and the minimum fatal dose per gram

*Read before the American Pharmaceutical Association at Richmond, Virginia, May 9, 1900.

body weight be the basis of strength, two or three dozen may be necessary for each assay. Indian Cannabis will require half a dozen dogs or more, etc.

The mode of administering the drug is of much importance also; with frogs, the ventral or dorsal lymph sacs offer an easy method of introducing the poison. Rabbits are not suitable for the administration of drugs per stomach, as the accumulated material in the organ will require days for it to become digested, hence the rate of absorption will vary greatly in different cases. The hypodermic method often is useful. In all instances the mode of administration offering the greatest rapidity and certainty of absorption of the drug with the least inconvenience to the animal should be selected. In every instance the action of the drug should be compared with the action of a standard sample, the strength of the standard sample being determined from the data obtained from an examination of a large number of preparations obtained from various samples of drug and should represent the average strength of the several preparations. If these points are observed when conducting a series of tests upon animals, uniform results will be obtained within certain limits. The limitations will vary with different drugs, which also holds true with a chemical assay.

The results obtained thus far from the use of animals in determining the strength of medicinal agents are well known in the case of anti-diphtheritic serum. The assay of this remedy, which has proven of such marvellous value in controlling diphtheria, has always been based upon the results obtained from experiments upon animals. Several methods are in vogue in different parts of the world, some of which are more accurate than others for fixing the strength of the serum; however, in the several methods employed, with one exception, it is necessary to determine first of all the poisonous properties of the diphtheria toxin. Several portions of diphtheria toxin are each injected into a test animal and the minimum fatal dose found. Ten times this quantity of toxin is then measured into each of several glass capsules containing various amounts of dilute antitoxin. The contents of each capsule is then injected into a test guinea-pig.

A portion of the animals never become sick; others are sick and lose in weight, while the remainder die, the condition of the animals varying in ratio with the amount of serum administered. Ten times the smallest amount of serum protecting the animal from ten times the fatal dose of poison is called an antitoxin unit. Some have accepted this method of assay, but rejected the pharmacologic assay of drugs, claiming the former is pathologic. Speaking from over five years' experience in testing by animal experiments both classes of substances I am of the opinion that the criticism is not well founded on facts.

The poisonous constituents of plants are elaborated by the protoplasm of aggregated vegetable cells, while the active constituents of diphtheria and other toxins are elaborated by the protoplasm of isolated vegetable cells. Hence a toxin is comparable to a preparation of nux vomica, etc.

The variation in the results obtained from an assay of antitoxin is much greater than in the case of a pharmacologic assay of certain drugs, since various influences, as light, heat, etc., cause a gradual loss in the strength of the toxin and antitoxin, while preparations of drugs are sufficiently permanent to allow us to keep a standard with which we can compare the product being assayed. The assay of the antitoxin is based upon the reaction of three main factors, all of which are variable, namely, the test animal, the toxin and the antitoxin, while in the case of most drugs only one variable factor is present (the test animal), since the preparation usually remains constant.

Eczema Cream.

Lanolin	1 ounce
Powdered tragacanth	25 grains
Zinc oxide	2 drams
Alcohol	1 dram
Water	4 ounces

Make a mucilage with the tragacanth, alcohol and water, and with a portion rub the zinc oxide to a smooth cream. Incorporate the remainder of the mucilage with the lanolin, and finally mix with the zinc cream.

MANUFACTURE OF CARBORUNDUM AT NIAGARA FALLS.*

The method of making carborundum was discovered after careful research and a long series of experiments in which the inventor, E. G. Acheson, found that carbon and silicon could be made to combine to form the remarkable abradant which during the last ten years has entered so largely into the industrial arts. The earliest experiments consisted in forming a mixture of carbon and clay and subjecting it to a high temperature produced by the electric current. An examination of the mass after it had cooled disclosed some minute crystals of a dark blue color and of extreme hardness, and in a test of these particles it was found that their abrading action was very marked. Early in the investigation it was found that the silicon of the clay was the important factor in the formation of the crystals and subsequent investigation led to the development of the process of manufacture which forms the subject of the present article.

As to the efficiency of carborundum compared with other abradants, it has been difficult to carry out exhaustive comparative tests; but it is stated by the manufacturers that it possesses eight times the efficiency of emery, weight for weight. That is to say, one pound of carborundum will polish eight times as much surface as the same weight of emery and will do it in about half the time. The diamond is the only material which exceeds it in hardness. Its specific gravity is 3.12.

It is not fusible at the highest attainable heat and it is insoluble in any of the ordinary solvents. It is composed of carbon and silicon in equal atomic proportions, and by weight thirty parts carbon to seventy parts silicon. Pure carborundum is white in color, although in the commercial manufacture the crystals are produced in many shades and colors, the prevailing colors being green, black and blue. Crude carborundum, as taken from the electric furnace, usually consists of large masses or aggregations of crystals. Grain carborundum is produced by crushing and grinding crude carborundum, treating it with acid and separating it by sieves into grains of various sizes.

The crude materials for the manufacture of carborundum are sand, coke and sawdust. Part of the coke is reduced to kernels of a certain size to be used as the "core" of the electric furnace, while part of it is ground to a fine powder to be used in making the mixture or charge of the furnace. The mixture is made up of 60 per cent. of gritty pure sand containing 99 per cent. of silica with 40 per cent. of coke. A certain amount of coarse salt is added, and sawdust in sufficient quantity to make the mixture porous as soon as the sawdust shall have burnt out in the operation of the furnace. The furnaces are built of loose brick in the form of an oblong box, measuring 22 feet by 7 feet by 5½ feet. The ends are built up very solidly with a thickness of about two feet, while in the centre of each end is a terminal which is built up of twenty-five carbons, measuring 4 inches square in section and 30 inches in length. The outer ends of the carbons are inclosed in a square iron frame, to which is screwed a plate bored with holes, through which are passed short lengths of ¾-inch copper rods, one of which fits tightly in holes drilled in the ends of the carbon. Each end plate is provided with four laterally projecting copper bars ⅝ of an inch thick by 4 inches wide, to which the cables conveying the current are bolted. The side walls of the furnace are first built up to a height of about 4 feet and it is then filled with the mixture of coke, sand, salt and sawdust until it is rather more than half full. A semi-circular trench with a radius of 10½ inches, reaching from end to end of the furnace, is now hollowed out in the mixture and in this trench is placed a core of the grains of coke, which measure, by the way, from ¼ to ⅜ of an inch in diameter, the bottom of the core being a little above the level of the bottom row of carbons. A new core requires about 1,100 pounds of coke, and after this amount has been placed in the trench the top is rounded off so as to give the core a cylindrical shape. When it is finished we have extending from terminal to terminal, through the centre of the

*Greater portion of a paper recently appearing in the Scientific American.

furnace, a cylinder of coke 21 inches in diameter and 14 feet long. The brick walls are then carried up to their full height of about 5 feet and the mixture is packed in around the core and heaped up to a height of about 8 feet above the floor of the furnace room.

From this point on the work of turning the mixture into carborundum is performed entirely by the electric current, which is supplied from the Niagara Falls Power Company and has a pressure of 2,200 volts. This, of course, is too high for the purpose and the current is first transformed at the carborundum works by a transformer of about 1,100 horse-power which brings the current down from 2,200 to 185 volts. By means of a regulator it is possible to vary the pressure of the current as thus transformed between 250 and 100 volts. Current is conveyed to the furnace by two copper conductors having a sectional area of 8 square inches each, while heavy cables connect the main conductors with the plates on the terminals of the furnace. For the first half hour no apparent change occurs in the furnace, but when the current has been on for three or four hours the side walls and top of the furnace are enveloped by burning carbon monoxide gas. At the end of four or five hours the top of the furnace subsides and fissures form, from which pour out the yellow vapors of sodium. At the end of thirty-six hours the current is cut off and the furnace, whose temperature is supposed to be between 6,000 degrees and 7,000 degrees, is allowed to cool. The side walls are taken down and the outer mixture, which has not been changed by the fierce heat, is raked off until the outer crust of amorphous carborundum is reached. This is broken away, exposing an inner crust of amorphous carborundum, and after this has been taken off the crystalline carborundum is exposed.

The cross section of a carborundum furnace now presents a remarkable appearance. In the centre is the core of coke, which has lost its crystalline appearance and is now a pure carbon, the impurities having been all driven off by the fierce heat engendered in the furnace. Around the core is a cylindrical shell 10 or 12 inches in thickness, composed of beautifully colored carborundum crystals, the yield from a single furnace being about 4,000 pounds. Outside of this is a comparatively thin shell, 3 inches in thickness, which constitutes the inner crust of amorphous carborundum, and beyond this is an outer crust of amorphous carborundum, which latter ends abruptly in the unchanged mixture. The unit consists of several furnaces, but only one furnace is operated at a time, taking the whole 1,000 horse-power of electric current for thirty-six hours.

The carborundum crystals are next taken to the crushing mills, after which the material is put into large lead-lined tanks and treated for three days with diluted sulphuric acid to remove impurities. From the circular tanks it passes to a long trough where it is washed with water to remove the finely powdered carborundum, which is carried by the water down through the settling tanks. Here the fine powders are collected, and from these are made the so-called "flowers" and the hand-washed powders. After the water has been drained off from the sulphuric acid tanks above mentioned, the crystals are shoveled out, dried and graded on long, inclined, shaking screens. There are twenty grades of crystals from No. 8 to No. 220, the numbers indicating the meshes to the linear inch of the screen through which the crystals have passed.

In the greater part of the carborundum goods put on the market the vitrified bond is used. The carborundum is mixed with a certain proportion of kaolin and feldspar and the mixture is then placed in moulds and subjected to hydraulic pressure. The moulded wheels, disks, stones, etc., are taken from the press and placed on supports known as "bats," which are made of baked clay. The bats are placed in clay "saggars," which are built up in columns within the kiln until they reach its roof. Here they are baked for about six days, during which time the feldspar fuses and serves to bind the carborundum into a solid mass. When wheels are removed from the kiln they are too rough for service and they have to be placed in lathes, trued up with rotating, chilled steel disks, and the central hole bushed to the proper size.

The wheels are tested to 50 per cent. over their working speed. The operator who does this testing makes a sworn statement to this effect, a certificate of which is pasted on each wheel. The wheels range from tiny dental wheels 1-16 of an inch thick and ⅛ of an inch in diameter up to wheels 6 inches in thickness and 36 inches in diameter; and just here it may be noted that to obtain the cutting material in a 36-inch wheel involves the expenditure of energy amounting to 1,250 horse power hours.

In the process of making carborundum paper, the paper is first printed on the reverse side with the maker's name and other data. From the printing roll it passes to a bath of liquid glue and then beneath a V-shaped hopper, from the bottom of which a fine stream of powdered carborundum falls upon the glued surface. It is then looped up onto a series of racks where it is hung to dry. When the drying is complete it is wound into rolls or cut up into sheets ready for the market.

The uses of carborundum are as numerous as the industries which call for the use of powerful abradants. Watchmakers have found that it may be used in place of diamond, as it performs equally good work at less cost. Mounted on cloth or paper is it used in finishing the soles of shoes. It is used in the plate glass industry and in the manufacture of pottery and porcelain, while in the heavier work of roll and car wheel grinding it has proved that the greater cost of the material as compared with emery is more than offset by its superior abrading qualities.

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATIONS ON THE FOOD AND NUTRITION OF MAN.

Investigations on the food and nutrition of man include the study of two branches of the subject, which, though quite intimately related and both valuable, are nevertheless of importance in different ways. One branch of the subject comprises a study of the chemical composition of different food materials, an investigation that is purely analytical, but a necessary preliminary to the investigation in the other branch of the subject, which comprises researches into the laws of nutrition and the economic and sociological application of the subject. The former has to do with simply the chemistry of food, while the latter has to do with the physiology—the physics and chemistry—of the nutrition of man, together with its economic and sociological application to people of different classes in different places and under different conditions.

From the first many investigations have been made which studied food incidentally in connection with some special problem; for instance, the effect of some drug. Mention should be made in this connection of the experiments of Professor Chittenden, of Yale University, on this and similar lines. This work is still carried on; the earliest results were published, however, some twenty years ago.

Some very interesting experiments have been made by earlier American investigators on the effect of muscular exertion on the production of urea. One of the most noteworthy investigations of this nature was made by Dr. Flint in 1871 with the professional pedestrian Weston. The earliest study of dietaries which the authors have found was made by J. S. Gould, published in 1852, entitled "Report on the Food and Diet Suited for Almshouses, Prisons and Hospitals." These are only a few of the investigations which might be cited.

A considerable part of the early work in the study of foods in this country was analytical, along the line of the chemical composition of different food materials. A not inconsiderable amount of such work was done between the years 1840 and 1860, most of which, however, is of interest to-day chiefly from a historical standpoint. The greatest accuracy of the work done at that time was in the determination of the elementary composition and the inorganic compounds of the food products. A considerable number of analyses were carefully made in an attempt to learn the proximate composition also; but accurate and reliable methods of organic and analytical chemistry had not yet been fully developed, so the results are comparable only in a general way with those of analyses which have been made according to the so-called "Weende" methods, which were devised and came into general use about 1864. Since that time it has been pos-

sible to carry on systematic investigations of food materials from the standpoint of their nutritive values as determined by their chemical composition.

A considerable amount of investigation of materials used as food by man has been for many years and is still being carried on by the Division of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. Clifford Richardson made a large number of analyses of specimens of American flour and the bread made from them, and of fresh vegetables and other materials. Prof. H. W. Wiley, the present chief of the division and his associates have also made a great many analyses of cereal grains and their products, canned foods, meats and other materials. A great deal of study of the composition of food materials has been made by Prof. Wiley in the prosecution of his investigations of adulteration of foods. A considerable number of analyses of foods, especially dairy products, sugars, fruits and vegetables were made elsewhere in this country prior to the establishment of the experiment stations. This work has been continued and materially extended by the stations, and co-operative inquiries are now being prosecuted in different parts of the country under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. In these investigations Prof. W. O. Atwater has done some notable work.

(Written for The Era.)

PHARMACOPOEIAL REVISION.

Object and Result.

By WM. B. THOMPSON, Philadelphia.

To establish by conclusive and determinate tests a grade of condition, or of a state and quality, of drugs and chemicals which will best adapt them to their respective therapeutic uses, as well as to establish a uniformity of production, and then to adopt such grade as the official standard or requirement, has been the purpose of the constructers and revisers of the United States Pharmacopœia. Steadily and gradually as more thorough and intimate knowledge progressed, and applied science and improved method were adopted, quality and purity have attained to higher degrees. Such has been the cardinal purpose of the periodical revisions, and not, as some have erroneously supposed, merely to eliminate the old, unused or effete, and to introduce the novel, new and more recently discovered products of nature and art.

If any error has been committed in establishing unattainable or impracticable standards it has obviously been on the side of a right intention, and if the degree of excellence required has not been wholly reached, the official dictum has stimulated effort and produced result. Consequently we have better drugs and more exact chemical products, and we have also a dissemination of knowledge through practice and observation which is better able to recognize in these the required conditions. These facts have an increased and most important significance, when we consider that the so-called galenicals, the vegetable drugs and the varied preparations made therefrom have now become the products of manufacturing enterprise and establishment, and that the distributers, the apothecaries, now derive their supplies almost wholly from these sources.

When the manufacture of the preparations of the Pharmacopœia was likely to become in the future, as it has now in reality become, a large commercial business, there existed a reasonable fear that in competitive strife the instincts of conscience might yield to the seducing attraction of profit; thus would quality be sacrificed to expediency. Such, however, has not been the fact, and there exists to-day a far better class and grade of products, to be readily found and procured through the open channels of commerce. This was not possible under the previous order of things, when the pharmacist of the retail sphere was the sole maker and dispenser. Not that there was an intentional culpability, but because of the fact that standards had not been so authoritatively and definitely established, and compliance was less possible due to the variable and diverse qualities of drug supply and chemicals as procurable through the trade sources. A most important end to be secured is to establish such standards as it is known can be attained, and compliance must follow.

In all products, whether natural or artificial, better qualities than commercial supplies can be had by creating demand and according a proportionately increased price. In chemicals there exists inseparable and unavoidable contaminations which may be beyond correction, but purification means augmented cost and value which must be conceded.

Therefore, if drugs become more expensive commodities in the market, it is traceable to one known cause and that is that they are better in quality and yield better results under the skill and science of manipulation. The most authoritative and essential use to which medicine can be applied is as the prescribed agent of the physician's command or order. All other use, whether of individual want or of domestic practice, is voluntary, and the quality taken at risk of variability. But the physician must have it exact. Therefore he is, primarily, most interested in standardization and uniformity. The manufacturers have wisely comprehended this and have been impelled to put forth products under positive and definite claim, which claim may readily be verified. All active drugs of definite alkaloidal constituent have been grouped into one general, recognizable class, and so exact have the processes of determination and analysis become that a measured quantity of a fluid or tincture will induce the same constitutional effect as a fraction or fractions of the respective contained alkaloid administered directly. This must be taken as an advance in pharmacology and in therapeutic adaptation. At the same time unattainable products have been so modified that they shall not be wanting in the property of definite and accurate medicine.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, MONTREAL, APRIL 16, 1900.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Materia Medica and Toxicology.

1.—Ipecac, Nux Vomica, Ergot, Digitalis, Pareira. Give their source, habitat, natural order, preparations with proportions and metric doses.

2.—Paraffin, Cetaceum, Camphor. Give their sources, distinctive physical characteristics, properties, uses and preparations and their point of fusion.

3.—Define an astringent, a carminative, rubefacient, hypnotic, diuretic. Give three examples of each with their doses.

4.—What are the best antidotes and modes of treatment in cases of poisoning by the following: Cyanide of Potassium, Ergota, Aconite, Ether, Fowler's Solution, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Iodine and Oxalic Acid.

5.—Give the alkaloids, in their order of importance, contained in the following substances: Ipecac, Cinchona, Nux Vomica, Digitalis and Opium. Give their imperial and metric doses.

6.—What is Terebene, Iodoform, Santonine? Give their physical characteristics, sources, uses and doses.

Botany.

1.—Describe the difference between a symmetrical, a regular, a complete and a perfect flower. What is chlorisis (or deduplication)?

2.—What is pollen? Describe it. Do all plants produce pollen? Name examples.

3.—Describe fully germination. What are the favorable conditions, and state the chemical and physical changes which take place.

4.—State what you know about grafting. What changes does it cause in plant and trees? Is Hybridation a result of grafting? What is it?

5.—What are caniculated leaves and perfoliated leaves? Give a short description of a succulent or fleshy leaf. In what climate are they found, and why?

6.—State what you know of the manner of reproduction in cryptogamous plants.

Chemistry.

1.—Peroxide of hydrogen. How is it prepared? What are its properties? How would you estimate its value and what are its tests for purity?

2.—Spt. Aetheris Nitrosi. Make the equation of the chief reaction in its preparation according to B. P. process. What are its tests for purity? How would you estimate its value? State the precautions necessary to preserve it.

3.—What do you understand by series of hydrocarbons? Name one member of three different series, with formula; also write the formulæ of the principal derivatives of one of them.

4.—Show by graphic or rational formulæ, the relation existing between Pyrocatechin, Resorcin and Hydroquinone, and give the systematic names of these bodies.

5.—How would you proceed in an examination of urine? How would you detect Albumen, Glucose and Blood?

6.—Upon what principles are Volumetric Solutions made? What are their advantages?

Four grams of Sodium Bicarobnate are neutralized by 50 Cc. Vol. Sol. of Sulphuric Acid (semi-normal): what percentage of Sodium Bicarbonate does it contain? Show the calculations.

Pharmacy.

1.—What quantity respectively of Liq. Ext. Bellad. titrating .6 per cent (6-10 per cent.) must be employed for making 10 ounces Ext. Bellad. Alcoholicum. B. P., 20 ounces Tr. Bellad. B. P. and 16 ounces Ung. Bellad. B. P.? Give processes for making these three preparations.

2.—What are phenacetin and acetanilide? Give their physical characters, uses and doses. By what test would you distinguish one from the other? Give also for each one test for identity.

3.—How is Cherry Laurel Water prepared? What is its active constituent and strength? Give and explain the process for titration.

4.—Ac. Lactic. B. P. How is it produced and what is its strength? Give its principal chemical character of purity.

5.—Salol and Menthol. What are they? Give their principal physical and chemical characters for identity and purity.

6.—Give and explain B. P. mode of assay for Opium.

MINOR EXAMINATION.

Chemistry.

1.—What is Dalton's Atomic Theory? Give the three laws of chemical combination by weight.

2.—Hydrometers, Barometers, Thermometers. What are they? According to what physical laws do they act?

3.—What is a unit of heat? Specific heat? Latent heat of fusion? Of vaporization?

4.—What is an oxidizing and a deoxidizing substance? Give an example of each and state in what pharmaceutical or industrial operation they are utilized.

5.—Complete the following equations:

$KI+Pb(NO_3)_2=$
$Na_2SO_4+CaCl_2=$
$Ca(HO)_2+K_2CO_3=$
$CaCO_3+HCl=$

6.—One litre of air weighs 1.293 gram. What shall be the weight of one litre of O, density 1.1056, same temperature and pressure? One litre of H weighs .089578 gram. What shall be the weight of one litre of N. Show calculation.

Pharmacy.

1.—Define crystallization. What is its object and under what circumstances is it produced? What is meant by the terms: Amorphous, isomorphous, dimorphous, polymorphous?

2.—What is clarification? What are the agents employed? Explain their uses and action.

3.—Explain what is atmospheric pressure. Is it always constant? How is it determined? Explain the influence of its presence or absence upon certain pharmaceutical processes.

4.—What is the weight of distilled water contained in a cubic metre at 60° F.?

5.—What quantities in minims and in Cc. respectively of Liq. Strych. HCl. B. P. should be employed in each of the following prescriptions?

℞ 8 ounces—each teaspoonful to contain 1/125 grain of strychnine.

℞ 240 Cc.—each teaspoonful to contain ½ Milligram of strychnine.

Calculate 4 Cc. to each spoonful.

6.—Give composition and mode of preparing the following:

Syr. Ferri. Phosp. cum Quin. et Strych.; Syr. Pruni Virg.: Tr. Chlorof. et Morph. Co.; Ung. Zinci. Oleat.

Materia Medica.

1.—Give the formula proportions of the active ingredients and the dose of: Pil. Saponis Co.; Pulv. Opii. Co.; Tr. Myrrh; Liq. Arsenicalis; Mistura Sennæ Co.

2.—Belladonna. Give its source, parts used, its B. P. preparations, with proportions and doses. What are its medical properties?

3.—Hydrastis, Camphor, Araroba. What are they? Give their preparations. What are their medicinal properties?

4.—Name five (5) tinctures prepared with 90 per cent. alcohol and two (2) with 60 per cent. alcohol. Give proportions, medicinal uses and doses of each, imperial and metric.

5.—Opium. What is it? Give its habitat and active principles. Give the official preparations and doses.

6.—Gelatine, Eserine, Glycerine, Podophyllin, Butter of Cacao, Thymol and Apomorphine. Give the source, use and dose of each.

Dispensing.

1.—Give names in full and their meaning of the following abbreviations: Q. S.; P. P. A.; Sig.; S. O. S.; S. A.; aa; t. i. d.; Ft. Mas. divide in pil x ii.

2.—What is meant by incompatibility? Is there more than one kind? If so, name them and give examples.

3.—What is a saturated solution? Will a saturated solution take up another salt into solution? Explain the physical or chemical changes which may occur when a solution of Iodide of Potash in distilled water is prepared and also one of caustic soda?

4.—What is an excipient? Name the best excipient for each of the following: Pot. Iodi.; Creosote; Argent Nit.; Argent Ox.; Quin. Sulph.; Pot. Permang.; Ichthyol and Rhubarb.

5.—You have the following prescriptions to dispense:

℞ Hydrarg. Oleat. 2 % ʒvi.
Ung. Zinci ad ℥vi.
M: ft. Ung. Sig. Ut dict.

℞ Solution Hyd. Perchlor. 1-2000 ʒvi.
M: ft. Lot. Sig. The lotion.

Your stock consists of Hydrarg. Oleat. 20%; Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. B. P.; Zinci Oxid. and Adeps Benzoat. How would you prepare them? Give the quantities you would use.

6.—Criticise the following prescriptions and point out any incompatibilities and their nature. Write the directions in English and French:

(a) ℞ Tr. Nucis Vom. ..... ʒvii.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ..... ℥iv.
Tinc. Card. Co. ..... ℥iv.
Aq. ad ..... ℥vi.
M. ft. Sig. ʒii. t. i. d. ex. aq. Stat. P. C.

(b) ℞ Liq. Arsenic ..... ʒii.
Liq. Strych. ..... ʒi.
Tr. Aurant. ..... ʒii.
Sp. Chlorof. ..... ʒss.
Aq. ad. ..... ℥vi.
M. Sig. Coch. Mag. quartave die.

(c) ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ ..... ℥i.
Sacch. Alb. pulv. ..... ʒii.
P. Acacia ..... ʒi.
Ess. Gaulther. ..... mxx.
Ac. Phos. dil. ..... ℥ss.
Aq. ad. ..... ℥iv.
M. ft. Une cuill à thé après chaque repas.

(d) ℞ Sod. Bicarb.
Bismuth. Alb. aa ..... ʒii.
Sodii Bromid. ..... ʒi.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ..... ℥ss.
Tr. Card. Co. ..... ℥vi.
Aq. ad. ..... ℥vi.
M. ft. ⅛ eme toutes les trois heures.

SELECTED FORMULAS.

Yellow Dressing for Leather.

Water	162.5	parts
Borax	5	parts
Aniline "leather brown," water soluble	1	part
Orange shellac	15	parts
Ammonia water	1.25	parts
Distilled water	1.25	parts

Bring the water to a boil, add the borax and dissolve, and to the solution add, a small quantity at a time, the aniline color (which should be free from iron). When the water is boiling actively add the shellac, a little at a time, stirring vigorously while doing so. Let boil for ten or fifteen minutes, pour off into a clean vessel, and allow the mixture to cool down. Mix the ammonia and water, and when the mass is quite cool, stir the mixture well in. Other colors (water soluble) may be used instead of the leather brown, a little experimenting showing the amount to be employed.

Russet Shoe Polish.

The Liquid.

Beeswax, yellow	2	ounces
Linseed oil	3	ounces
Oil turpentine	10	ounces

Dissolve by heat of a water bath and add

Soap shavings, hard yellow	1¼	ounces

Dissolved in

Hot water	14	ounces

The Paste.

Beeswax, yellow	1	ounce.
Palm oil	1	ounce.
Oil turpentine	3	ounces.

Melt on a water bath.

Infant's Soothing Syrup.

Oil of anise	½	dram
Oil of fennel	5	minims
Ammonium bromide	30	grains
Alcohol	½	ounce
Distilled water	2	ounces
Syrup, enough to make	16	ounces

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the syrup and water in which the ammonium bromide has been dissolved, and let stand over night. Then filter through kaolin.

Quinine Tooth Powder.

Prepared chalk	825.0	grams.
Orris root, powdered	100.0	grams.
Sugar of milk	100.0	grams.
Saccharin	0.25	grams.
Pumice stone, powdered	25.0	grams.
Magnesium Carbonate	25.0	grams.
Tannin	20.0	grams.
Quinine hydrochloride	5.0	grams.
Oil of rose	1.0	gram.
Oil of peppermint	5.0	grams.
Oil of ylang ylang	5	drops.
Oil of bitter almond	5	drops.

Lip Salve (Sticks).

Oil sweet almond	1	ounce
White wax	4	drams
Spermaceti	2	drams
Perfume		q. s.
Carmine		q. s. to tint.

Heat the almond oil with the carmine, and strain, then melt the wax and spermaceti; mix in the warm oil, add the perfume and pour into molds. Wrap in tin foil when cold.

Blackboard Slating.

Shellac	8	ounces
Lampblack	1½	ounces
Ultramarine	3¼	ounces
Rottenstone	4	ounces
Pumice stone	4	ounces
Alcohol	4	pints

Dissolve the shellac in the alcohol and add the other ingredients in fine powder. Shake well before using.

Violet Tooth Powder.

Precipitated chalk	1	pound
Florentine orris	4	ounces
Castile soap	1	ounce
Sugar	1½	ounces
Extract of violet	¼	ounce
Evergreen coloring		q. s.

Dye the chalk with the evergreen coloring to the desired shade before mixing.

Moth Essence.

Capsicum	100	grams.
Oil of turpentine	50	grams.
Alcohol (96 per cent.)	900	grams.

Macerate for 8 days, express, and to the solution add

Naphthalin	25	grams.
Camphor	25	grams.
Oil of cloves	10	grams.

Let stand for some time, then filter. Sprinkle on paper and place between furs, etc.

Orange Bitters.

Orange peel	1	ounce
Preserved citron peel	½	ounce
Gentian	½	ounce
Cascarilla	½	ounce
Alcohol, diluted	5	ounces
Water	15	ounces

Macerate for a week and filter.

Brocq's Ointment.

Salicylic acid	3	parts
Ichthyol	10	parts
Tar	10	parts
Pyrogallic acid	6	parts
Lanolin or vaselin	100	parts

Used in the treatment of obstinate psoriasis.—(N. Y. Med. Jour.)

Balsamum Tranquille, Dieterich.

Infused oil of belladonna	500	grams.
Infused oil of hyoscyamus	500	grams.
Ethereal oil of absinthe	1	gram.
Oil of lavender	2	grams.
Oil of rosemary	2	grams.
Oil of thyme	2	grams.

Powdered Dentifrice.

Willow charcoal	25.0	grams.
Cinchona bark	12.5	grams.
Sugar	25.0	grams.
Oil of peppermint	40.0	grams.
Oil of cinnamon	20.0	grams.
Tincture ambergris	20.0	grams.

Russian Moth Essence.

Tincture of capsicum	50	grams.
Tincture of colocynth	50	grams.
Alcohol	100	grams.
Camphor	20	grams.
Carbolic acid	2	grams.

Oleum Carminativum.

Infused oil of chamomile	20	grams.
Oil of caraway	10	drops.
Oil of cumin	10	drops.
Oil of fennel	10	drops.
Oil of peppermint	1.2	grams.

Linimentum Hydroxylamini.

Hydroxylamin hydrochloride	0.1	gram.
Glycerin	50.0	grams.
Alcohol (90 p. c.)	50.0	grams.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Queries from Non-Subscribers and Anonymous Correspondents Not Answered.—Non-subscribers and anonymous correspondents will please note that the object of this department is distinctly stated in the rules at the top of this column. The Question Box is conducted solely for the information of subscribers and their clerks who are invited to make full use of its columns. Non-subscribers are not entitled to consideration, however. We cannot spend our time and devote space to answering queries from individuals who do not give us any support.

Stiffening for Sailor Suits.—(F. M. E.) asks "what substances or preparation can be applied to sailor suits (such as are worn by children) to stiffen and dry them within an hour and make them ready for shipment."

We are informed that no special preparation is used by manufacturers for this purpose beyond the usual process of ironing. Laundrymen sometimes add borax to starch, believing it to assist the starch by making the cloth stiffer after ironing. Rubbing over the right side of the starched article with powdered white soap before ironing has also been recommended. Just how valuable these suggestions may prove remains for you to determine by experiment. Meantime we should be glad to publish in these columns the reports of any of our readers who have had experience along these lines.

Cheap Liquid Bluing.—(A. M. C.) Try one of the following: (1) Dissolve anilin blue (6 B.) in cold water. (2) Dissolve indigo sulphate in cold water and filter. (3) Prussian blue, 5 ounces; oxalic acid, 1¼ ounces; water, 10 fluid ounces. After solution is effected dilute as much as desired. Sometimes the coal tar blues are used, chiefly in the form of solution, usually of 1 to 1½ per cent. strong. These dyes are strong bluing material, and being in the form of solution, are not liable to speck the clothes. Their properties depend upon the particular dye used; some are fast to acids and alkalies, others are fast to one but not to another. Some will not stand ironing, while others again are not affected by the operation. The soluble or cotton blues are those most favored. These are made in a great variety of tints, varying from a reddish blue to a pure blue in hue, and are distinguished by such brands as 3 R, 6 B, etc. Occasionally the methyl violets are used, especially the blue tint. Blackley blue is very largely used for this purpose, being rather faster than the soluble. It is said that a 1 per cent. solution of this dye is usually strong enough. Unless care is taken in dissolving these dyes they are apt to produce specks, which is not desirable.

Antiseptic Solution.—(A. S.) We cannot give you the formula for listerine. Under the title of "liquor antisepticus," the Formulary of the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy gives the following: Dissolve 8.5 grams of sodium bicarbonate and 13 grams of boric acid in 300 Cc. of water. Dissolve 17 grams benzoic acid, 3 grams thymol, 2 grams menthol, 1.34 grams oil of gaultheria, 0.6 grams oil of eucalyptus in 400 Cc. of alcohol. To the alcoholic solution add 9 Cc. tincture baptisia and mix well. To this solution add the solution first formed and enough distilled water to make 1,000 Cc. Filter if necessary. This solution is said to be an excellent antiseptic for local application and wound dressing. It may also be used internally in one-half teaspoonful doses well diluted with water.

Seller's Antiseptic Solution.

Dissolve ½ ounce each of sodium bicarbonate and borax and 10 grains each of sodium benzoate and sodium sali-

cylate in 64 fluid ounces of water by the aid of heat. In one fluid ounce of alcohol dissolve 5 minims of eucalyptol, 5 grains thymol, 2½ grains menthol and 3 drops oil of wintergreen; mix with the solution first formed, add 4½ fluid ounces of glycerin and enough distilled water to make 8 pints. Allow the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours and filter.

Manufacture of Perfumery.—(L. D. P.) We doubt the practicability of attempting to manufacture perfumery from tube roses, roses, water lilies, locust flowers, sweet peas, etc. Not all of the flowers named are used in perfumery, the odors simulating them being made up from other substances, as you may ascertain by consulting almost any work on the manufacture of perfumery. In outline the methods used for the extraction of plant perfumes depend entirely upon the nature of the flowers employed. Among these may be mentioned: "Distillation," performed by heating flowers with water in a boiler and condensing the vapors produced, as in the manufacture of the oils of neroli, patchouli, geranium, lavender, caraway, etc. "Maceration," in which the flowers are immersed in melted grease, the charge being renewed ten or fifteen times at intervals of twelve to forty-eight hours. The product is either used as pomade or digested in alcohol, which takes up the perfume, making an extract. Lard and tallow thoroughly purified are generally used. To make perfumed oils, olive oil is substituted for the fat. "Eufleurage," or absorption, in which the flowers are placed on thin layers of grease spread on panes of glass in frames, the flowers being renewed from day to day. This process is a very delicate one to operate and is said to give the finest results. Various chemical processes have been proposed, though they have not hitherto superseded the methods named to any great extent. A method is also employed in which the perfumes are extracted by solution in very volatile liquids, such as ether, chloroform or carbon disulphide, which may afterwards be readily volatilized at a low temperature in a vacuum. Before proceeding to experiment on the extraction of perfumes from native flowers we suggest you procure a copy of some good work on the subject. Piesse's "Art of Perfumery" and Deite's "Manufacture of Perfumery" may be recommended.

Ethereal Antiseptic Soap.—(A. C. C.) We cannot give the formula for Johnson's ethereal soap. A formula for an ethereal antiseptic soap is given in last week's Era, page 697. Here is another: Mix 36 Cc. oleic acid with 16 Cc. 90 per cent. alcohol in a flask and pour in a solution of potassium hydroxide (1 in 1), 7 Cc., or until a neutral solution of soap is formed, using phenolphthalein as indicator. Then add 0.1 Cc. of potash solution in addition, so that the reaction may be just alkaline. Set aside to cool and finally add methylated ether (0.720, s. g.) enough to make 100 Cc. When finished the solution may be set aside and decanted from a slight deposit which usually forms. The commercial oleic acid has been employed and is said to be sufficiently good for the purpose. To make the potash solution, take 100 grams of potassium hydroxide in sticks, add 55 Cc. of water and dilute the resulting solution to 100 Cc. This solution will neutralize about 5 times its bulk of oleic acid, but since commercial oleic acid and caustic potash are not absolutely constant in composition it is necessary to determine the point of neutrality each time a batch of soap solution is made. Considerable heat is developed by the neutralization of the acid, hence it is advisable to set aside the alcoholic solution of soap till cold before adding the ether.

The method of using is as follows: Pour over the surface to be cleansed sufficient of the solution to well moisten it—for the hands 5 to 10 Cc. is sufficient. Immediately rub it in vigorously, and continue until the solvent has evaporated. Next moisten with just sufficient water to produce a thick lather when the surface is well rubbed and kneaded with the hands or a brush, finally rinsing with a copious supply of water. Perfuming agents in the form of essential oil, terebene, etc., may be added if desired to mask the slight odor left upon the skin. 0.2 to 0.5 per cent. of an essential oil like lavender or about 1 per cent. of terebene is sufficient. If used in larger proportion than this they retard the production of the lather.

Roup in Poultry.—(X. Y. Z.) The following description of the disease and methods of treatment is abstracted from a work on the diseases of poultry. The first symptoms of roup are those of a cold in the head. Later on the watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes thickens and fills the nasal cavities and throat, the head swells and the eyes close up and bulge out. The odor from affected fowls is very offensive. It is contagious by diffusion in the air and by contact with the exudations from sick fowls. To disinfect houses and coops burn sulphur and carbolic acid in them, after turning the fowls out and keep closed for an hour or two. Pour four ounces each of turpentine and carbolic acid over a peck of lime and let it become slaked, then scatter freely over the interior of houses and coops and about the yards.

For the first stages, spray the affected flock while on the roost or in the coop with a mixture of two tablespoonfuls of carbolic acid and a piece of fine salt as big as a walnut in a pint of water. Repeat two or three times a week. Or, if a dry powder is preferred, mix equal parts of sulphur, alum and magnesia and dust this in the nostrils, eyes and throat with a small powder gun. The nasal cavities should be kept open by injecting with a glass syringe or sewing machine oil can a drop or two of crude petroleum. A little should be introduced also through the slit in the roof of the mouth. Give sick birds a dessertspoonful of castor oil two nights in succession, and feed soft food of bran and corn meal, seasoned with red pepper and powdered charcoal. The following treatment is also advised: Hydrastin, 10 grains; sulphate of quinine, 10 grains; capsicum, 20 grains. Mix in a mass with balsam copaiba and make into twenty pills; give one pill morning and night; keep the bird warm and inject a saturated solution of chlorate of potash in nostrils and about 20 drops down the throat.

A "roup powder" may be prepared from one of the following:

(1)	Potassium chlorate	1 ounce
	Powdered cubebs	1 ounce
	Powdered anise	½ ounce
	Powdered licorice	1½ ounces

Mix a teaspoonful with the food for twenty hens.

(2)	Ammonium chloride	1 ounce
	Black antimony	¼ ounce
	Powdered anise	½ ounce
	Powdered squill	¼ ounce
	Powdered licorice	2 ounces

Mix and use as in the foregoing.

Pills for Roup.

Calomel	1 grain
Antimonial powder	1 grain
Powdered licorice	1 grain
Balsam copaiba, q. s. to make pill mass.	

For one pill. One twice a day to each fowl.

The liquid you describe as "smelling like crude carbolic acid and making a white or milk-like mixture with water and used as a disinfectant" is probably one of the commercial creosols, possibly creolin, which forms a milky emulsion or mixture with water.

THE GERM THEORY ESTABLISHED.—The great contest over the germ theory of disease was settled by the experiments reported in 1876 and 1877, and the way was open to apply this great discovery to practical medicine. What a revolution in medical thought and practice has resulted can only be appreciated by comparing the text of medical works of twenty-five years ago with that of the present day. There were some individuals, however, who could not understand the difference between positive and negative evidence, and who did not for years fully grasp the fact that the germ theory was established. These persons continued to raise objections, and some of them are still telling us that investigators have gone mad over bacteriological studies, and the whole structure which they have raised during the last quarter of this century is doomed to crumble and disappear. Such objectors can have little effect upon the progress of science at this day, since every student has learned that a fact once established by positive evidence is as solid as the mountain and endures for all time; yet, many will die without accepting the germ theory, just as numerous contemporaries of Harvey died disbelieving the circulation of the blood, but the recorded facts and the demonstrations of the germ theory will stand, as Harvey's discovery has stood, and it is as fruitless to inveigh against them as to attempt to sweep back the rising tide with a broom.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Interest now centers in the relief of the foreign ministers in Pekin. It is said that they are safe, but are practically prisoners. Admiral Seymour's expedition has been compelled to return to Tien-Tsin after hard fighting with Chinese troops. He could not reach Pekin.

The Chinese troops are armed with the most modern guns, using smokeless powder, and the soldiers fight with fanatical determination. They have been trained by European officers and are far better fighters than the troops that fought Japan in the recent war.

The battleship Oregon ran ashore last week on an island about 35 miles north of Chee Foo, and it is feared that she will be a total loss.

One hundred and thirty pirates and Boxers were beheaded at Canton last week by Li Hung Chang's order, to terrorize law-breakers. Li is to remain at Canton by order of the Empress.

It is evident that German Government expects the disturbances in China to last for a long time, as all volunteers joining the naval battalions for China have been pledged for service until the autumn of 1901.

Brigadier-General Adna R. Chaffee has been ordered to China to command the American land forces there. General Chaffee won considerable distinction in the campagin in Cuba during the war with Spain.

Admiral Remey is to supersede Admiral Kempff in command of our naval forces in Chinese Waters.

To meet the pressing demand of Admiral Remey for officers for the ships of his fleet it is expected that Secretary Long will have recourse to the authority conferred by Congress upon him in the matter of enlisting the services of retired officers.

South Africa.

Active Boer guerrilla operations are reported from a dozen points in the Orange River Colony.

Boer official reports from Machadodorp aver that part of a British convoy was captured on June 23d near Winburg.

Both the burghers and foreigners who are arriving at Lorenzo Marquez profess a strong belief that it will take from three to six months to subdue the Boers.

A consignment of a foreign firm that passed through Lorenzo Marquez last week, marked "Dutch cheese damaged," proved to contain army boots for the Boers. It passed customs with unusual dispatch, and the British Consul is making representations to the Portugese Government.

The condition of the British army hospitals in South Africa is reported to be scandalous, and a Parliamentary committee is to investigate the charge.

The Boer envoys sailed from New York for France last week.

It is officially announced at Cape Town that no British troops will leave South Africa until the Boer war is over.

Transvaal officials who were interviewed at Machadodorp last week, by a correspondent of the London Daily Express, asserted their determination to hold out to the last.

Lord Roberts reports the gradual pacification of the Western part of the Transvaal, and the surrender of a Boer force under De Villiers to Sir Charles Warren, who announces the end of the rebellion in Cape Colony north of Orange River.

The Philippines.

The demand of the Filipinos that the friars be expelled from the islands before they will lay down their arms seems likely to cause considerable trouble, for the treaty of peace with Spain provided that all ecclesiastical bodies should be protected in their rights, so that the friars cannot be expelled without violating the treaty. Any such movement too would probably cost the party in power the vote of a large part of the Catholics in this country, so the friars will probably remain. The Filipinos declare that they will never submit until the power of the friars is broken.

The receipts of the Philippine Treasury during April were $786,367, an increase over the previous month of $155,595.

The non-sectarian College of Primary and Secondary Education, the first institution of its kind not under control of the priests, was formally opened in Manila last week, and five hundred pupils were enrolled.

Nine of the insurgent leaders were released in Manila last week upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States cruiser Baltimore, with Admiral Watson on board, has arrived at Suez, on her way home home from Manila.

Other Foreign News.

The revolution in Colombia is still active. A telegram from Colombia says the situation at Carthagena and Savinilla is very grave, that fighting is proceeding, and that the foreign residents are leaving hurriedly.

A dispatch from Valparaiso, Chili, says that the Magellan Straits will be connected by wireless telegraphy with the rest of the Chilean Republic.

The Committee on India Famine relief in New York announce that the sum subscribed is $102,530. The monsoon prospects in India are favorable. Besides the immense number of deaths from famine, cholera is claiming more than 10,000 victims a week in Bombay alone.

The Government of Hayti has adopted the gold standard, and made the American gold dollar the unit of value.

A permanent automobile exhibition will open in Berlin this week. Applications for space have been so numerous that an enlargement of the original area was necessary.

Severe fighting between the British column engaged in the relief of Coomassie and the Ashantee rebels is reported, the British suffering a reverse.

A cabinet crisis in Spain is said to be imminent.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, will spend most of the campaign on the stump, probably in the West and Southwest.

The Prohibition National Convention in Chicago last week nominated John G. Woolley, of Illinois, for President, and Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, for Vice-President.

The Minnesota Republicans have nominated S. R. Vansant for Governor. The Michigan Republicans have nominated Col. A. T. Bliss for Governor. The Maine Republicans have nominated John B. Hill for Governor. The Vermont Republicans have nominated W. W. Stickney for Governor. The Illinois Democrats have nominated Samuel Alschuler for Governor.

It is announced from Lexington that Gov. Beckham will call an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature to repeal the Goebel Election law.

The equal suffrage amendment was defeated at the recent Oregon election by a vote of 28,402 to 26,265.

Other Domestic News.

The Government has placed an order with the Bethlehem Steel Company for seven 10-inch and four 12-inch breech-loading rifles and fourteen 12-inch breech-loading mortars for the Orient.

The Chicago Railway Age says the total railway mileage of the nation is about 183,000, and that construction on fully 300 roads is in progress. The track laid from January 1 to June 30 will be about 1,654 miles, Texas leading and New Jersey and Maryland bringing up the rear.

A new canal route across the Isthmus of Panama, about thirty-five miles southeast of the Panama route, has been discovered, where a level tidewater canal, with excellent harbors at both ends, can be built at much less cost than by either of the other routes.

The strike situation in St. Louis is much quieter. Cars have been running on many lines. The strikers have abandoned violence, and are trying to set up a general boycott against persons who use the cars.

The St. Louis Police Board has ordered the discharge of the posse comitatus.

The Tennessee Supreme Court has decided that women cannot practice law before any of the courts of Tennessee. Two judges dissented.

A tornado passed over Eutaw, Ala., June 25, and did a great deal of damage. The Baptist Church was demolished and the Presbyterian Church and Female Academy were wrecked.

Two hundred persons are believed to have lost their lives, and over three hundred more were injured, in the fire which destroyed the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's piers in Hoboken, New Jersey, Saturday afternoon, June 30. The flames spread with great rapidity and set fire to the steamships Saale, Bremen and Main, which were destroyed. The Phoenicia, of the Hamburg-American Line, was badly damaged, while the monster Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was badly damaged. The property loss is estimated at $6,000,000.

Rear Admiral Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas in the bombardment of Santiago during the Spanish-American war, died June 30.

The Secretary of the Navy has authorized the following names for the new battleships and cruisers: Battleships—Virginia and Rhode Island, armored cruisers—Maryland, Colorado and South Dakota, protected cruisers—St. Louis, Milwaukee and Charleston.

Secretary Long has approved the findings of the Naval Board recommending that three of the five new battleships shall be built with superimposed turrets.

The charges of conspiracy against the New York Ice Trust have been dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Forty persons were killed in a railroad wreck near Mcdonough, Ga., the night of June 23.

Estes G. Rathbone, the suspended Director of Posts in Cuba, has been removed from office by Postmaster-General Smith.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

...OF THE...

New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

NEWBURGH, JUNE 26-29, 1900.

Without fear of disproof, it may be asserted that the annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association during four days of last week was the most notable and significant of the twenty-two yearly gatherings of that body. It was a success from keel to main truck, attendance large, accommodation and entertainment larger, harmony of sentiment and importance of work largest, in superlative degree. Direful predictions were not realized, optimistic prognostications received fullest substantiation.

Headquarters, the Palatine Hotel, was crowded Monday night. When the first session opened Tuesday morning, the attendance was larger than ever before in the association's history, and before final adjournment the number present had been augmented to almost startling proportions. As for the work accomplished, let the formal story of the proceedings tell its important character.

OPENING SESSION.

Tuesday, June 26, 10.45 A. M.

President Wm. Muench, of Syracuse, introduced Mayor Wilson, of Newburg, who very gracefully welcomed the visitors to the historic city and couched his greeting in language its own evidence of sincerity and heartiness. Clay W. Holmes, Elmira, waxed eloquent in response, and found a foeman orator worthy of his steel in the venerable Isaac Chapman, chairman of the local Entertainment Committee, who, following, outlined the programme for the week's entertainment. This so stimulated W. H. Rogers, of Middletown, that he almost burst in exuberance of feeling and language in accepting with both hands and for all present the hospitalities tendered.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

was next in sequence, and calling Mr. Hirseman to the chair, Mr. Muench spoke as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

It seems but a short time since we exchanged greetings in the Capitol City, and yet our meeting in this historic place tells us that another year has been added to our existence.

From general information received, it has been a year of success to all those of our profession who paid close attention to business and who displayed sufficient knowledge, theoretical and practical, to economically and profitably manage a pharmacy. This satisfactory condition is mostly visible in localities where good local organizations exist, where fraternal feeling has completely wiped out petty jealousies and combined effort has been brought into action. It is a matter of congratulation to notice that druggists everywhere seem to have a better understanding of the effect of organization. City and county associations can be formed more readily than in former years, and I would recommend that those members in whose localities no association exists set out and consult with their neighbors for the purpose of organizing. This is the age of organization. Experience has proven what a power and influence it yields. We have acted singlehanded and in a disorganized manner too long, and have accomplished but little. Now that we know where our strength lies, let us profit by the information and in the future act in unison on all questions of importance Such action will surely bring us a betterment in our condition and place us before the public in a better light. We must become more aggressive in the demands of our rights and seek to bring about such changes as shall seem just and proper to accomplish success.

The N. A. R. D.

The National Association of Retail Druggists held its first annual meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in accordance with the resolution of our last convention, delegates were selected from members of this association who paid their own expenses or who were representatives of local organizations which paid their expenses. I am pleased to state that we had a very creditable representation in the following members: Felix Hirseman, Thos. Stoddart, Judson B. Todd, Thos. Dalton, Wm. Muir and Wm. C. Anderson.

I also was present, but was prevented by poor health from taking a very active part in the proceedings, and asked Vice-President Hirseman to represent me. I have requested him to report the action of the Cincinnati meeting and I am certain he will do it in an intelligent manner and with his known eloquence. Personally, I am favorably impressed with the N. A. R. D.; I believe it will inspire confidence in the ranks of the retailers, and it will receive such assistance as they can give financially and otherwise to make it a telling factor in bringing about a more complete and satisfactory understanding between the retail and wholesale trades and the proprietary medicine manufacturers of the country. I would bespeak your kindest consideration for the N. A. R. D., as that organization, if properly sustained, will certainly better the condition of the retailers throughout the entire country.

The Stamp Tax.

We all agree that the War Stamp Tax Law is not only an obnoxious, but also a very expensive luxury for druggists, and the N. A. R. D. through its Legislative Committee has taken the initiatory steps to abolish this burdensome law. Thos. Stoddart, our most esteemed friend and an active member of this association, has most wisely been appointed chairman of that important committee, and he has most zealously labored for the repeal of the Stamp Tax Law. He worked systematically and well, calling to his aid representative men and associations from every part of the country and made a splendid effort to convince the Congressional Committee of the needed repeal of this law. Mr. Stoddart will no doubt honor us by giving more detailed information upon this very interesting subject at one of our sessions. I recommend that some action be taken by this association to aid and assist the efforts of the national body to procure the repeal or modification of the Stamp Tax Law.

The All-State Pharmacy Law.

For twenty years past this association through its representatives has endeavored to secure a pharmacy law for the entire State, and although the Legislative Committee was composed of the very best and most active men, all attempts to secure the much coveted law failed, not because the legislators were so much opposed, but more on account of the difference of opinion existing in our own ranks. It seemed that this State was destined for some time to come to continue in the old channel with several laws and as many boards of pharmacy. It is a pleasure, therefore, to be able to announce to you the grand result of the active work done by your Committee on Legislation during the session of the legislative body at Albany, and that we now have an All-State Pharmacy Law, an achievement which is a most agreeable surprise to everybody and welcome news to all. With many misgivings of the result, your Committee on Legislation introduced into the Legislature in the early part of the session the All-State bill through Assemblyman Hill, of Erie. The bill was properly shaped by our learned ex-president, R. K. Smither, and Assemblyman Hill, on the lines as proposed by this body at the Albany convention, and allow me to state right here that the passage of the bill is due to a great extent to intelligent compilation and the great influence of the introducer, Mr. Hill. When a hearing was ordered I called upon the members of the committee to appear in Albany to influence the Committee on Public Health to make a favorable report upon our bill, asking them to trust to the future for reimbursement of their expenses. Mr. Smither, Mr. Richardson and myself were the only members present; the other members at the time could not leave their posts of duty. How well we succeeded is proven by the favorable report of the committee and the passage of the bill in the Assembly. We had no trouble, after allowing slight changes to be made, in getting the Senate Committee on Public Health to report our measure favorably, and not until the final passage of the bill was about to be accomplished did we find it necessary to bring special influence upon Senators Armstrong, of Rochester, and Krumb, of Schoharie. By overcoming their objections the bill passed and went to the Governor for his signature. I immediately called upon the various boards of pharmacy, associations and men of influence to bring pressure upon the Governor to sign the measure. Thanks to the prompt

compliance with my request, the Governor signed the bill and his signature was no doubt secured because of the unanimous request of the profession.

When the bill was introduced into the Legislature it was the opinion of the pharmaceutical press and many members of the association that it would never become a law and it would be unwise to spend much energy, time and money; even members of the Legislative Committee expressed themselves in a similar manner, but I would not allow myself to be derelict in duty nor become discouraged and made the best fight possible without money. With the aid of Brother R. K. Smither, and the influence of Assemblyman Hill, we brought to a glorious finish an undertaking which year after year heretofore had failed under much more favorable circumstances. This grand result must be gratifying to all the pharmacists of the Empire State. The new law may not be all we desire, but let us give it a fair trial and I am certain we will find it a great improvement upon the law now in force.

New State Board of Pharmacy.

The uniform pharmacy law is now an accomplished fact and with it comes a great change in many particulars. The members of the new State board for the Central District will be selected at this time, and the election is at the same time. All those licensed druggists who live within the boundary of the Middle or Albany district are entitled to vote. Those of the Eastern or Western Sections have no right to take part in this election; they have their separate elections for their respective districts. The druggists of the Middle Section will therefore call a meeting by themselves and take such action as the law prescribes. Large powers being vested in the State Board of Pharmacy by the new pharmacy law, it is of the greatest importance that men of high qualifications and sound judgment should be selected to fill these responsible positions. I would give timely warning that in the selection of these men no pharmaceutical politics should be resorted to. Again I say, resort to no pharmaceutical politics. Such a procedure would be an injustice to those who have labored so long and faithfully for the establishment of this law, and it would disgrace our profession to a far greater extent than any State politics could possibly do. This new law conveys large powers to the new State Board of Pharmacy, and it is expected the members will exercise their authority with the greatest discretion and judgment. The new law with its restrictions and requirements should be carried into effect in a moderate manner and with such mild remedies as will be appreciated by pharmacists and by the general public. To execute the provisions of the law in a harsh and despotic manner would create a feeling of opposition which might bring about serious conflicts and a desire to overthrow in future legislation what we have accomplished during the past year.

The Present State Board of Pharmacy.

Our State Board of Pharmacy, as created by the Pharmacy Act of 1884, is about to complete its labors under the present law and it is becoming of us at this time to give it a parting salute. Those of us who have watched and closely followed the excellent work of the members no doubt are unanimous in the verdict that they have accomplished much to elevate the standard of pharmacy by judiciously licensing men who, after a creditable examination, deserved to become members of our profession. Considering the many weak points in the law and the continuous lack of funds to properly prosecute violations, the members of the board have achieved marked success and proven themselves very efficient. They have attempted time and time again to amend the law so as to strengthen it without imposing greater hardship on druggists, and also to provide an adequate fund to enable them to better carry out the work, but no success followed their efforts and they gladly supported the "All-State" bill, knowing that it would give better and more complete service. The association can point with pride to the great work accomplished by the five true and noble workers and say to them: "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Education.

Much has been said about the proper educational standard and requirements of pharmacists in late years, and the time seems to have come when more decisive action shall be taken and when the qualification of the future pharmacist shall be more accurately defined; at least efforts will be made in that direction, with what success remains to be seen. In our own State and association an effort has been made to bring about an authoritative act to force college education upon aspirants to our profession. These attempts have always met with strong opposition and favorable progress has not been made. The most justified argument is that the pharmacist is not sufficiently protected by the laws of the State to pursue his profession scientifically and profitably at the same time. In the higher execution of his calling, and for which he is especially expected to acquire so much college education, he is prevented largely from securing pecuniary benefit by the physician. It is a well established fact that 95 per cent. of the physicians practicing medicine in the State of New York supply 90 per cent. of their patients directly with medicines, ignoring the pharmacists almost entirely, and I want to go on record as stating that to dispense medicines to patients is the natural privilege of the pharmacist and it should be made his exclusive right secured to him by law. Let the learned pharmacist be the only medium through whom medicines are supplied to the sick; let the pharmacist be protected from infringement upon his profession, and then require him to get a college diploma before he can become an applicant for examination by a board of pharmacy. I am in favor and would recommend that January, 1905, be the time set for the requirement of a diploma from a recognized college of pharmacy and that a law to that end be introduced. My reason for deferring the time of operation of such a law lies in the desire to do justice to those who have entered their apprenticeship to become pharmacists and have not the necessary funds to go to college, but who may be high school graduates and fully able, by the aid of a course in pharmacy as offered by the Era or by the Preceptor of Chicago, to educate themselves and pass creditable examinations before the board. All the laws we have heretofore made tended to heap hardship upon us, and I think the time has come when we should not only look out for the people, but also for ourselves by manfully demanding such protection as we are by law and justice entitled to.

During my term of office I have appointed various delegations to represent this association at the meetings of associations in other States and the American Pharmaceutical Association, and I trust we will hear from them during some of our sessions.

The several standing committees I have no doubt will give us very interesting reports, entertaining and beneficial alike.

I have recognized our traveling friends upon the list of delegates, believing them to be entitled to such recognition by virtue of their labor in the interest of our association, and because I look upon them as our natural source of increasing membership.

Collection of Dues.

The treasury of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association seems at all times in need of a better supply. As our membership increases but slowly, and members are rather slow in payment of their annual dues, we must look about for special methods to overcome the existing evil. To bring about a better system of collection, I would recommend that one or more collecting agents be appointed in every city and town where there are five members and upwards, and that it be the duty of such agent to call upon all the members in his jurisdiction once a year prior to the annual convention and collect the dues. Such agent must be a member in good standing in the association and his compensation should be 10 per cent. on collections made. This I judge would keep the members paid up and give us a good balance in the treasury and we would then have no cause to drop members from the roll book on account of non-payment of dues.

To help the treasury along most effectively I further recommend that the different boards of pharmacy be requested to contribute money sufficient to pay for printing our annual proceedings, each to be assessed alike, and after this year the amount should be equally divided and charged to each section. This does not seem to me unreasonable, inasmuch as the druggists at large are greatly benefited by the active work of the State Association.

The Volume of Proceedings Too Elaborate.

I would suggest to the Executive Committee and Secretary of the association to make the proceedings of the association less elaborate until such time as the supply of money will justify the large outlay for that purpose. It must be admitted that the artistically compiled matter and general appearance of our last year's issue is highly creditable to our very able and faithful secretary. But when we consider the large expenditure and compare it with our income we must, as business men, come to the conclusion that economy must be practiced in this particular.

Members of the Association Should Select Place of Meeting.

The Constitution, Article VII., states that annual meetings shall be held at such time and place as the association from year to year shall select.

The Constitution, Article X., states that every proposition to alter or amend the constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, etc., etc.

Such being the fact, I hold that a simple motion to empower the Executive Committee to select time and place is a clear violation of our Constitution. I would therefore advise that the regular code of procedure be followed in the future and a committee be appointed in the early part of our meeting to select place or places, and to report in one of our sessions, say immediately after the election of officers, so that the next place for the annual meeting shall be lawfully decided by a vote of the members, who are alone entitled to make the selection.

The Secretary as a Member of the Executive Committee.

The secretary of our association is, according to our constitution, an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee, and I hold, as such, he is entitled to all the rights of a member of said committee. Roberts' "Rules of Order" states: "If the office is under the control of the society then there is no distinction between the ex-officio member and the other members." The secretary and the Executive Committee are certainly under the control of this association, and hence my ruling during the year that the secretary is entitled to vote as an ex-officio member was correct.

But since the votes of the members of that committee might result in a tie vote or dead lock, I would recommend that Article VI. of our constitution be so changed that it will read on the second line after the word "number." "Without vote."

The Welfare of the Association.

In the foregoing I believe I have touched upon every matter of importance to this assembled body, and I expect that you will take such steps as in your wisdom the welfare of the association demands. I am in the hope that our gathering in historic Newburg will be one of great harmony and eminently successful. Let us lay aside all personal disagreements and work steadfastly for the benefit of all concerned. To do this to-day and to do it in the future we must act in good faith towards each other and stand ready to acknowledge that the association has not been created to carry out personal spites, but on the contrary that we are here for the benefit of the association. Let us strive onward and upward in the educational and commercial branches of our calling. We need perfection in both to gain that high standing we are clamoring for—to become professional men and financially successful.

I thank you for your marked attention, and wish to impress you with the thought that all I did during the last year was meant for the best, and best only. I trust you will enjoy yourselves while here and return satisfied that you have graced this annual meeting with your presence.

At a later session a Committee on President's Address was appointed, consisting of Oscar Goldman, New York; A. Paradis, Brooklyn; W. G. Gregory, Buffalo; C. W. Holmes, Elmira; A. B. Huested, Albany.

P. W. Ray, of the Executive Committee, reported forty applicants for membership, and, according to custom, their names were posted until the following session before ballot on their admission.

Secretary J. B. Todd, of Ithaca, presented his annual report as follows.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

If the secretary should be called upon to give each official year a distinctive name, the past one would be christened the "Credential year," as in addition to the usual number issued, the N. A. R. D., U. S. P. Revision and Pure Drug Congress came in for recognition, not to mention the earlier meeting of the A. Ph. A. Many personal letters have been written to Washington in relation to the stamp tax and Food Congress, to which favorable replies were received. Official notice has been received from Secretary Wooten of the N. A. R. D., that the per capita tax has been increased to fifty cents on all members of the association who are in good standing.

Since the annual session of this association and incidental entertainment of those in attendance seem to demand four days, making the sittings more numerous and discussions of greater length, it very naturally requires more pages in the secretary's report to properly record the proceedings. In order to prevent unnecessary publication, your secretary would suggest that the Executive Committee be specially instructed regarding the discontinuance of the deceased list of members and such other matters as may be thought a burden to the report.

The following pharmaceutical journals have been received: The Bulletin of Pharmacy, The New England Druggist, The Drug Reporter, The Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, The Pharmaceutical Review, Meyer Bros. Druggist, The Western Druggist, The Druggists' Circular, The American Druggist, The Wisconsin Druggists' Exchange, The Practical Druggist, Merck's Market Report, The Pharmaceutical Era, Drugs, Paints and Oils, The Spatula, The Rocky Mountain Druggist, Drug Topics, The Pacific Drug Review and The National Druggist. I must also acknowledge the receipt of catalogues from the colleges of pharmacy in this and many other States, including several alumni journals and reports. The report of the Albany Session was sent to the secretaries of other State and Territorial associations, including those of a national scope or character. In most instances the courtesy was reciprocated.

Permit me to say that the work of the secretary and treasurer is very much hampered by members who fail to supply the proper address, and it is to be hoped that this conspicuous notice will serve as a much needed reminder to prevent further confusion.

The expenses of the office have been as follows:

Salary and expenses of stenographer at Albany	$126 25
Printing of proceedings	419 78
Postage on same	85 00
Postage on official notices and programmes	85 00
Total amount for other kinds of printing of various kinds	64 88
Engrossing certificates	7 50
Postage on same	2 40
One year's insurance, ending July 1, 1900.	5 00
Expenses of secretary at Albany	36 72
Trunk Line Association	11 00
General postage, express, telegraphing, electros, etc	51 16
Salary of secretary	300 00
Total	$1,125 19

An itemized list of the above is in the hands of the Executive Committee for examination and audit.

There have been an unusual number of deaths, and several have been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, while the resignations are four less than last year and two in excess of the year previous. The death list includes the following: Wm. Bromell, Brooklyn; Saml. Brown, M. D., New York; Geo. Craig, Pleasantville Station; W. R. James, Medina; Geo. H. Noble, M. D., Cairo; Wm. E. Strachan, Brooklyn; J. C. Van Scoter, Dunkirk; J. B. Russell, New York; A. G. Smith, Ellenville; H. J. Grose, Albany; Geo. M. Lathrop, Cherry Creek; Edward Wells, Madison; Chas. H. White, Ithaca; C. L. Williston, New York; A. B. Wooster, Syracuse.

The total membership at date of publication of proceedings was		799
There have since died	15	
There have since been dropped	26	
There have since resigned	9	
Total		50
Leaving a present membership of		749

Two gold badges were sold during the year, and several applications for membership have been received and the funds all turned over to the Treasurer.

Respectfully Submitted.

The report of Treasurer T. W. Dalton, Syracuse, showed the following financial condition:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Cash on hand last report	$885 09
J. B. Todd for sale of badges	4 50
L. E. Johnson, certificate	1 00
Pabst Brewing Co. (Best Tonic offer)	10 64
Applications for membership	109 50
Dues to date	1,209 00
	$2,219 73

Expenditures.

1899. Paid drafts as follows:

May 29, favor of Thomas Stoddart Legislative expense	$53 85
June 29, Favor of Judson B. Todd	130 90
June 29, Favor of Felix Hirseman, Legislative Committee	11 00
June 29, Favor of W. H. Rogers, Legislative Committee	10 00
June 29, Favor of Ithaca Journal, Balance due on Printing	32 00
June 29, Favor of Judson B. Todd, Secretary's Salary	300 00
June 29, Favor of William Muir, Legislative Committe	23 05
June 30, Favor of Thomas W. Dalton, Treasurer's Salary and Expense	172 30
June 30, Favor of G. Michaelis, Committee on Adulteration	50 00
June 30, Favor of George Reiman, Chairman Committee on Commercial Interests, Expenses	4 00
July 28, Favor of Wm. Kristeller, Services rendered Association	50 00
August 21, Favor of Sarah A. Moore, Salary and Expenses Reporting Proceeding	126 25
August 29, Favor of John W. Lowe, Treasurer of N. A. R. D.	85 15
Sept. 14, Favor of John W. Lowe, Dues to N. A. R. D.	44 35
	$1,102 85
Feb. 22, 1900, Favor of Henry W. Hill, Redrafting Pharmacy Bill	50 00
	$1,152 85
June 25, Cash on Hand	1,066 88
	$2,219 73

The report was referred to the Executive Committee for audit.

It was announced that, according to the requirements of the new All-State Pharmacy Law, a meeting of the registered pharmacists residing in the counties in the middle section of the State would be held at 1.30 P. M. to elect five persons to represent that section on the new State Board of Pharmacy.

Session adjourned.

THE NEW PHARMACY BOARD.

There were at least 150 present when the special meeting was called to order at 1.30. S. S. Van Saun, of Warwick, was elected chairman, and J. B. Todd, Ithaca, secretary. There was evident from the start a determination on the part of the partisans of the present State Board to delay the formal election until greater strength could be secured for this ticket. This was opposed by the majority. C. W. Holmes asserted that the published statement in the Era that the election would take place June 26 was wholly without authority, but when the representative of this paper explained that the published statement was made at the written request of a member of the old board, who urged it especially, Mr. Holmes' argument lost its force. The members voted very emphatically to proceed at once with business and not be delayed by political stategy. Messrs. Rogers (Middletown) and Best (Albany) were appointed tellers. Two printed tickets were placed in nomination. One was the present State board, consisting of A. B. Huested, Albany; C. H. Haskin, Rochester; F. L. Norton, Delhi; J. C. Smith, Plattsburg, and E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse. The second ticket bore the names of George H. Merritt, Newburg; Warren L. Bradt, Albany; J. C. Smith, Plattsburg; Charles B. Sears, Auburn, and B. M. Hyde, Rochester.

In the balloting only licensed pharmacists in the middle section were allowed to vote, their names being checked off by Secretary Dawson on the official register of the State Board of Pharmacy. There was some splitting of tickets, but when the tellers reported, the new ticket was found to have been elected.

Eighty-five votes were cast, and of these the successful candidates received: Merritt, 54; Bradt, 56; Smith, 76 (candidate on both tickets); Sears, 59; Hyde, 52, and these gentlemen were declared duly elected.

Clay W. Holmes then declared that the election was clearly illegal, and that he would take steps to have it so proven, but failed to state the grounds for his opinion. Adjourned.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

Tuesday, June 26, 4 P. M.

The reading of the minutes was followed by the posting of nine new applications for membership. The forty applicants posted at the previous session were then proposed for election.

R. G. Eccles, of New York, jumped up, and, referring to the disgraceful pharmaceutical politics which has recently agitated the druggists of Greater New York, said he had been told that an attempt would be made to so influence the election as to secure the principal offices for New York City members. He then offered a formal resolution that no new members should be elected until after the election of officers had been held. He said he proposed in this way to test the sincerity and honesty of the New York City delegates. The president ruled that the resolution was clearly out of order, and there arose a storm of protest and denunciation of Mr. Eccles' action. But he would not be squelched, and when balloting on the new members occurred, there were found five black balls. Then was confusion worse confounded. Mr. Eccles' attempt to use the State Association to wash the dirty linen of New York City local bodies did not meet approval from a single speaker, all characterizing it as a most improper proceeding. Finally, after long wrangling and attempts at various ways of electing the new members, all obstructed by Mr. Eccles, he withdrew his objection, and the election was held in the usual manner.

The president appointed as Committee on Credentials, William Muir, W. H. Rogers and R. E. Smith, and these soon reported proper credentials for delegates from a number of pharmaceutical organizations, and several of the delegates spoke briefly in recognition of their introduction.

Felix Hirseman reported as delegate to the annual meeting last year of the National Association of Retail Druggists. The session then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday, June 27, 3.45 P. M.

After reading of the minutes and posting four applications for membership, R. K. Smither, Buffalo, read the report of the Legislative Committee. This was a detailed statement of the work of the committee in relation to the several measures affecting pharmacists introduced into the State Legislature during its last session, but dwelt chiefly upon the progress of the All-State Pharmacy law up to its final signature by the Governor. The report suggested a vote of thanks to Assemblyman Hill for his efforts in behalf of this bill, which was accorded, together with similar recognition of the committee's work.

The Executive Committee presented the resolution adopted by the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association relative to the movement to secure better rank and pay for the apothecaries in the several branches of the United States service (published recently in this journal), and this resolution was later formally adopted by this association.

George Reiman, Buffalo, reported as chairman of the Committee on Commercial Interests. During the past year very little apparent abatement of the cutting evil has been secured and the report seemed to indicate a feeling on the part of the committee that the proprietors are not in real sympathy with and sincere in their avowed desire to help the retailers. Still, great things are hoped from the work of the N. A. R. D. The increase of the use of proprietary specialties among physicians was referred to, and doctors were urged to discourage them as much as possible and make more use of the U. S. P. preparations. It was hoped and believed that the burdensome stamp tax would be repealed at the next session of Congress, and it was urged that a special delegation should be selected to work for this result. In commenting on the All-State Pharmacy Law it was deemed highly necessary that provision be made for the commercial education of apprentices. The committee believed the time not yet here, but near, for the college diploma as a prerequisite to board examination and a committee of three was suggested to provide means to make this proposition operative in three years. The report was referred to the Committee on President's Address.

R. K. Smither hoped no legislation on the diploma question would be attempted for at least a year to come. He seemed quite disposed, as heretofore, to belittle the whole matter, but as discussion on this question developed later in the session and he found not one supporter, he was apparently converted and even went further than any of the rest in the other direction, proposing and securing the adoption of a resolution which marks the greatest progress in pharmaceutical education ever taken in such an organization. This will be again touched upon in this report.

Delegates to various other pharmaceutical associations then reported. F. P. Tuthill, delegate to the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, told of the great discourtesy shown at the last meeting of that organization to visiting delegates in denying them the privilege of the floor and the N. Y. S. P. A. at once adopted a resolution that no delegates would hereafter be sent to New Jersey. When the committee now reported having received additional credentials, the emphasis of the just-mentioned action was driven home and clinched by most heartily inviting the New Jersey delegates present to accept all courtesies of the present gathering and J. C. Gallagher, of Jersey City, was especially honored by a rising vote of special privilege.

R. G. Eccles, having left for home immediately after his experience of the previous day, no report was received from him as delegate to the recent Pure Food and Drug Congress at Washington.

After a paper by George Reiman on "Out-door Poor Relief in the City of Buffalo from the Pharmacist's Point of View" had been read the Committee on President's Address reported. The president's recommendations and remarks relative to the N. A. R. D., stamp tax, All-State Pharmacy Law, work of the old board, and that the president and secretary be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee were all approved. The president's suggestion in the diploma prerequisite matter was also approved, save that the time when this should become

operative should be made 1903 instead of 1905. The proposition that the newly-created State Board of Pharmacy pay for printing the proceedings of the association was not favored. And now the fun was on in earnest. All the orators of the association were present prepared to take the longest flights, and many of them got well started in impassioned speeches. But a most startling and unexpected condition quickly developed. There was to be no fight. Up-the-State and New York and Brooklyn, the college men and the practical druggists, did not range themselves in battle ranks, in opposing files. Very different from a year ago; all were of the same mind, harmonious as cooing doves; all wanted the same thing and that was the college diploma as preliminary to board examination. The only difference was on the question when it should be.

To be brief, two or three hours of discussion finally crystallized in the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Smither providing that the new Legislative Committee shall prepare for presentation at the next annual meeting the draft of a bill which shall include the diploma prerequisite (operative in 1905), shall require regents' examination for entrance into colleges of pharmacy, and that a method be devised for some form of State control over the standard of the colleges.

The latter sections of this resolution were generally considered most important steps toward the attainment of a higher and better educational and legal pharmaceutical standard.

Adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

Thursday, June 28, 9.45 A. M.

The minutes were read, four applications for membership received and Committee on Time and Place of next meeting appointed.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Governor for signing the bill increasing the rank and pay of the hospital stewards in the State militia.

Prof. G. Michaelis, of Albany, read the report of the Committee on Adulterations. The general average quality of drugs in this State was found better than heretofore and gradually improving. The report urged work to secure the passage of the Brosius bill, as State measures were useless without Federal legislation. If the Brosius bill passes there will be no further need for this committee in this association. A tabular statement was given showing the character of a large number of articles examined during the past year. A large part of the report consisted of abstracts from the annual report of the chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Then came the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The cohorts were out in large force, but here again the anticipated fight did not come off. Harmony prevailed. Only one ticket was in the field and every member thereon was unanimously elected without mention of opposition candidates, save in the case of the Executive Committee, and even there the contest was only friendly and healthfully stimulating. The final result of the vote was:

President—Felix Hirseman, New York.
First Vice-President—Thos. Stoddart, Buffalo.
Second Vice-President—J. F. Van Nort, Elmira.
Third Vice-President—Clarence Miller, Newburg.
Secretary—J. B. Todd, Ithaca.
Treasurer—T. W. Dalton, Syracuse.
Executive Committee—J. A. Lockie, Buffalo; A. C. Searles, New York; Frank Richardson, Albany.

C. O. Douden, of Brooklyn, hospital steward of the Forty-seventh Regiment then in camp at Peekskill, gave a short talk expressing satisfaction at the passage of the bill elevating the stewards in the State service and urging that the rumored effort to repeal the law be opposed in every legitimate way. The Legislative Committee was instructed to watch for and oppose all inimical legislation of this sort.

In view of the fact that the 1901 meeting of the A. Ph. A. will not be held until after the next meeting of the N. Y. S. P. A., no delegates will be appointed to the former body until after June next year.

The president was empowered to select not more than seven delegates to the annual meeting next September of the N. A. R. D., and, if necessary, the expenses of one of these delegates will be paid.

NEXT YEAR'S MEETING.

The committee on time and place of next meeting reported that invitations had been received from Saratoga, Ithaca and Buffalo. The last named city was recommended, the recommendation was adopted,, and at the following session some time between June 20 and 30 was decided upon, the exact date being left to the local committee for settlement. Adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION.

Friday, June 29, 10.30 A. M.

Members were late in assembling, and during the entire session not more than a score were present. The minutes were read and adopted. Adjournment was taken for a minute, to then reconvene and elect two new members.

The secretary read a telegram announcing the death the previous day of F. L. Hewitt, of Rochester, who served as vice-president two years ago. In recognition of this loss and in testimonial to the memory of this deceased member, the association adjourned for a brief period.

On reassembling, the reports of the Committee on New Remedies and of the State Board of Pharmacy were read by title and referred for publication.

The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries announced several papers: "Prescription Incompatibilities in Every Day Practice," by W. J. Robinson, New York; "Shop Notes and Dispensing Hints," W. A. Dawson, Hempstead; a paper by C. S. Ingraham, Elmira, requesting establishment of a standing committee on formulas; "Tendencies in Pharmacy," A. B. Huested, Albany; "Botanical Nomenclature," W. A. Bryan, Brooklyn; "History of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association," C. W. Holmes, Elmira. All these papers were read by title and referred for publication.

The Executive Committee's annual report was very brief. It stated what business had been conducted during the year and announced that membership in the N. A. R. D. would be continued.

The installation of officers was not an imposing ceremony, as, of the new incumbents, only the president-elect, the secretary and the treasurer were present. Each said he would do his best in the service of the Association.

Wm. Muir proposed a vote of thanks, which was put in flowery language and added to by Secretary Todd, to Isaac Chapman and his associates in the local committee, to "Mine Host" Bain and estimable wife of the Palatine Hotel, to the ladies of Newburgh, the local press, the sheriff for putting the court room at command for the meeting place, to the travelling men and to every one beside who had contributed in any way to the pleasure and success of the convention.

Adjourned sine die.

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

In the first place, the treatment received from proprietor and Mrs. Bain, of the Palatine Hotel, was entertainment in itself. Never before has the Association been treated so royally at a hotel. But the local committee had arranged a program which kept everyone on the jump all the time. It seemed as if refreshments of various kinds were being handed out at intervals of not more than an hour during the entire week. One couldn't turn around without having a tender of lemonade, claret cup, ice cream, or something of the sort.

There was a trolley ride of twelve miles to Walden to inspect a knife factory, stopping on the return at Orange Lake for refreshments. There were the usual president's reception, with dancing and refreshments; a progressive euchre party with handsome prizes, also dancing and more refreshments; a half-day's trip on the river, visiting West Point, witnessing the machine-like drill by the cadets, and, remember, music dancing and refreshments on the boat, both ways. Between times there were visits to

Washington's headquarters and other points of historic and natural interest, and bowling parties every day. The star event, however, was the banquet Thursday evening. Mr. Bain outdid himself on the menu and the toast-master and speakers covered themselves with glory in their several capacities. There were more than 200 banqueters; Wm. Muench was toast-master, and the toast list was this:—"Our Association," Felix Hirseman; "The Fraternal Idea," Col. G. A. Cantine; "The Man Who Pays the Freight," Major W. H. Weston; "Pharmacy," W. G. Gregory; "The Druggist," S. H. Carragan; "Our Commercial Travelers," R. K. Smither. It was 3 a. m. before the last one went to bed.

When Friday noon and final adjournment came, every one was completely tired out and many digestions were ruined, temporarily at least, but each individual person said the 1900 meeting was the best in all respects in the history of the Association. And so it was.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

MR. CANDLER ON THE WITHAM IDEA.

Asa G. Candler, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Coca Cola Company and a wholesale druggist for many years, was a member of Bank President Witham's excursion party which visited New York last week. In the party were seven of Georgia's handsomest women and seven cashiers from Mr. Witham's thirty-two banks. Mr. Candler took the opportunity on Thursday, when the Witham programme had nothing on it but "go where you will, do as you please, but tote fair," to call on many of his old friends for no other reason than to fill them with the enthusiasm for Manager Witham's advanced ideas, with which he is bubbling over. Mr. Candler recounts the Witham idea time and again, with apparently the same display of enthusiasm and heartfelt sincerity as when it was new to him. This is evidence that he believes in it himself; his efforts to get others to do likewise are as successful as Manager Witham's philosophy has been. Mr. Candler believes that young men should have a chance to display their ability; he thinks there is no more suitable way than to reward effort in this direction with distinction and honor in the home of the young man. His idea is that a young bank cashier in a little Georgia town is far the superior of a young man who leaves his native environment and comes to a large city to be hidden in the vortex of business life. His belief extends a trifle farther; it reaches into the personality of the young man, and as the provision in the party of the seven beautiful women supplied for the companionship of the seven young cashiers would indicate, it transgresses the threshold of the home. Mr. Candler is a sound thinking man and his logic is broad and generous, as this indication of his ideas more than verifies. He is Southern to a degree, but full of the essence of goodness. Mr. Candler returned to Georgia with the party last Friday morning.

NEW YORK RETAIL DRUGGISTS ELECT OFFICERS

The New York Retail Druggists' Association met at its rooms, 98 Forsyth street, Friday evening and elected officers. The members also unanimously declared in favor of sending a circular letter to all druggists in Greater New York setting forth the objects, aims and actual work the society is accomplishing. The meeting was called to order at 12.30 o'clock by Julius Hammar. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Some discussion arose at the last meeting over the opening of a drug store on Grand street, it being said that one of the partners in the concern was not a pharmacist. A. Bakst was made chairman of a committee to investigate and he reported that he had consulted with Sidney Faber in the matter and that the latter had said that anyone could be a part owner of a drug store as long as his name did not appear on the sign or labels as a pharmacist. The report was accepted and it was decided to make a further investigation in the matter. A. H. Solotaroff, chairman of the committee to prepare a form of application, read his report, which was adopted. The attention of the society was called to the fact that a number of its members were furnishing prescription blanks to doctors, and the secretary was instructed to warn these members to desist from the practice. The next matter taken up was the election of officers. There were two candidates in the field for president, W. Tulchinsky and J. Weinstein, the present incumbent. Mr. Tulchinsky declared to the members that in view of the faithful service of President Weinstein it was his desire that he should be re-elected and he would withdraw from the contest if Mr. Weinstein should be unanimously chosen. Such action was taken. The other officers elected were: First vice-president, A. Bakst; second vice-president, L. Lurie; treasurer, J. Bakst; financial secretary, A. H. Solotaroff; recording secretary, L. Marmor; sergeant-at-arms, J. Bockshitzky; trustees, S. Lifshutz, C. H. Bernstein and C. Resnik. Two names were proposed for membership, and the following committee, to which propositions will be referred for recommendation, was elected: N. Kruskal, L. Marmor and M. Nesselson. It was decided to send a circular letter relative to the workings of the society to all retail druggists in New York; to have the constitution and by-laws, together with a preamble, read at the next meeting of the society and to have them printed. The work of revising and printing was entrusted to J. Bockshitzky, L. Marmor, J. Weinstein, A. H. Solotaroff, A. Goldman and N. Kruskal. A motion to have cards displayed in drug store windows stating that no postage stamps would be sold after 8 o'clock was tabled. When adjournment was taken it was decided to meet but once during the months of July and August. The receipts of the meeting were $20.

NOTES.

—A case that may develop interestingly to the trade was brought to light at Paterson, N. J., recently, by the acquittal of Harris Jacobs, proprietor of a drug store at 168 River street, on a charge of allowing an unlicensed clerk to sell poison. Jacobs' accuser is Dr. Abram Glickstein, who alleged that he had purchased poisons from Jacobs' son, a minor and an unregistered clerk. In his defense Jacob hinted at conspiracy, saying that Dr. Glickstein, Justice Campbell Johnston and one of the witnesses, Frank Devers, had conspired to injure him. Mr. Jacobs' boy, in the trial before Justice Johnston, swore that Glickstein had helped himself to the poisons after the junior Jacobs had refused to sell them. Devers, it was said, had loitered about the place until Glickstein entered the store and then had purchased a glass of soda water that he might be a witness against Jacobs. Jacobs intends to investigate the matter in a thorough manner.

—Among those who have visited the trade during the last week were: W. Ellis, Media, Pa.; J. Van de Leyster, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Bouldin, Oakland, Tex.; C. A. Werner, Saginaw, Mich; F. A. Austin, Denver, Col.; A. H. Cohen, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Morrison, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. H. Sarles, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; C. C. Lane, Boston, Mass.; E. R. Post, Newburg, N. Y.; W. H. Koetter, St. Louis, Mo.; B. M. Hyde, Rochester; M. S. Iseman, Georgetown, S. C.; G. F. Harvey, Saratoga; T. A. Fosselman, Butte, Mont.; W. F. Goetz, St. Joseph, Mo.

—Henry Thayer & Co., of Boston, have recently established an office in Philadelphia at No. 12 North Eleventh street. Messrs. Moore & Brennan are the managers. F. O. Lamb will open a branch store for the firm some time next month at Denver, Col. Wm. C. Jewett has recently joined the forces of the firm and will travel in the State of New Jersey. F. L. Stuart, formerly New York City salesman for the company, has been transferred to Eastern New York.

—The week which ended June 30 has been the only one this season in which the man at the soda fountain has had to do any great amount of work, and then he paid up for his vacation, and with interest, too. One down town drug store located near the centre of stuffy offices where the air is as dry as soap bark, dished out the somewhat astonishing number of 3,500 glasses on Monday. The following days the business is said to have been even larger.

—A large party left the rooms of the Drug Clerks' Circle 235 East Broadway, on the morning of June 24 for Schutzen Park, Glendale, L. I., to enjoy the annual outing of the association. Dinner was served at the park and dancing enjoyed during the day. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of the officers of the club: President Zeitlein, Vice-President Lurie, Recording Secretary Nevelson, Financial Secretary Sovel, Treasurer Pickardt.

—Henry F. Sasse, druggist at No. 1064 First avenue, this city, is enjoying a vacation in Europe. He left Thursday, June 21, accompanied by his sister, Miss Sophia Sasse, on the steamer Frederic der Grosse. They go direct to Berlin, where they will remain for some time. Mr. Sasse also intends visiting Sweden and will stop at the Paris Exposition, returning to this country some time in October.

—Charles Seliger, formerly manager of the Mott avenue pharmacy at 399 Mott avenue, Manhattan, opened a model drug store at 416 Mott aveune, June 16, which will be known as the Cedar Park Pharmacy. In Mr. Seliger's case blessings come in pairs, for on the same day he opened his store Mrs. Seliger presented him with a ten-pound boy.

—The arrival last week at Tampa, Fla., of the last of the fleet of "sponge fishers" with immense cargoes, gives evidence that the "catch" this year will greatly exceed that of other seasons. It is estimated that the "takings" of the entire fleet will reach $250,000.

—Over a million dollars' worth of drugs and chemicals were brought into this port during the week ending June 23. This large amount was undoubtedly due to two consignments of kauri and shellac, the former being valued at $126,016 and the latter at $131,202.

—In the Era of June 21 it was stated that Max Zagat had opened a drug store at Ninety-sixth street and Fourth avenue. There is no drug store at this place, but Mr. Zagat did purchase a drug store at Ninety-first street and Madison avenue.

—A. H. Solotaroff, a druggist at 71 Broome street, has about completed extensive improvements in his store which will give him considerable more floor space. The change was made for the accommodation of an increased business.

—Dr. W. G. Gregory, professor of pharmacy in the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, and lately chosen a member of the All-State Board of Pharmacy from the Western Section, renewed old acquaintances in town last week.

—John J. Benson has opened a store at the southeast corner of Ninety-second street and Lexington avenue. Mr. Benson was formerly with W. B. Tongue, who is located at the northwest corner of the same street.

—Another new store has already been added to the already large number on Third avenue. It is located at No. 1861, and its proprietors are Kogan Bros., who also own a store at 155 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn.

—The Pacific Coast Borax Works, of Alameda, Cal., has closed its refineries at that place and will do the work hereafter in this city. The reason for removal is attributed to an advance in freight rates.

—Mr. Eisentrager, who owns drug stores at 104th street and Third avenue, and 104th street and Madison avenue, and 112th street and Fifth avenue, will leave shortly for Europe for a two months' vacation.

—Max Wustrew, druggist at 265 East Broadway, and who also owns a store at 26 Eldridge street, formerly managed by Henry Herr, has relieved Mr. Herr and will conduct both places himself.

—Joseph Gevrowitz, druggist at No. 86 Rivington street, New York, sailed last Thursday on the Fuerst Bismarck for Europe, where he will enjoy a two months' vacation.

—Oscar J. R. de Rochemount, New York manager of the E. L. Patch Company, Boston, Mass., was married Tuesday evening to Miss Anna Dierig.

—W. S. Mersereau, of Schieffelin & Co., has gone to the Adirondack Mountains to spend the month of July with his family, who are summering there.

—Charles Veprovsky has recently purchased the drug store at 1450 First avenue from Emil Roller. Mr. Roller owns a drug store at 864 Ninth avenue.

—Sigmund Hirsch, of Henry Nordlinger & Co., will leave shortly for a visit of several weeks at Schroon Lake, in the Adirondacks.

—S. Nauheim, druggist at Fifty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, is confined to his home with rheumatism.

—Julius Hammar has succeeded L. Marmor as manager of the Associated Drug Company, on East Broadway.

—C. H. Brooks, traveling salesman for Connecticut and Rhode Island for William R. Warner & Co., is in town.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

A Drug Clerk Who Sleeps with at Least One Eye Open.

Boston, June 30.—On the morning of June 28, at about 4 o'clock, an attempt was made to break into the drug store of W. H. De Merritt, at No. 735 Huntington avenue. Two men broke the glass in a rear window, and as this fell into the back office with a crash, it readily awakened the clerk, H. J. Mahan. He at once grasped the situation, when he saw an arm stealing in through the broken window to unlock it. He took his revolver, went to the window and fired several shots at the men, who scampered away as soon as they discovered that some one had been left in charge of the store. Mahan feels sure that he "winged" one of the men, for, as they ran off, one of the pair appeared to be injured in his shoulder. Besides, traces of blood were found trailing behind them. The police have notified hospitals to be on the watch for a man with a bullet hole in his shoulder.

NOTES.

—John R. Hudson, head clerk at Henry Canning's pharmacy, corner of Green and Chambers streets, has returned to his accustomed duties at this store, after an enjoyable wedding journey to New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Hudson, who was married early in June at South Groveland, Mass, to Miss Helen Molloy, has been with Mr. Canning for five years or more. Mr. Canning, who for more than a quarter of a century has sung in one church in South Boston, Sunday after Sunday, took an active part in the wedding service. A solemn nuptial mass was celebrated, during which Mr. Canning sung a solo, "Veni Creator."

—On the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, at Charlestown, a prettily decorated place was the old-time pharmacy, at the corner of Elm and Bartlett streets, kept by Guilford D. Brown. He was born in New Brunswick forty-two years ago, but for more than a score of years has been a resident of the States. He has had a drug store in Charlestown for nine years, and two years ago became the manager of a successful branch pharmacy in Cambridge.

—The Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy held examinations at its headquarters in the State House on June 25, 26 and 27, when out of forty-eight candidates who were present, only seven successfully passed the examination and were granted certificates, as follows: George A. Miller and Orville H. Low, Boston; J. Searle Holland, Charlestown; Louis A. O. Goddu, Winchester; Peter J. Moran, Clinton; Frank E. Wood, New Bedford, and James T. Carter, East Weymouth.

—The New England Association of Chemistry Teachers is doing excellent work for its members. The secretary, Herbert G. Shaw, and president, Rufus P. Williams, regularly issue printed bulletins of books on general chemistry, physiological chemistry, physical chemistry, new apparatus, recently published books and like general information.

—Following the recent convention of pharmacists at Newburyport, several druggists who attended the meeting in that city were pleasantly entertained by T. B. Nichols, of Salem, where they stopped over as they passed through that city on their way home. Mr. Nichols is treasurer of the association.

—James Ferrin, who is now the proprietor of the drug store formerly owned by Ferrin & Fausnaught, is making

a success of the business. His former partner, James C. Fausnaught, is living in Colorado, where he was obliged to go because of pulmonary trouble.

——D. M. O'Brien, a Rockland druggist, is acting as local agent of a committee to receive contributions for the India Famine Fund, and he will forward to the Committee of One Hundred in New York any sums donated to this charity.

——After ten years as superintendent at Houghton & Dutton's large store in this city, W. D. Quimby has severed his connection with that house to become the head of the W. D. Quimby Pure Food Company.

——Owing to an accident from which he lately suffered, Edward H. Gardner, a pharmacist of South Boston, has received the benefit of an accident insurance policy, which he carried with a company in this city.

——A new drug store at Woburn is that of George E. Doyle, on Main street, which has been finely fitted up especially for his purposes. It is most centrally situated, and in a position to catch much trade.

——A fire in the cellar of the store of the Sommer's Drug Company, at Quincy, this week, caused considerable alarm, but little damage. The department soon had the fire out, with only a small loss.

——After an illness of about a fortnight, Chester L. Estes, a druggist at Beverly Farms, is out and attending to business once more.

——Mark P. Fisher, a drug clerk at Roxbury, has been given a position in Spiller's pharmacy, at North Abington.

PHILADELPHIA.

Druggist Balliet Drowned.

Philadelphia, June 29.—Howard P. Balliet, proprietor of the drug store, Sixteenth and Brown streets, was drowned in the surf at Atlantic City, on the afternoon of June 25. Mr. Balliet had been at the shore since the previous Saturday, having made the trip to the sea for the purpose of acting as groomsman at a friend's wedding. As the day was warm, Mr. Balliet and an acquaintance, Miss Sadie Decker, resolved on a bath. While in water breast-high, the undertow of a huge comber carried them beyond their depth. Balliet could swim, but in the heavy surf the girl's struggles were too much for him. Life guards rushed to their assistance, and one of them reached the girl just as she was sinking. The guard dived repeatedly in the fruitless attempt to find the unfortunate man, but was soon compelled to return to the beach exhausted. About an hour afterward, Mr. Balliet's lifeless body was washed by the remorseless ocean into the midst of a group of bathers. It was at once taken ashore, but all attempts at resuscitation failed. The drowned man's parents in Bethlehem, Pa., were notified. Mr. Balliet was a P. C. P. man, class of '99, and in 1900 obtained the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. He was very popular in his classes, and greatly esteemed by his business friends.

NOTES.

——The employes of the H. K. Mulford Company, manufacturing pharmacists of this city, held their annual picnic at the Vaccine Farm of the company, Glenolden, Pa., Saturday, June 23. A special train left Broad Street Station in the morning, carrying more than 300 excursionists. The events of the day comprised various outdoor sports and were followed by dancing. After a luncheon the afternoon was given over to special events, such as high kicking, running broad jump, 100-yards dash, etc., and bicycle racing. Handsome prizes were given to the girl contestants. The exciting event of the day was a baseball game between two rival teams of the employes known as the "Nonpariel" and the "Resolutes," the latter winning the game by a score of 12 to 7. The winning team was presented with a beautiful solid silver loving cup, to be kept and competed for each year by succeeding rival teams. After the game supper was served, and the excursionists returned to the city well pleased with the day's entertainment.

——The factory of Robert M. Green & Son, soda water and fountain manufacturers, was damaged by fire on Wednesday to the extent of $60,000. Fifty men were thrown out of work, a large amount of valuable marbles and onyx destroyed, and the whole plant was saved from total obliteration only by the prompt and satisfactory work of the fire department. The first alarm was turned in at 2 a. m., and it was two hours before the conflagration was under control. The loss is covered by insurance.

——A suburban entomologist has discovered that formaldehyde is a sure destroyer of the Buffalo bug. This insect is, in this locality, rapidly giving the moth points in destructiveness. It eats any textile fabric, silk, linen or wool, and has defied all known methods of annihilation. Method: Close your apartment or closet, and generate your gas from either methyl alcohol or solution of formaldehyde.

——T. V. Kennedy, of the Smith, Kline & French Company's city force, is doing the continent and British Isles. He sails on the 6th of July for American waters, and will bring with him a sixty-mile-an-hour French auto, with compartment for typewriter and stenographer, a split-second Geneva watch, plenty of health and the resolve to break all records in the drug visiting line.

——James Buckman, Eighth and Green streets, president of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company, will spend his holiday in the far West, Colorado, the Yellowstone, winding up in Alaska, with probably a personal inspection of the Yukon. Mr. Buckman will take his family, and expects that the trip will occupy three months.

——E. G. Brugler, of No. 2002 Tioga street, is now the proud possessor of a Blue Grass Kentuckian and a rubber-tired runabout. The vision frequently materializes on the Philadelphia Speedway, the River Drive, gratuitously distributing dust to all the field.

——After a year's absence in Europe, E. S. Powers, formerly at Fifteenth and Montgomery avenue, has returned to this city, and will shortly equip and open a pharmacy on Twelfth street, opposite the Reading Terminal.

——Since the advent in his home, six weeks ago, of a splendid boy, Charles B. McLaughlin, of Camden, has been the recipient of an undiminished and merited stream of congratulations.

——Druggist R. H. Lackey, Fifth and Lehigh, is booked for a month, with his family, at one of the popular New Jersey coast resorts.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, June 28.

——Louis Roessler, the druggist at No. 1206 Main street, was held up and robbed just as he was preparing to close his store about midnight, June 25. Mr. Roessler had put the sales for the day in a safe in the rear part of the store when three men entered and asked for five cents' worth of sweet spirit of nitre. Mr. Roessler started to fill the order, when one of the men roughly seized him, and, pointing a pistol at his head, commanded him to keep quiet, while the other two opened the cash register and rifled its contents, which amounted to about $6, mostly in small change. Had the robbery occurred a few minutes earlier the thieves would have secured a larger sum of money.

——M. C. Dow has opened a new drug store at McMillan street and Kemper Lane, Walnut Hills. The store is one of the handsomest in the city, the counters are of white marble, the fixtures pure white, the walls and ceiling are frescoed and the ceiling is studded with incandescent lights. The opening of the store on June 25 was a great success, handsome souvenirs were distributed to the 500 guests invited and flowers were given to all visitors. The crush in front of the store required the efforts of several policemen to keep them in line.

——The Druggists' Bowling Club played a match game of baseball at Covington, Ky., on Friday, June 22, against the Covington druggists and doctors. Although the game was hotly contested, the Cincinnati druggists won the game, making eight runs in the ninth inning, and finishing with the score 18 to 15. The Covington druggists will play a return game on Friday, June 29, at Bond Hill, the regular outing of the Druggists' Bowling Club occurring on that day.

—Dr. George F. Hermann's drug store was sold at public auction June 27. Dr. Hermann has tried for some time to dispose of his store, but there were no buyers, and he concluded to sell in this way.

—Peter Herman has sold his drug store at Cedar Grove to B. F. Black, formerly of Bengal, Ind. Mr. Herman intends to remain in the drug business, and is looking for a good location to open a store.

—It has just leaked out that Lorentz Spitzelberger, the well known clerk at Ford's Pharmacy, was married to a young lady from Chicago on June 5.

—E. H. Keeshan, at Third street and Broadway, has been confined to the house for the past two weeks with inflammatory rheumatism.

—Edward Voss, the druggist at Twelfth and Vine streets, is rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter.

DETROIT.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Employes Go Abroad.

Detroit, June 28.—Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, have established in their laboratories a new position, that of chief pharmacist, and to which they have called Prof. Frank G. Ryan, formerly professor of pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He will have jurisdiction over all technical questions relating to pharmaceutical subjects. The creation of this new position has grown out of the necessity of sending several of the company's employes abroad, thereby making many changes in the working force. The London laboratory has been calling for more room for some time, and during General Manager Warren's recent trip to England, new property for the plant was secured in Hounslow, a suburb of London, ten miles from the city. An office building, five stories high, was also secured in London.

From time to time during the fifteen years of the existence of the London branch, expert drug makers have been sent over from the Detroit laboratories. Several women are among the number. The recent increase of the plant at Hounslow demands that more be sent. Already Assistant Foreman Wrench, of the pill department, has gone, and he is now at the head of the pill department there. Next week J. E. Doane, assistant superintendent of the Walkerville laboratory, will go to fill an important position. W. F. Whelan, now of the sales department, Detroit, will soon leave to assume charge of the traveling salesmen in England, and the Misses MacIntosh, expert operators with the pill-making machines, will sail soon for the purpose of instructing the London employes in the use of the machines, which have been sent from Detroit, along with a lot of other latest improved drug preparing machinery. Other changes in the force are in anticipation.

NOTES.

—Just to vary the monotony of always winning out a game, the Michigan Drug Company's baseball team allowed the Deltas, of Detroit, to beat them last Saturday, by a score of 3 to 1. Saturday, June 30, the druggists will play the team of the Buhl Malleable Company.

—H. E. Perry and W. M. Anderson, both with the Michigan Drug Company, are about to open a cigar store on the corner of Campau and Monroe avenues. They will not sever their connection with their present firm, but will hire their "side line" run for them.

—Detroit druggists are supplying their quota of June weddings. On June 27, Dr. C. A. Dutton, the Myrtle street pharmacist, and Miss Adelaide Vincent were made one. On the 28th, Druggist A. P. Breitenbach, of Champlain street, was married to Miss Marks.

—A. M. Reed, formerly in business at Campau and Monroe avenues, Detroit, is talking of going to Houghton, Upper Peninsula, to open a drug store there. The field is said to be a good one.

—Druggist George J. Weisinger, of Detroit, has met with a severe loss in the death of his only child, a bright little boy of seven years. Brain fever was the cause of death.

—Frank E. Bogart, house buyer for Farrand, Williams & Clark, has gone East on a three weeks' vacation to his old home.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 28, 1900.

—The coming meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, will be a brilliant success. An ample sum of money with which to entertain the visitors is already assured and druggists are invited to come and bring their families.

—The members of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association enjoyed an excursion down the drainage canal on June 28. They took along refreshments and had an elegant time. Hon. T. N. Jamieson was the host.

—Chas. E. Weckler has given up his drug store at Wabash avenue and Twentieth street and has moved the stock to his new store at Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue.

—Ed. F. Mallory, Western representative of Lazell, Dalley & Company, of New York, has gone to Columbus, O., to attend the convention of the United Commercial Travelers.

—George R. Baker took a short trip to Wisconsin this week. Mr. Baker is remodeling his Ashland block store and making it one of the few really fine drug stores in Chicago.

—W. S. Gardner, who formerly owned a drug store at Robey and Lake streets, has gone on the road in Iowa in the interests of Morrisson, Plummer & Company.

—James A. Davidson, the well-known wholesale dealer in druggists' sundries, is taking stock this week preparatory to the summer and fall campaign.

—On June 11 a girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hartke. Mr. Hartke owns the drug store at Forty-seventh street and Princeton avenue.

—Herman Fry will soon put new fixtures into his store at Halsted and Fulton streets. They are being made by the L. A. Becker Company.

—E. M. Hagerty has succeeded W. F. Corning as city salesman on the Northwest side for Peter Van Schaack & Sons.

—T. F. Wilhelm, the well-known druggist of Winterset, Ia., visited the Chicago jobbing houses this week.

—Robert H. Van Schaack, of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, has gone to Wisconsin to rest and catch fish.

—A. A. Lenocker, of Oakland, Ia., was in Chicago this week.

ST. LOUIS.

Phases of the Boycot.

St. Louis, June 28.—St. Louis druggists, some of them, are rising up in arms against unreasonable boycot demands. It was reported in the dailies that Carey Bros.' Drug Co., Twenty-third and Cass avenue, had refused to fill a prescription for a lady who was boycotted because she rode on a transit car and refused to allow her to use their 'phone. On investigation this proved to be a canard, a member of the firm stating that they filled the prescription and is still selling the family medicine. He says he knows there is a boycott against the person in question, but that under no circumstances would the firm refuse to fill a prescription for any sick person.

Five women are going around in South St. Louis asking druggists not to buy goods of one of the largest wholesale drug houses in the city because one of its officers was seen riding on a transit car. The funny thing about it is that the son of one of these ladies is in the employ of the very house she is trying to boycot.

A Brave Druggist.

St. Louis, June 27.—Many disgraceful instances have occurred during the street railway strike in which saloonists and others have refused to shelter women who were attacked by unruly mobs because they found it necessary to ride on a Transit Company car. In striking contrast to such brutality was the humane conduct of Druggist Florence B. Scholtz, Fourteenth and Angelrodt streets, last night. Miss Mary Murray, of East St. Louis, came over to summon the Murray's family physician, Dr. Phil. Scholz, Druggist Scholz's brother. She was not familiar with the strike situation and boarded a Benton-Bellefontaine car. She left the car and started to walk to

the drug store, but had hardly reached the sidewalk when a crowd of boys and girls gathered and began yelling "scab." This aroused the neighborhood and men and women turned out all intent on doing physical violence to the unoffending young lady. She ran to the drug store shrieking for help and both Druggist Scholz and his brother recognized her, closed and barred the doors and telegraphed for the police, who speedily came, dispersed the crowd and saw that Miss Murray was safely on board a bridge car for home.

The action of the druggist involved more than is apparent perhaps to a person not in touch with the situation here, as it will undoubtedly involve an attempt to boycot him by the unreasoning strike sympathizers in the neighborhood.

NOTES.

—Three men entered the drug store of Bruno Lehmann and ordered him to throw up his hands. He didn't do it and started to the back of the store, when one of the men fired a shot. Mr. Lehmann's uncle, who was in the rear of the store returned the compliment and there was a perfect fusilade of shots fired, Mr. Lehmann's uncle being shot in the arm. No other casualties occurred and one of the robbers was finally arrested.

—Harley M. Dunlap, of Battle Creek, Mich., has instituted suit against the Willbrandt Surgical Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, in the United States Circuit Court, alleging that the St. Louis firm has infringed on an improvement in atomizers on which he holds letters patent. He asks that the defendants be restrained from further manufacture and that the profits arising from the sale of the atomizers be paid to him.

—Frank Zimmerman, formerly in charge of the drug store of Fleming & Hoch, Nineteenth and O'Fallon streets, will open a drug store of his own in about two weeks at Twenty-first and O'Fallon streets. Mr. Zimmerman has been succeeded at Fleming & Hoch's by Harry Kauffman, who has been at the firm's main store on Washington avenue, and whose place there is now filled by Mr. Whitney.

—The climax of advertising genius has been reached by a St. Louis manufacturer of an insecticide and who offers to pay $10 in gold for the "best written bona fide testimonial" of their specialty.

—Ed. Wolf, of the Wolf-Wilson Drug Co., has returned from Manitou Springs, Col., where he went with Mrs. Wolf. On his return Mr. Wilson left on a short vacation.

—E. W. Gallenkamp, druggist of Washington, Mo., was married recently to Miss Ida Berger and the happy couple are now en route to Germany on their wedding trip.

—Dr. N. D. Barradall, now a druggist at Denison, Tex., but formerly a resident of St. Louis, was married at Denison, June 26, to Mrs. Mary Drake.

—Milton Culberton, city salesman for Moffitt-West Drug Co., will be married June 30 to Miss Kathleen Petty, an accomplished young lady of Liberty, Mo.

—M. H. Smith, druggist of Manchester, Ill., who was recently burned out, has bought a new stock of drugs preparatory to resuming business.

—Allen & Austin, druggists, South McAlester, I. T., will open a branch store shortly.

Medico—Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

The 1900-1901 session of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia School of Pharmacy begins October 1. The course consists of two terms of seven months each, leading to degree of Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.), and a post graduate course leading to degree of Doctor of Pharmacy (Ph. D.) The course is thorough and practical, two-thirds of the time being devoted to work in microscopical, pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories. Students of pharmacy have free access to the medical and surgical clinics, as well as the various branches of medical teaching of the Medico-Chirurgical College.

Ross's Lime Juice.

Ross's Lime Juice is bottled at Leith, Scotland, and is sold by Wm. A. Ross & Bro., who are importing agents.

High Grade Store Fixtures.

It is evident that the M. Winter Lumber Company, Sheboygan Wis., are determined to lead their competitors a merry chase for first place, if they are not already a little ahead of the procession. Their catalogue of modern store fixtures is notable not only for its size, but for the information it contains. They send it to any druggist who is willing to send 25 cents for it, and claim that it will pay to have it, whether anything is needed in their line now or not, as it is filled from beginning to end with valuable ideas, suggestions and prices. Asking 25 cents for a catalogue is another of their original ideas. They claim that a catalogue that is worth paying for will be kept and not thrown away, and that a druggist who really wants to keep up to the times will not hesitate to pay for such a catalogue. If any one finds that it is not worth what they have paid for it, he need only notify them to that effect and their money will will be refunded. The catalogue is a 240 page book, 7½x11 inches, and the contents are divided into three parts for easy reference. The M. Winter Lumber Co., have fitted some of the finest stores in the country and are well known for practical ideas, original designs, first-class workmanship and finish. We take pleasure in calling attention to their full page advertisement in this issue.

Peck Cash Registers.

This well known register is now manufactured by A. J. Henry & Co., Camden, N. Y., who have purchased the entire stock and are now offering their latest improved cash and credit device at a great reduction. They want local agents, and are offering special inducements to them. They also manufacture paper for all kinds of cash registers, and want to open up correspondence with druggists all over the country, to whom they will be glad to supply full particulars, prices, etc.

A New Filter.

Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati, advertise in this issue the Multiple Perfection Filter made under the Karl Kiefer patent. They claim that this filter is the simplest, most complete and economical in the market for the filtration of extracts, wines, waters, syrups, in fact, all liquids. It is rapid, perfect and durable, and it can be repacked in five minutes. They will be pleased to send a catalogue to any one interested.

Fourfold Liniment.

The Era has had much to say about this well known proprietary preparation. It is not a stranger to most of our readers, particularly throughout the Eastern States, where it is to be found in almost every drug store. It has won the favor of druggists because the manufacturer has steadily refused to sell to aggressive cutters or department stores, and has done what he could to maintain the advertised retail prices.

Merck's Chemicals.

It cannot be denied that the pharmacist who dispenses Merck's chemicals wins the favorable influence of physicians, for the name Merck on the label is a guarantee of purity and reliability. We take pleasure in calling attention to their advertisement in this issue, and particularly to some of the new chemicals which are there set forth.

Phosphate of Soda.

The Thompson Chemical Co., of Boston, have an extremely attractive advertisement of this chemical in this issue. They are the largest producers in the country of Phosphate of Soda, and solicit inquiries from large buyers.

Rubber Goods.

A $10 lot of special rubber goods for $1 or $2 is what the G. Holzhauer Estate, Newport, Ky., advertise on Page 1.

VISIT TO THE MILES MEDICAL CO.

Handsome and Commodious Laboratories.

The visit of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association to Elkhart as guests of Miles Medical Co. was decidedly the most important feature of the meeting at South Bend. Each member in attendance at the meeting was presented with a card reading "Admit bearer to special Inter-urban car, South Bend to Elkhart and return, and to lunch in Elkhart, Friday, June 15, 1900. Dr. Miles Medical Co." The reverse of the card contained the following:

PROGRAMME.

10.45 A. M., sharp, leave South Bend.
11.20 A. M., arrive at Mishawaka.
11.35 A. M., arrive at Osceola Power House.
12.00 M., arrive at Elkhart.
12.05 P. M., ride through the city.
1.00 P. M., luncheon at Century Club.
2.00 P. M., inspection Dr. Miles Medical Co. laboratories, Main, Franklin and Second streets.
3.00 P. M., return to Mishawaka and South Bend, via Inter-urban Special.

This programme was carried out to the great satisfaction of the guests and hosts alike.

The luncheon at the Century Club was a most delightful affair, the long ride having given the visitors that appetite which is the best of sauces. The club is one of the handsomest buildings in the city, and few clubs even in the largest cities are more tastefully fitted up than is the Century Club, of Elkhart.

The main feature of the visit, however, was, of course, the laboratory, where the Dr. Miles' remedies are prepared, which is one of the most complete in the United States. It occupies nearly one-half block and has light on every side. It is built of beautiful pressed brick with ornamental front and has large windows and art glass transoms on the first floor.

The members of the association entered the main entrance in the northeast corner and passed over the mosaic floor in the vestibule, up six stairs into the main office, covering 6,000 square feet of floor space, in which are located twenty-six clerks, with desks, typewriters, map cabinets, card indexes and all the necessary paraphernalia for conducting a large business and keeping track of a large corps of traveling salesmen. In connection with this office are large fire proof vaults and a private office.

Shipping Room.

Passing out of the office into the shipping room the guests observed large piles of medicine ready for shipment to all parts of the world. This shipping room contains nearly 4,000 square feet of floor space and is divided into two parts, one of which is entirely fire proof. Here is kept the main portion of manufactured stock ready for shipment to various warehouses, jobbers and retailers throughout the country. Here is found a time clock of the latest pattern for keeping account of the 150 employees. The large shipping doors, which are on a level with the bed of the trucks, attracted special attention. From this shipping room there is an average of one carload of goods in and out each working day throughout the year.

Press Room.

The press room has a cement floor, on which the presses get the most solid kind of a foundation. Here are four large Miehle two-revolution cylinder presses, which have an average speed of about 120,000 finished eight-page papers every day of ten hours, 720,000 per week or 37,440,000 copies per year. These are cut, folded, pasted and stitched on the six folding machines, two cutting machines and two wire stitchers.

Passing down into the engine room, which is really on the first floor or occupies a half basement and is located in the court between the two wings of the building, the party entered a room containing two 75 horse-power boilers, large Corliss engine, 125 horse-power capacity; dynamo for lighting and transmission of power; deep well pump which supplies pure water for the entire plant and also for the large tank in the tower on the top of the building. Adjoining this is a complete machine shop, carpenter shop, saws for making boxes, bottle washing apparatus, knife grinding machine, etc.

Passing out of the engine room into the main portion of the building and bottle storage rooms, which have a capacity of twenty-five carloads of bottles, the party noted the large coal bins, where the company can store eight carloads of coal at one time.

Compounding Department.

Taking the elevator up to the fourth floor, the visitors reached the compounding department. This department is furnished with power from a motor which gets electricity from the dynamo in the power room. The tablet making machinery here is taxed to its utmost at present and is to be enlarged. It now has a capacity of 200,000 dozen Pain Pills per annum. The compounding room proper on the left is of the very latest pattern; all of the machinery is of the newest and best possible type that money can buy. The medicine is made in large steam jacket kettles and dropped into the tanks on the floor below, where it is stored and filled.

A number of the visitors now went up the middle stairway and out on the roof, and a few of the more athletic climbed the thirty-five foot ladder to the top of the tower, which gave a view of the city of Elkhart that is unsurpassed, it being the highest accessible point in the city. The roof of the tower is 115 feet from the pavement.

Passing on down through the compounding room to the third floor, the guests came to the tank room, which contains four 1,500 gallon tanks for the storage of medicine. This wing of the building was made entirely fireproof, with cement floors, which are five inches thick. There is no wood in this portion of the building, except the window casings and doors.

Mailing Room.

In the mailing room, on this floor, are employed about eight months of the year twelve young ladies to mail an average of about 10,000 circulars a day. A statistical visitor figured out that this is an aggregate of about $20,000 to $25,000 for one cent, postage each year, and concluded that it was no wonder that he had some demand for Dr. Miles' remedies.

LABORATORIES OF THE MILES MEDICAL CO., ELKHART, IND.

Box Department.

In the wing on the third floor over the press room is located the paper box and tubing department. The visitors noted some special machinery in this department for making tubes for Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, and also observed a number of young ladies mounting the pictures for the window displays. The scoring machines for making pasteboard cartons are also here.

Job Press Department.

The second floor contains the composing and job press department, where there are at present four job and color presses, and the guests were informed that the company had just ordered an automatic press for this department which will have a capacity equal to all of the presses installed on this floor. The firm set up all of their own matter and have a stereotyping department, where they make all the plates for newspaper advertising. This department has used up 300,000 pounds of metal in the last six months for newspaper plates and bases.

Advertising Office.

The newspaper advertising office, which is located directly over the main office, was then visited. Here are checked all the advertisements in the newspapers. The house has advertisements running in 12,000 daily and weekly papers, covering the United States from Hawaii to Maine and from Florida to Oregon. This department is a little world of its own, and is one of the most important features of the institution. It is not as showy as some of the other departments, but it is a very expensive luxury.

The visitors were finally conducted down stairs, back into the main office and left most favorably impressed with the institution of the Miles Medical Co.

MONTREAL.

—The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association was held in June at Laval University, Quebec, and it was one of the most poorly attended meetings for years past, due to the scarcity of Montreal delegates and the disinterestedness of the Quebec graduates. Alex. Robert, retiring president of the association, occupied the chair, and after the usual routine business was concluded, the election of members of the council followed. Out of thirteen aspirants, the following were elected for two years: J. Contant, S. Lachance, Alex. B. J. Moore, L. McNichols, J. A. Picotte and J. C. Sutherland; these with R. W. Williams, C. J. Coverntou, J. E. Tremble, A. J. Laurence, Henry Willis and J. E. Dube, will compose the council for the ensuing year. The president, on behalf of the association, presented Alex. Larue with a bronze statue of Mercury, for the very valuable assistance he rendered the association during the recent presentation of different cases before the Legislature, and also as a slight token of esteem on the occasion of his marriage. The annual banquet of the association was held the same evening at the Chateau Frontenac. Alex. Robert, whose speech was one of the items of the evening, presided. Among the guests were Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who responded to the toast "Canada," and Alex. Larue, who replied to "Our Guests." Pharmacy, Medicine, the Ladies, the Press and Sister Associations were duly proposed and responded to. Alex. Moore's voice was heard to advantage in "Drinking," after which Dr. Stewart kept the audience in roars of merriment with his rendition of "The Waterfall." The following were the Montreal delegates present: Alex. Robert, S. Lachance, E. Muir and J. E. Tremble. The wholesale trade were represented as follows: Lyman Knox & Co., J. Knox; Evans & Sons, Limited, Messrs. Moore & Kane; Lyman Sons & Co., Messrs. Gebhart & Brimms; Kerry, Watson & Co., W. Macdonald; The E. B. Shuttleworth Co., Fred Wooley. The success of the entertainment was in a great measure due to the efforts of Harry Willis, Quebec.

—The delegation from Ontario, composed of W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, president of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and Henry Waters, of Ottawa, chairman of the Educational Committee, did not succeed in having the question of reciprocity in diplomas between the two colleges settled while in town. A committee from our Pharmaceutical Association was appointed to meet them and discuss the subject. It was decided that the time was not ripe for interchange, and it would not be in the interest of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec to accept at present any outside diploma, the feeling here being that Ontario would have everything to gain and nothing to lose. The visitors spent a very enjoyable time, and left for home with best of feelings toward their Quebec brethren for the manner in which they were received.

—James Cooper, Jr., bookkeeper for Evans & Sons, has resigned his position after fifteen years' service with the firm. On the eve of his departure his fellow employes presented him with a splendid case of cutlery and a Morris chair. The presentation was made by A. B. Evans, the managing director.

—D. S. Baxter, M. C. P., '98, formerly with H. R. Gray and now head clerk for H. Willis, of Quebec, has joined the band of benedicts. With his bride he paid a visit to Montreal on a wedding tour, and received the congratulations of a great many of his former fellow students.

—The Ontario license department is on the lookout for druggists who, it is reported, have made a practice of dispensing liquor at the soda fountain. It will be a sorry day for any culprit who is foolish enough to do so, as he will in all probability leave himself open to a heavy penalty.

—Evans & Sons, Limited, have just added a complete photographic department to their regular business. Retail druggists are taking quite an interest in photographic goods, and several in the city have a complete assortment, which they find a very paying side line.

—The annual meeting of the Retail Druggists' Association, held in Quebec, was anything but a success. The Quebec druggists show little or no sympathy or interest in the society. Only one Quebec man was present, the remaining five being Montrealers.

—L. R. Barlon has disposed of his pharmacy, at St. Denis and St. Catherine streets, to T. E. Gagner, M. C. P., '99. He will continue the proprietorship of "Baume Brumal" and "Life Pills."

—J. E. Morrison has been unanimously appointed to the chair of materia medica and pharmacy at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, to succeed the late Dr. T. D. Reed.

C. E. Scarff met with a severe accident quite recently. While boarding a street car he slipped and sustained a fracture of the arm.

—W. H. Reynolds, Wellington Medical Hall, has moved out to his summer residence at Lake St. Louis.

—R. Carscallen, West Hastings, has been visiting friends in this city for the past few days.

—L. Bernard has returned from a fortnight's holiday, spent in New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Philadelphia, June 30.—The 1900 meeting, or convention, of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association was in every particular a great success. It was held at Ebensburg, Cambria County, in the heart, or better still, the lungs of the Alleghenys, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, above Cresson and west of Altoona. Philadelphia was well represented by about thirty retailers, wholesalers, scientists and their wives. The annual election on Wednesday resulted as follows: President, S. K. Hammond, West Chester; vice-presidents, Prof. C. B. Lowe, Philadelphia; C. J. Griffiths, Johnstown, Pa; Executive Committee, Sigmund Heinitsh, Lancaster; Cyrus Jacoby, South Bethlehem; George A. Gorgas, Harrisburg; local secretary, D. J. Thomas, Scranton. The following papers were read: "Manufacture of Zinc Ointment," by J. S. Patton, of York; "White Wax," by H. B. Maisch, of Philadelphia; "A New Powder Folder," by R. M. Wills, Washington; "What is the Best Course to Pursue to Suppress the Sale of Proprietary Medicines on Which there is No Profit," by J. S. Patton; "Anti-Nostrum Prescriptions," by L. Emanuel, of Pittsburg; "Shall the Pharmaceutical Press be Throttled?" by C. J. Thomas; "Bookkeeping by Druggists," by D. H. Level, of Philadelphia. Some of the leaders of Philadelphia pharmaceutical thought were greatly enthused over Prof. Remington's address on "The Commercial Training of the Pharmacist," Prof. Moerck's simple method of "Estimating the Volume of Gas in Sweet Spirit of Nitre and Peroxide of Hydrogen" and Prof. C. B. Lowe's timely sketch of affairs in South Africa.

The sports had their inning on Wednesday afternoon, the usual baseball, wheelbarrow and foot races under the practiced handling of the Entertainment Committee, the "Three B's"—Barrows, Busch and Bransone—being more than successful if not instructive. Altogether it was a large and educational meeting. The papers were up-to-date and were followed with evident interest. An important result of the convention was the acceptance of the president's plan to appoint representatives of the association as county chairmen for the purpose of keeping the officers in touch with the association in matters affecting the welfare of its members. The president's address was very able and full of good suggestions and was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. McIntyre, Stiles, Roland, Patton and Cliffe.

This committee recommended that a bronze medal be awarded annually for original papers presented on new formulas, new processes and new or improved pharmaceutical instruments or appliances. It also called attention to the fact that the association by resolution is committed to the principle of graduation from a recognized college of pharmacy as a necessary preliminary to registration to the practice of pharmacy in the Commonwealth and recommended that the initiation fee and annual dues be not changed, but continued as at present. A supplementary report by the same committee on the communication from the National Association of Retail Druggists stated there were 160 members liable to the per capita tax of fifty cents. Next year the association will hold its annual meeting at Oneonta Hotel, Harvey's Lake, above Wilkesbarre.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued June 12, 1900.

651,346.—August Dziuk, Hanover, Germany. Making cyanids.
651,396.—Ernest A. G. Street, Paris, France. Production of chromium oxid.
651,420.—John G. Haglock, Sterling, Ill. Automatic mucilage bottle.
651,432.—Albert Baumgarten, Freeport, Ill. Lemon squeezer.
651,453.—Daniel Vorlander, Halle-on-the-Salle; H. S. A. Holt, Ludwigshafen, and H. Weissbrenner, Halle-on-the-Saale, assignors to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Making idoxyl bodies.
651,497.—Walter F. Ware, Camden, N. J. Nipple holder.
651,536.—Herman Stern, Cleveland, O. Detergent.
651,538.—Wilhelm J. Teufel, Stuttgart, Germany. Abdominal bandage.
651,569.—Henry Howard, Brookline, Mass.—Commercial production of pure carbonic dioxid.
651,647.—Isabella M. Bird, Stanton, N. J. Nursing bottle holder.
651,717.—Jacques L. Kessler, Clermont-Ferrand, France. Apparatus for concentrating sulfuric acid.
651,747.—John Cederstrom, assignor to United States Aerating Fountain Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Siphon filling device.
651,777.—Fred. H. Brown, Chicago, Ill. Electrotherapeutic apparatus.
651,798.—John H. Elspass, Pueblo, assignor of one-half to R. Hughes, Denver, Col. Pulverizing mill.

Issued June 19, 1900.

651,942.—James Wheeler, Ilfracombe, England. Obtaining pyrobetulin.
651,951.—Franz Niemann, Basle, Switzerland. Preparing remedial serum.
652,119.—Rudolph Knietsch, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Making sulphuric anhydrid.

Issued June 26, 1900.

652,253.—Thomas B. and F. A. Duncan, Newberg, Ore. Thermostat.
652,286.—John F. Myers, Sodus, N. Y. Clinical thermometer.
652,309.—Henry Blumenberg, Jr., New York, N. Y. Battery compound.
652,345.—Francis C. Cartier, Paris, France. Disinfectant.
652,450.—Israel Balagur, Atlanta, Ga. Non-refillable bottle.
652,456.—Melchior Boniger and J. Lagutt, assignors to Chemische Fabrik, vormals Sandoz, Basle, Switzerland. Blue triazo dye and making same.
652,471.—Andrew J. Chase, Boston, Mass. Storage and shipping device for liquid air.
652,519.—Thomas A. O'Callaghan, Worcester, Mass. Artificial sponge.
652,545.—Josephine A. Mitchell and W. C. Rand, Lewiston, Me.; said Rand assignor to said Mitchell. Tellurian.
652,662.—Edmund C. Burr, San Francisco, and J. W. Atkinson, Santa Maria, assignors of one-third to J. C. H. Stut, Oakland, Cal. Discharging mechanism for measuring tanks for carbonators.
652,663.—Edmund C. Burr, San Francisco, assignor of two-thirds to J. C. H. Stut, Oakland, and J. W. Atkinson, Santa Maria, Cal. Sulfuration tank.
652,683.—Thomas A. O'Callaghan, Worcester, Mass. Apparatus for making artificial sponges.
652,686.—George Perry, New Orleans, La. Weed-killing composition.
652,687.—Nathaniel P. Pratt, Atlanta, Ga. Apparatus for making sulphuric acid.
652,688.—Nathaniel P. Pratt, Atlanta, Ga. Apparatus for making sulphuric acid.
652,689.—Nathaniel P. Pratt, Atlanta, Ga. Apparatus for making sulphuric acid.
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TRADE MARKS.

Registered June 12, 1900.

34,767.—Medicated Necklaces. Herman Heymanson, Chicago, Ill. The word "Magic" and the representation of a baby's head with a necklace around the throat.
34,768.—Liniment. Clark Stanley, Providence, R. I. A portrait representation of the registrant surrounded by four twisted snakes.
34,769.—Herb Tablets. George Washington Slaughter, Montreal, Canada. The word "Rival" and the representation of a letter "S" within a diamond.
34,770.—Headache Tablets. Henry C. Zeamer, Lancaster, Pa. The word "Campaign."
34,771.—Medicinal Compounds for certain named diseases. Ernst Gustav Michel, Marble Falls, Texas. The word "Casnet."
34,772.—Certain named medicinal antiseptic preparations. John Wyeth & Brother, incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Thyptol."
34,778.—Artificial sweetener. Merck & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Garantose."
34,788.—Chemical solutions for certain named purposes. Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. The word "Viscogen."

Registered June 19, 1900.

34,796.—Braces, trusses and bandages. The Natural Body Brace Company, Salina, Kan. The word "Natural."

Registered June 26, 1900.

34,817.—Hair dressing. Salamon Hudes, New York, N. Y. The word "Extoller."
34,818.—Eye water. Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y. A portrait of Dr. Petit, beneath which is an eagle with spread wings surmounting the representation of an eye, and three interlocking links.
34,819.—Eye salves, eye water and pile remedies. Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y. A portrait of Dr. Petit.
34,820.—Liver Pills. John G. McLain & Son, Wheeling, W. Va. A facsimile signature of A. S. Todd.
34,821.—Preparation for treating skin diseases. Eczemol Chemical Co., Minneapolis, Minn. The representation of a panel of approximately elliptical form having a screw head at each end.
34,822.—Remedy for cancer. Johnson & Jones, Fredericksburg, Tex. The representation of a hand with a spot thereon.
34,823.—Remedy for epilepsy. Johnson & Jones, Fredericksburg, Tex. The representation of a woman standing with uplifted arms in front of a bush or shrub.
34-824.—Medicated bougies. Thompson & Pape, Cincinnati, Ohio. The representation of a pencil or crayon and the letters "P. D. Q."
34,825.—Medical preparation for certain named diseases. Myros Chemical Company of Baltimore City, Baltimore, Md. The word "Imunas."
34,826.—Certain named surgical devices and furniture. Actien-Gesellschaft fur Feinmechanik, vormals Jetter & Scherer, Tuttlingen, Germany, and New York, N. Y. The word "Aesculap."
34,827.—Substitute for leather and india rubber and a cement. The Kingscote Company, Limited, London, England. The word "Wolft."

LABELS.

7,623.—Title: "Silver Polish." (For silver polish.) Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Application filed May 19, 1900.
7,624.—Title: "P. D. Q. Polishing Powder." (For polishing powder.) Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Application filed May 19, 1900.
7,625.—Title: "Lemon Seltzer." (For effervescent citrate of magnesia.) Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Application filed May 19, 1900.
7,626.—Title: "Celery Claret. (For a beverage.) R. W. Hicks, Wilmington, N C. Application filed April 3, 1900.
7,633.—Title: "Rhubarb Syrup." (For rhubarb syrup.) California Rhubarb Remedies Co., San Leandro, Cal. Application filed May 15, 1900.
7,634.—Title: "Rhubarb Compound." (For rhubarb compound.) California Rhubarb Remedies Co., San Leandro, Cal. Application filed May 15, 1900.
7,635.—Title: "Ben-Travata." (For a medicine.) Ben Travata Chemical Company, Parkersburg, W. Va. Application filed May 19, 1900.
7,636.—Title: "Digesta." (For a medicine.) Stratford F. Corbett, New York, N. Y. Application filed May 14, 1900.
7,637.—Title: "Thoro." (For a medicine.) Thoro Medicine Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Application filed May 21, 1900.
7,638.—Title: "Stomach-Oids." (For a medicine.) J. H. Sencindiver, Baltimore, Md. Application filed May 22, 1900.
7,639.—Title: "Soape's Pile Cure." (For a medicine.) Home Remedy Co., Houston, Tex. Application filed May 21, 1900.
7,640.—Title: "The Old Homestead Liniment." (For a liniment.) J. W. Burnley & Co., New York, N. Y. Application filed May 19, 1900.
7,656.—Title: "Dr. Pepper's Phos-Ferrates." (For a beverage.) Artesian Manufacturing and Bottling Company, Waco, Tex. Application filed May 22, 1900.
7,657.—Title: "Aqua Lithia." (For a beverage.) Artesian Manufacturing and Bottling Company, Waco, Tex. Application filed May 22, 1900.
7,658.—Title: "Kopp's Dead Shot." (For an insecticide.) Joseph D. Kopp, Shamokin, Pa. Application filed April 17, 1900.
7,659.—Title: "Hann's Sure Cure for Hog and Poultry Cholera." (For a medicine.) Mortimer Hann, Harrison, Ohio. Application filed May 24, 1900.
7,660.—Title: "Vitone." (For a medicine.) Edward S. Burnham, Charleston, S. C. Application filed May 14, 1900.
7,661.—Title: "Old Wyandotte's Remedy." (For a medicine.) C. Conwell Sykes, Chicago, Ill. Application filed October 28, 1899.
7,666.—Title: "Sweet Marie." (For chewing gum.) The Chas. W. Huff Company, Pittsburg, Pa. Application filed March 2, 1900.
7,667.—Title: "Shasta Water." (For mineral water.) Mt. Shasta Mineral Springs Company, San Francisco, Cal. Application filed May 28, 1900.

STATE OF TRADE.

Satisfied with Existing Conditions.

w York, July 3.—Quiet conditions have prevailed in partments of the wholesale market and the volume neral business was further curtailed by the coming legal holiday, but there has been no abate- of steadiness and holders show no anxiety con- ng the future. On the contrary, they are apparently ied with existent conditions and are confident that oming season will bring an improved demand and a al revival of activity. Opium has shown no im- ment and the market for this leading commodity uled exceedingly dull with the tone weak, owing to w demand and corresponding inactivity at primary es of supply. Smyrna advices are to the effect that crop has begun to arrive and is offered at a conces- from the quotations for old, but very little interest et been manifested by buyers.

e quinine situation has not changed materially. ifacturers continue to quote on the old basis, while le holders have in some instances modified their slightly and have made sales of several round lots concession from previous quotations. Pill manu- rers were the principal purchasers and the Java va- received the larger share of attention, mainly on nt of its relatively lower cost. There was an auc- ale in Batavia on Thursday last, when about 100,000 s were sold and the average price is said to have lower than that of the previous sale, but some that their advices are to the effect that there was portant variation in values. The shipments of bark Java continue light, and it is expected that the sale in Amsterdam will be comparatively small.

ong the essential oils, anise and cassia are firmer the influence of improved conditions in foreign mar- and the uncertainty which prevails regarding the ion in China, which is the primary source of supply. have moved more freely and holders have advanced quotations fully 10 cents per pound on both varie- Pennyroyal also shows increased firmness, the de- for consumption having been fairly active as usual s season of the year. Cubeb is tending upward in ithy with an advancing tendency in the berries. ol is very scarce and leading manufacturers have ced quotations fully 50 cents per pound. Beechwood ote is firmer and 10 cents per pound higher from first . Cassia buds are in better supply, and with the ming demand light and unimportant the tone of the t is easy, and importers have reduced quotations 1 cent per pound. Cuttlefish bone shows a steadily ning tendency owing to continued unfavorable re- regarding the new catch, late advices from pro- g markets being to the effect that the yield will be thout one half of last year's

ong the roots continued weakness is shown in golden nd senega, quotations for both having further de- under the influence of free offers of new from pri- markets. Jalap is firmer and some holders have d up quotations 1@1½c. per pound, but others are illing to sell to a limited extent at old prices. y ash berries are very scarce and values are higher. na has been in better demand and the depleted is firmly held at advanced prices. Beeswax is firmer to light spot stocks and reported scarcity in pro- g districts.

Not Much Illness, but Business Pretty Good.

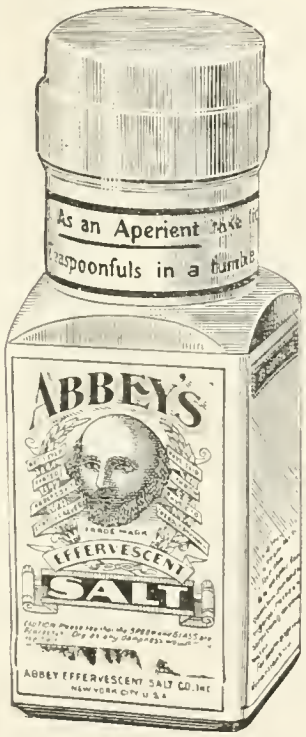
ston, June 30.—This week brings to a close a of pretty good trade. The weather for the most has been favorable to trade, and many warm days helped largely the sales at soda fountains. For ast few days business at several prominent stores l is reported to have been good, though there has en much illness in the community. There is found ecial feature in the market to distinguish this from previous ones just passed The general line emicals and drugs shows no notable change in r of trading or prices. Dyestuffs may be summed like manner. Cologne spirits and alcohols are in good demand, without material change in quota- Waxes are only fairly sought.

Business no Worse than Usual, and no Cause for Complaint.

iladelphia, June 30.—Business is no worse than at this time of the year. The retail pharmacist l enough and has money enough to take trips to a and to attend conventions, so that from outside rances there is no cause for complaint. There is nge in any of the important staples, imported to, or actured in this market. Ginseng, if it can be a staple, is lower on account of the troubles in ient. The heavy chemical people are up to their n work, and have been for some time past, and st advised among them entertain the most hopeful of the future. We are to be on deck in the East, tter which way the cat intends to jump, or, for matter, the Lion or the Bear. The South Jersey concerns have passed a most satisfactory season. e furnaces have maintained fires since the opening prices have been higher and orders thicker, and

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT

is as staple in a drug store as quinine. Its rapid rise in popular and professional favor has been phenomenal, and is due solely to its merit and the methods used to market it.



Progressive druggists everywhere should take advantage of our increased advertising campaign for 1900, and push sales.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes retailing at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Trade List on Application.

the outlook for the next heat is still more encouraging. Wages are up, and there is a great demand for labor in this industry.

Improvement in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 30.—A decided improvement was noted in the local jobbing drug trade this week, while the out-of-town business left much to be desired. Intensely hot weather prevailed nearly all the week, and there was a run on soda water and other thirst-quenchers as a consequence, to the benefit and profit of the retailers, who found it difficult at times to cope with the rush of customers. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals are still kept fairly busy, the demand for the various lines of goods being entirely satisfactory. With the exception of the sharp competition, all the conditions appear favorable for a profitable business, and the feeling which prevails among manufacturers as well as dealers is one of confidence. The movement of heavy chemicals appears to be of liberal proportions.

Fountain Supplies Selling with a Rush.

Chicago, June 28.—Business has been very good thus far this week. The advent of warm weather after so long a season of unusually cool weather has stimulated some lines of trade into marked activity. Fountain supplies are now selling with a rush. The demand for staple goods and sundries is normal. Collections are good, and orders, both city and country, are fairly brisk. Manufacturers are not so busy as they might be, owing to the fact that this is the vacation and convention season, when all are resting up and preparing for their fall campaigns.

Fountain Supplies Booming; Money Reported Easy.

Detroit, June 28.—Soda water supplies have boomed this week, thanks to the great heat. Otherwise the wholesalers and retailers are not doing a rushing business. Manufacturing chemists claim that the amount of trade they have this year is exceptional, especially during a Presidential year. All the laboratories of the city are running with full force, although these are supposed to be the very dullest thirty days of the year. "Men are not talking politics quite so much as usual so far this year," said one of the manufacturers to-day, "and so our travelers are able to do more business with them." Everywhere money is reported easy.

Retail Trade Quiet; Collections Poor; Jobbers Doing Quite Well.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., June 28.—The soda water trade has been about the only cheerful feature of the retail business this week. The weather has been very sultry right along, endowing man, woman and child with a thirst implacable. Collections remain poor—more so, in fact, than at any time the past year. The jobbers declare that their work is not showing the falling off which they have been expecting, and which invariably comes at this season. The largest wholesale house here had received and filled 6,700 orders from June 1 to June 26, which is certainly doing quite well. No price changes have occurred, that is, on strictly Western products, and this is strange in view of the prospective semi-failure of the flax crop. In consequence of this, linseed oil, flaxseed and ground oil cake are morally certain to increase in price considerably, in due time.

Country Trade Quiet; City Trade Shows Some Improvement.

St. Louis, June 27.—Country trade is quiet, the farmers being all busy with the harvest. City trade is beginning at last to show some improvement. The weather this week has been ideally hot and has boomed soda water sales.

Stearns' Headache Cure.

Every druggist to whom fourteen cents is worth more than five should remember that Stearns' Headache Cure is the one which pays to sell. Stearns' sells easier than the others because people know it is best, and it pays you a better profit because the Stearns people are willing to divide up and make good profits possible for their customers.

KILMER & CO'S. LABORATORY BURNED.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 1.—The laboratory of Dr. Kilmer & Co., manufacturers of proprietary remedies, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The fire was discovered in an alleyway adjoining the main building and before the fire company located across the street could get to work the flames had spread to the interior. The buildings covered half a block and were constructed of wood and brick. So fierce was the fire that in half an hour they were reduced to ashes. Only a portion of the front wall is standing. An adjacent house, with its contents, was destroyed, and two adjoining barns were burned. The loss is estimated at $500,000. The fire was of incendiary origin and detectives are investigating. Mr. Kilmer says that the laboratory will be running in ten days.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 3.—A continued fair business is in progress, but the movement is wholly routine in character and the limited number of fluctuations reported are mainly the result of advances or declines in cost prices, the market being without new feature of more than ordinary interest.

OPIUM.—There are no developments of consequence in this leading article and the market remains quiet with jobbing quotations nominally steady at $3.35@3.50 for 9 per cent. and $3.45 @3.60 for 11 per cent., the higher figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—The current demand is light and unimportant, but jobbers continue to quote the old range of $4.45@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent, according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Transactions are mainly in small lots, but in the aggregate the volume is of satisfactory proportions and values are well sustained at $1.95@2.05 in ounces and $2.20@2.30 in eighths, as to brand.

QUININE.—Jobbers report a tame market, but the undertone continues firm and quotations are steadily maintained at 31@32c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33@34c. in 50-oz. tins and 38@39c. in ounce vials according to brand.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Jobbers have revised their quotations for the Belgian variety and the new figures show a decline to 25@30c., as to quantity.

OIL ANISE.—Values continue to harden under the influences noted last week and quotations for jobbing quantities have been further advanced to $1.90@2.10. Foreign markets show increasing strength and still higher prices are looked for.

OIL CASSIA.—Under the same stimulating influences which affect anise, holders have advanced quotations to $1.20@1.35, as to quantity, and the tone of the market is strong.

OIL PENNYROYAL.—Dealers report a seasonably active demand for consumption and the market is firmer with jobbing quotations advanced to $1.70@1.80.

THYMOL.—Manufacturers' prices are higher owing to scarcity and jobbing quotations have been marked up to $3.50@3.75.

GUARANA.—The available stock is very much depleted and a firmer feeling has developed with quotations showing an advance to 60@65c. for whole and 65@70c. for powdered.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—The market continues easy in sympathy with primary sources and jobbers have further reduced quotations to 65@75c. for whole, 70@80c. for ground and 75@85c. for powdered.

JALAP.—Values are without quotable change but the tone of the market is firmer and jobbers are inclined to offer sparingly at 20@30c. for whole and 25@35c. for powdered.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—Reports from producing points are to the effect that the yield this year will be very small, and in consequence the market is stronger and jobbers have advanced quotations for Trieste to 35@38c.

BEECHWOOD CREOSOTE.—Manufacturers' prices are stronger and jobbers have advanced their quotations to $1.10@1.20.

SALICINE.—Values are somewhat unsettled and the tone of the market is easier with jobbing quotations reduced to $4.75@5.00, as to quantity.

LYCOPODIUM.—Supplies are steadily diminishing under a fair consuming demand and the tone of the market is stronger with jobbing prices showing an advance to 70@75c.

BEESWAX.—Scarcity in primary markets has stimulated a firmer feeling among holders, and jobbers have advanced their quotations for 35@40c. for country and 38@43c. for city.

SALOL.—Manufacturers have reduced prices and jobbers have revised their quotations as follows: 1-lb. bottles, per lb., $3; ½-lbs., per lb., $3.05; ¼-lbs., per lb., $3.15; oz., 27c.

Duroy & Haines' Crushed Fruits and Fruit Syrups.

Duroy & Haines Co., Sandusky, Ohio, have secured the services of the best known syrup maker in the United States, and are now in a position to supply the entire trade with superior concentrated fruit syrups and to take care of all orders that may come to them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. 23
Angeline Mfg. Co. 14
Atlanta Coll. of Pharm. 15
California Coll. of Pharm. 2
Chattanooga Medicine Co. Cov B
College of Pharm. of City New York 1
Day & Co., J. H. 18
Duroy & Haines Co. 10
Henry & Co., A. J. 4
Holzhauer Est., The G. 4
Howard University 4
Humphreys' Homeo Med. Co. 10
McKesson & Robbins Cov C
Medico Chirurgical Coll. of Philadelphia 2
Merck & Co. 13
Miles Medical Co. 22
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Co. Cov D
Parke, Davis & Co. 7
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 2
Rheinstrom Bros. 10
Searle & Hereth Co., The 8
Stearns & Co. Fred'k 3
University of Michigan Cov D
Whitall, Tatum & Co. 6
Winter Lumber Co., The M. 5

THE ONLY **WEEKLY** PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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NOTE THESE CHANGES.

The Era Course in Pharmacy.

Students may begin any time and complete the work in One Year.

The division into junior and senior years has been discarded and hereafter the lectures will be issued in monthly instalments, the curriculum being so arranged that students may begin at any time and complete the course in twelve months thereafter.

The price of the full course is Ten Dollars, which also includes one full year's subscription to the Pharmaceutical Era.

The first instalment of lectures will be issued in October and the remainder at intervals of thirty days thereafter.

The Era Course in Pharmacy is just what it claims to be—a course for home study in pharmacy—and its success along this line has been phenomenal. It is particularly designed for drug clerks and for those who wish to prepare themselves to pass the examinations of a board of pharmacy.

Watch the columns of the Pharmaceutical Era for announcements and write to the publishers for new descriptive prospectus, soon to be ready. Address
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

THE EXPECTED HAPPENS.

Ever since the constitution of the new Committee of Revision of the U. S. P. was decided upon, we have been expecting some one to comment upon the fact that the medical profession is very slightly represented in this committee. We expected, also, that such comment would come from the medical profession itself, especially from its journals, and in none of these expectations have we been disappointed. In a recent number of an Ohio medical journal appears this paragraph:

"It is rumored that a decennial convention for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia was held in Washington in May. Judging from the lack of interest in the affair upon the part of those having in charge the arrangements for the meeting it might be supposed that the convention had been indefinitely postponed, or that it was desired to keep the attendance as small as possible. No invitations to medical societies to send delegates were issued this year as is customary, and pharmaceutic societies had to forage for themselves to find waat they were expected to do. All in all the affair was very curiously managed. Possibly the reason for this may become more apparent as time passes. Certainly the convention should not be ashamed of itself before its work is begun, nor does there appear any obvious reason for secrecy in the arrangements for so important a matter to the practicians of medicine and pharmacy as is the revision of Pharmacopœia."

This is so obviously ill-natured, and makes some statements which are so palpably untrue, that it can hardly be allowed to go without rejoinder. Invitations were sent to all medical societies, which were authorized to send delegates, and the rest of the paragraph in question is equally unjust and unreliable in its claims. If there were not many doctors at the convention, whose fault was it? Certainly their own. If there are not many doctors on the Committee of Revision, whose fault is that? Same answer. As a matter of fact, it is not necessary that there be many physicians on the committee, inasmuch as nine-tenths, or perhaps more, of the work in preparing the Pharmacopœia and making it reliable is purely of a pharmaceutical, chemical and botanical nature. The medical profession as a whole is not competent to prepare, without the assistance of pharmacists, a Pharmacopœia which would be at all trustworthy or of any service whatever. The object of the Pharmacopœia is to establish uniformity of quality of remedial agents, and the pharmacist is the man who can determine this to best advantage. The person who wrote the paragraph above quoted is very poorly posted on current medical and pharmaceutical literature. The journals were full of the U. S. P. convention; giving its proceedings in great detail, mentioning the names of all delegates, printing the speeches, and especially publishing broadcast all matters pertaining to and governing the next revision. There was no secrecy in any particular, and the only reason we can

see for the appearance of such a paragraph is that its writer knew nothing at all of the object he undertook to talk about.

BUSINESS TRAINING IN THE COLLEGE.

Several colleges of pharmacy are aroused to the desirability of including in their curriculum of study a course of business training. A description by Prof. Ryan at the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association of such a course as given by the Philadelphia College was not only listened to very attentively and appreciatively, but through publication of his remarks, has set many others to thinking. At least one college has since instituted such a course of training, and others are considering it with a prospect of early doing likewise. The School of Pharmacy of the Northwestern University, in Chicago, is the first one to carry into effect Prof. Ryan's suggestion, and will hereafter give a special course of business training suited to the requirements of druggists. It will follow in the spring, immediately after the completion of the junior year's work, but will constitute a part of the regular work, and be taken into account as a portion of the requirement for obtaining the diploma. In this course the students will be taught the nature and use of invoices, bills, statements, orders, receipts, the banking business of druggists, bills receivable and payable, drafts, notes, checks; they will learn the meaning and use of price lists and trade discounts, credit, collections, remittances, consignments, taking stock, partnership, insurance, interest, taxes, contracts, leases, deeds, bills of sale, liabilities of pharmacists under the laws, etc., etc.

We have always maintained that this business training should precede admission to the college of pharmacy, but as things are, the college students having received no such preliminary education, it is far better, indeed essential, to give it to them in the college of pharmacy than to allow them to go out as certified pharmacists without any knowledge whatever of these subjects. Until colleges insist upon a proper degree of qualification for entrance, the inclusion of this course in their curriculum is to be commended and upheld.

THE PRACTICAL DRUGGIST REMONSTRATES.

A druggist who attended the recent meeting of the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association is reported in print in a newspaper as saying: "The convention was one of the most uninteresting sessions I have attended. There were a lot of young college pupils who read papers. There was little discussion of any kind from which I could derive much benefit."

This is a sample of the complaints which are always forthcoming and must be met in connection with the work of the pharmaceutical associations. There is one class of members who place greatest importance upon the scientific papers, and there is another class who want everything severely practical and would abolish the papers entirely. The individual here quoted is one of the latter kind. Those who have best studied the problem and are most competent to speak concerning it agree that it is not wise to give in entirely to either one or the other of these remonstrants. There should be a happy medium between or rather a harmonious combination of these two features of the association meetings. It will not do to devote the majority of the time to scientific papers, as in that case the attendance would undoubtedly be very small and the association die from inanition. Nor, on the other hand, would it be wise to cater entirely to the practical druggist members. In this latter event the preparers and readers of the papers would stay away.

It is very rare that the papers read at a State association meeting are so scientific and so highly technical that they have no practical value to the rank and file of druggists. Something can be gleaned from each one of them, which, put into application by the hearer, will have a most practical effect upon his business. We have little sympathy with the individual who is so captious and carping in his criticisms as is he whose words are reproduced above. He is one of the kind of druggist who can see little beyond his own doorstep, and if all were like him there would be no progress, no advancement, no profession of pharmacy or the business of the druggist. The best way is to take all the good one may for himself out of the association meeting, and he will find plenty of it and can afford to disregard those features and that portion of the proceedings which are not of much advantage to him. There is no meeting of druggists which is so poor and fruitless as not to bring some measure of benefit to each one of the attending members.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A Buffalo dispatch says that the Superior Lodge of the Knights of Honor has voted to exclude christian scientists and faith curists from membership, considering that such cases are bad insurance risks, which it does not care to undertake. Medical journals very generally are commending this action, and on grounds to which a reasonable man cannot well take exception. These fanatics may have full liberty to carry out their beliefs on themselves as they see fit, and at their own risk, but when it comes to denying the recognized aids to recovery to sick children and irresponsible individuals, by endangering unwilling victims by the absence of the proper precautions in the care of infectious diseases, etc., then it is time for the State and the law to step in and adjust matters in accordance with the dictates of common sense and common prudence.

Uninflammable Starch.

Sodium tungstate	1 ounce.
Powdered borax	1 ounce.
Starch	6 ounces.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.
Please be brief and always sign your name.

THE INVOICE AND PRICE BOOK.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Having had some little experience in compiling an invoice and price book I have found it impossible to make a set of rules governing the classification of the articles and stick to them without finding as I proceeded I was getting away from trade habits and general business arrangement; that is, where I wished to have the name of the drug, chemical, patent or sundries appear but once.

Answering your pointed question regarding the arrangement of proprietary goods appearing in your recent issues, would say my plan has been to use the last name of the remedy or classify it according to the kind of a preparation, and would put Paine's Celery Compound under your "C" classification for compound, same as I would put all ointments under "O" and all elixirs under "E," except where a manufacturing concern make a line of remedies, as Jayne's, Ayer's and others. I would classify these under the maker's name, for the reason that such concerns who make many remedies are more apt to be familiar and well known to the trade than those who make but one, two or three.

Then again, if you want to look up one of the preparations of a certain manufacturer, it often happens that you want to see the balance of his list, and in invoicing bills in a price book this arrangement is invaluable; of course, where the arrangement is a simple index with ordinary prices attached, which have to be verified in some other way, the article might appear under that one head.

I beg to differ from your correspondent Mr. Darling, in issue of 21st, and think the majority of druggists would daily find they could not supply the name of the manufacturer of many of the patent remedies, especially as they are coming out by the dozens daily.

Those in charge of the records of the large houses in the big cities, where they handle those matters in a systematic way, might be able to supply name and other necessary information, but I have occasionally seen their want of knowledge displayed on items I thought easy. Then again, I do not see the need of adding such price lists as Wyeth's in a work like the Blue Book when the company get out such a handy and complete one, often supplying the price changes on sheets of the proper size to fit their position in the regular catalogue.

My arrangement covering all articles kept by a wholesale and retail druggist, and which I think is that generally followed, is to classify drugs, chemicals, regular officinal and general pharmaceutical preparations in first section of book, governed by a row of leather thumb tabs from A to Z; proprietary articles in the second section, and sundries, surgical instruments, utensils, etc., in the third section, the lettered tabs being of different colors to assist hasty reference.

There is no arrangement I think you can adopt that will be just right, each one will have to become familiar with your style by frequent reference.

I trust I have not encroached upon too much space, but the subject is a tender one with me and has been well rubbed in by hard work on two or three such private books, made in connection with my other regular work, the headings and spacings being as follows:

"Oh, what a headache!"
"Too much whiskey?"
"No; ladies' progressive euchre."

Explanation.—P. represents section of store house, and No. the place in that section; Cost having five spaces, being entered in lead pencil and the oldest rubbed out when entering new purchase; W. column for wholesale price; P. for price to physicians; S., special price column for price given on special quantities; and the retail section being divided for drugs in ounce, quarter, half and pound price, or used for patents for single package, quarter dozen, half dozen and dozen lots.

WILLIAM POOLE.

Wilmington, Del.

INDEXING PATENT MEDICINES.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Allow me to voice the sentiment of J. Pfeiffer and Louis Emanuel in "Our Letter Box" of June 21. J. Pfeiffer's plan is specially good, as it has two indexes. We are often called upon for preparations that are new in certain localities of which neither the customer nor druggist knows the maker, and an index giving the name of the preparation would be a great help. In fact if we can have but one index I should prefer "Bile Beans, Smith's," to "Smith's Bile Beans."

I do not agree with J. D. Gray that nine-tenths of the drug trade in this country is proprietary remedies.

J. H. COOL.

Owatonna, Minn.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: I like your Blue Book very much; also your journal. I would list patents as follows:

Celery Compound, Paine's.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Scott's.
Sarsaparilla, Beggs'.

R. R. ROGERS.

East Peru, Ia.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: In answer to your question, "How to do it?" the reply you received from Mr. Louis Emanuel, Pittsburg, Pa., to my mind, is the only plan that is of any use. I therefore take pleasure in endorsing his letter as published in Era June 21.

THOS. A. SPIVEY.

Rio Vista, Cal.

STOCK.	P. No.	COST.				W.	P.	S.	RETAIL			
BORAX POWD	C 107	6-7-99 J.B.&S 1bbl 7½	9-27-'95 P.& R. 1bbl 7¾			10	12	J. S. 50lb 8¾	3	6	8	15

SHOULD THE PHARMACIST WHO IS SKILLED IN THE RECOGNITION OF BACILLI AND THE ANALYSIS OF URINE, ETC., OFFER HIS SERVICES FREE TO PHYSICIANS, OR SHOULD HE MAKE A CHARGE FOR THE SAME?*

Respectfully Submitted to the Representative Pharmacists of This Great Nation as a Plea for the Maintenance of a Proper Professional Self-Respect

By FREDERICK T. GORDON, U. S. Navy.

We need not go far afield for an answer to the above query; there is an answer already given to us in the teachings of the Great Physician: "Verily I say unto you, the laborer is worthy of his hire." What other answer can we humble followers in His footsteps give?

One of the soundest of business principles is that a service if worth anything at all is worth paying for, and if not worthy of payment worth nothing at all. Applying this broad principle to the question of asking payment from the physician for analytical work performed for him by the pharmacist, we are forced to admit the above conclusion, if such work is to be conducted on a sound business basis. Against this conclusion is the claim of many that the pharmacist is paid for such work by the good-will of the physician and by the added amount of patronage and advertisement he receives and also by the enhanced professional standing its performance confers. Even granting this postulate for the moment, would it not bring greater respect and add a greater value to the advertising if a price commensurate with the needed skill were set upon the service? I think so.

Mankind in general are very prone to conclude that whatever is given to them for nothing is of little value, holding the opinion that nothing of any account is given free of cost, unless there is a "string" attached to the offer or that the donor expects more in return than he dare ask openly. Consequently, when the pharmacist proclaims that he will analyse urine, examine sputa, etc., without charge to the physician or his patrons, these very naturally think that such work is of a trifling character, easy to do and of slight importance when done, or else that they will be made to pay for it in some way in the shape of added charges for medicines and sundries. It is very hard to make the physician, or layman either, see that you are offering him a high degree of professional skill for nothing else than his good will or patronage; he will quite naturally class such service along with the sale of stamps, the free directory and the free telephone service, nothing more than another accommodation by the druggist. This giving too freely of his skill and learning has been the bane of the pharmacist; no other act has lowered his professional standing more, and now the dear people have come to look upon us as public conveniences, general information bureaus, and so on, and our stores are considered as being kept open day and night merely for the convenience of the tardy purchaser of stamps, of five cents' worth of headache powders! Free this and free that have made the pharmacist's life a burden, and now we are told that we should put the highest service of our professional skill in the same category as the supplying of stamps, the mixing of aerated beverages and the free transmission of calls and messages to our patronizing physicians.

Although the physician, from his own scientific education, should know better, he is very apt to value the service very low when we voluntarily offer to perform any analytical or microscopical work for him without the charge that any other professional man would expect as a matter of course. This free service he will put on a par with the quality of skill we render him when we tell him the name and dose of some new remedy or send him a message to call at a patient's house. We cannot say to him that we expect him to send his prescriptions to us in return for the work we have done for him; a self-respecting man would feel too much the obligation of barter and sale and would resent the implied bargain for his good will. It is all very well to say that nothing of this nature is understood. It is. The physician knows very well that the pharmacist is not doing these analyses for friendship and good will, the good will is valueless unless it brings some return and this return is exactly what the pharmacist is counting on. It is "you tickle me and I'll tickle you," with a clear bargain on both sides. The self-respecting physician would far rather pay a fair price for what is now an unusual professional service and feel free of obligation, tendering his good will in a practical form as a tribute to the skill of the man who can do for him what he wants.

And here comes the thought of another contingency. Although skill as an analyst is usually found accompanied by skill as a pharmacist, the former by no means implies the latter; a man can be a very good chemist and a very poor pharmacist. The "cutter" and "substituter" can well afford to hire a skilled analyst and make a great splatter over having such a department in his store, yet does the fact that he has a chemist carry the corollary that he has also a skilled pharmacist to preside over his prescription work and does it imply that he will fill these prescriptions with pure and proper ingredients? Hardly. When we begin to put our analytical skill in the class of trade-drawing advertisements we invite just such competition and the result can be only a general lowering of standard such as heretofore came from price-cutting and substituting. It cannot be said too emphatically that professional skill should not be so degraded, and degraded it will be if such a practice becomes common. If we cheapen ourselves, the physician as well as the public will hold us to our own estimation and that is just what is the trouble with our profession to-day, we have made ourselves cheap men by falling over ourselves to give every talent we possess free of charge "to draw trade!"

I see in this matter of the pharmacist qualifying himself to serve as a skilled public analyst the most hopeful sign of the times; by so doing we will gain for ourselves and our profession an added lustre of professional standing that all our skill in things strictly pharmaceutical and all legislation and all writing and talking on the dignity of pharmacy would not bring about in a century. Do not let us spoil the good work by an unnecessary cheapening of ourselves and our skill; no one has yet asked us to analyze this or test that for nothing, and such work is universally recognized as worthy of a price in keeping with its requirements of skill and knowledge. Therefore, if we begin to give away this highest service of our skill, that service will soon be looked upon as of little value, expected, nay, demanded!

Let us return to the question of the value of a free microscopical and analytical service as a means of advertising our business. Will a service that is given without the charge that its value as the most scientific of all our work should give it pay as well as an advertisement as a similar service based on fair and reasonable prices for the exceptional skill and knowledge employed? To answer this question, let me again refer to the general popular estimation and opinion in such matters. A thing or service is valued by the possessor according to what it has cost him to get it, ergo, that which has cost nothing has little value; if any, nothing greater than what the owner himself thinks it worth. A free service as a skilled analyst may advertise the pharmacist, but in what way? The pharmacist has himself said that this work is of little value when he gives it away; how can he expect others to value his services more than he does himself? The average person, be he physician or layman, is very apt, as we all know, to put such work down as requiring very little skill, taking little time, and surmises that it is carelessly done; else why should the donor give it away?

Besides, it is a mighty poor policy to advertise one's business at the cost of his professional standing; the charlatan may attract trade by his offers to give his professional skill for nothing to all who will buy a small bottle of his wonderful remedy, but what man of intelligence thinks either the skill or the remedy of any value? It is giving away our professional skill and ability when we offer to perform analytical work free of charge; we might with just as much reason ask the honorable physician to give away his skill as a diagnostician to the man who will pay him for taking his temperature or writing him a prescription. We, indeed, hear of quacks offering "doctors' advice free with our remedies," but the reputable physician values his skill in detecting and

*Read at the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association. Contributed to the Era for publication.

classifying disease as calling for the highest ability and would never even think of recklessly giving it away for nothing. Why, then, should we pharmacists give the physicians an exactly similar grade of professional service without asking them to pay us a fair price in return. What do they give us free of charge? This is the kernel of the whole question: Shall we pharmacists give free that grade of professional service which every other profession holds to be worthy of a good price and, what is more, demands that price for the rendering? Shall we be "scabs?"

A properly conducted analytical department, in which good work is done for a fair price, is the best advertisement a pharmacist can have; it gives him an added lustre of professional ability and attracts to his store the cream of the prescription trade of his neighborhood, drawn hither by the confidence his skill inspires. Moreover, there is no branch of his business that will give the pharmacist better returns for the capital and knowledge invested, if good judgment be exercised in performing the work and the prices be not unreasonably high. There is little enough profit nowadays in the drug business to permit us to give away the income from one of its best paying departments for an illusory and doubtful gain, hoped for in return for this giving. If, when the analytical department is first inaugurated, a fixed scale of charges is announced, no one will object to the payment of these, and the character of the work will be held to be higher that if it was merely an accommodation "for advertisement." Physicians will be only too glad to avail themselves of this invaluable aid to their diagnoses and treatments. As a rule they are disinclined to bother with the mess and trouble of urinary and chemical examinations of this nature and are quite willing to turn it over to the pharmacist when they are satisfied that he understands the work. They will expect to pay for this strictly professional service according to its difficulty and value if we are not foolish enough to offer it to them for nothing. It is no new thing, such analyses and examinations are considered absolutely essential nowadays, only it is rather too rare an addition to the pharmacy, hence people will not have to be educated up to its value, and the idea of having to pay for such professional work is well established. Nor will they expect it for a mere pittance, unless we ourselves teach them to do so by lowering its value as we have done in the way of "price cutting" on drugs and medicines.

The question, then, of charging for technical examinations of the various physiological secretions when done for the physician as an aid to him in his diagnosis and treatment of his cases, resolves itself into two very simple propositions. Shall the pharmacist give his acquired skill and the use of his expensive apparatus to the physician for nothing but his good will in return, and shall he thus throw away a goodly income as the price of a doubtful and uncertain advertisement when he could make it more effective by properly valuing the skill he advertises? Common sense says no. Sound business principle (an acquirement just as necessary as professional knowledge) says that if one can make a thing pay twice he is more than foolish to relinquish either of the profits. As a matter of good business, it is scarcely open to question that the skill which values itself highly is worth more than that which values itself as little; therefore, since we are to make use of this skill as an advertisement, should we not set as high a value as possible on it so that the effect of the advertisement may be enhanced?

Of course there must be distinctions and exceptions; it is just as good business policy to make a simple test for sugar or albumen for the waiting physician as it is to give him a cigar or offer him a glass of soda, these little favors are recognized in all trades. But whenever a thorough chemical analysis or a complete microscopical examination is asked for, charge a price for the service in keeping with its demands on your time and skill. Again, there are those physicians and laymen who presume on the purchase of a dollar's worth of goods to ask for two dollars' worth of favors and gifts; put these gentry in their proper class and treat them according to their deserts. Tell them gently and firmly that your skill is just as valuable to you as is their particular ability to them and that they should not expect of you, simply because you are a "druggist," the free gift of the same sort of skill as that by which they gain their livelihood. It would be interesting to ask a physician to give his professional services and advice free to the pharmacist in return for the patients the latter might send to him, or to suggest that this advice be given free as an advertisement of the owner's skill. But, alas, the poor druggist is expected to do everything for nothing, all of them get rich in a few years on the enormous profits of the stamp trade and the telephone service, so it is looked upon as another of the druggists' extortions when one asks payment for his professional skill.

Let every pharmacist that is competent (and all should be) to perform chemical and microscopical examinations, fit up a department in his store of this nature and carry on its work as an adjunct to his prescription business. But do not, if you would not still further cheapen yourself and the popular estimation of your profession and add another burden to your sorrows, begin by giving this service free either to the physicians or the public. The physician is able to pay for such work if for himself, or he can instruct his patients that such charges are just as legitimate as those for compounding prescriptions and that such examinations are necessary, as much so as are the services of the trained nurse he employs. No one thinks of getting a trained nurse free of charge, outside of a hospital, nor does the physician ask the nurse to render him her services for nothing in return for his good will in recommending her to patients. Up comes again the question of the druggist enslaving himself to free service in everything; like Banquo's ghost, it will not down.

Unless the pharmacist himself begins a free service, no one will ask him for it; once begun, it is expected, nay, demanded, and its weight will become a burden that, like the "Old Man of the Sea," cannot be lightly shaken off. As said before, no other work that he can do will do as much for the pharmacist (and his profession at large) to advance his standing in the public estimation. Do not, do not, then, throw away most of its value by cheapening your service and ability. Remember, too, that in this work the pharmacist has a sure and steady source of profit; dollars are too hard to get to give away. Use your skill as an analyst for an advertisement, give it every prominence in every way you can, but make it also pay you in good honest cash as well. Like the soil that returns tenfold to the industrious tiller, the better you make it pay you, in reasonable charges, the better will this work pay you by advertising you as a skilled pharmacist and good business man, one who values himself highly and demands a like valuation from the world. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

THE DRUGGIST.*

By S. H. CARRAGAN.

To a man of my sedate, studious and retiring ways, it is painful to be habitually misunderstood by friends and placed in the position of addressing a convivial gathering in a supposedly convivial strain. My tastes, as some of you know, are almost wholly scientific, and with decent encouragement I might have been induced, had your officers only shown the proper consideration for my feelings—I had almost said failings—to give you at one of your recent sessions the benefits of my researches into some of the most important processes of the pharmaceutical art. One of my well-meaning friends has suggested that I might have thrown much new and valuable light on the products of fermentation. Also in the domain of distillation, I flatter myself that I have learned a thing or two not commonly set down in the text books. On certain phases of percolation I claim to be an expert second to none, and the macerated condition in which I sometimes emerge from a pharmaceutical convention would, if set down in writing, be full of instruction to all young pharmacists, and to many of the old ones as well. But it is not to be. You prefer, I see, the frothy bubbles of after-dinner oratory to the solid scientific instruction which you might have had for the asking, and you will never know what you have missed.

My subject, "The Druggist," has a familiar ring. I have heard that name before. During the one hundred and sixty odd years of my connection with the trade I

*Response to a toast at the banquet of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, June 28.

have met a few specimens of the genus "druggist." Ladies and gentlemen, they have used me mighty well. Such little success as I have achieved in the world I owe in no small measure to the fair and square men that I number among my friends on the road; and if the druggist has his frailties and his failings I am not the man and this is not the place in which to air them. In his virtues the druggist benefits all society; in his faults and errors he hurts only himself; if you want his character dissected and his shortcomings laid bare, you must look to some other demonstrator of moral anatomy for the job. The druggist has been a mighty good friend of mine in days gone by, and to others I resign the cheerless if wholesome task of exposing the human weaknesses from which even the hard life-long discipline of the drug business does not leave its followers exempt.

It would be a far more thankful effort if, reviewing my not insignificant experiences among druggists, I were able to single out and emphasize and render prominent the things that make for success in this present day and generation of the trade. But I have scarcely earned the right. Though often among you, in one sense I am not of you, for I have never taken my turn behind the dispensing case or the sales counter in a retail store. For me to theorize about success and failure in a calling which I have studied only from the outside would be likely to remind you of the famous picture which is mentioned in Mr. Lecky's recent and delightful book, "The Map of Life." The picture is by Hogarth and represents an inmate of a wretched and dismal debtor's prison writing a dissertation on the best means of liquidating the national debt. Disquisitions on the arts of success are rarely of much value even when they are written by one who has victoriously traversed the path his reader is about to follow, and their worth is nil when they are not freighted with personal experience. The secrets of success, even though they could be revealed, could not possibly impart the native power, the inborn force, the inherited ability, which win the race of life. Can you make a man strong and healthy by having him study hygiene? A good constitution is worth a thousand sanitary codes. Can knowledge and learning make a man wise? Has precept ever invigorated an infirm or decaying character? Do you suppose that successful men ponder over the hows and whys of their work? No; instinctive judgment and inward heat propel them along toward the wished-for goal. A painter can no more teach you how to paint a picture, or a poet how to write a poem than can the business man impart to others a power and a gift over which he has as little control as over his digestion. Ideas are like gastric juice; they are the precious secretion of the brain; you cannot compel them any more than you can make yourself an inch taller by tugging on your boot straps.

The past twenty years have witnessed many changes in the drug business, and the successful survivors have been those who have known how to change with the times. Adaptation to new conditions is the price of continued life. Woe to the man who cannot or will not change. In my time I have heard endless talk and complaint about the passing of the good old times, the growing competition, the excessive multiplication of druggists by the colleges, the character of board examinations, the manufacturer's invasion and occupation of the druggists' field in the making of medicine, the cutter's destruction of profits, the dispensing doctors. But I notice that there are plenty of prosperous druggists just the same and they seem to be the very men who save their breath to cool their porridge, who don't quarrel with accomplished facts which are beyond all human control, who don't waste themselves in useless struggles, and who go their ways steadily without brooding over grievances. Business life is a game of cards. Much depends on the deal, but the skillful player succeeds in the long run, and usually he plays his hand as he gets it without wasting breath in maledictions on his luck. It is the poor player who is always quarreling with his cards.

Three years have now elapsed since before this association I expressed the conviction that the work of a druggist is a business, not a profession. I have had no occasion to change my belief. I still hold that failure is more commonly due to lack of business training and business ability than to a faulty knowedge of pharmaceutical science. Far be it from me to belittle a sound college education as a fit preparation for the druggist's life work. I believe deeply that pharmacy has an important professional side, the claims of which should be respected. In this regard it differs honorably from other forms of retail traffic. The druggist as a dispenser of powerful medicines, as the aid and ally of the physician, ought to be an educated man, but the commercial phase does and must predominate in the great majority of cases. Three years ago I expressed this belief with all possible energy, and the importance of the subject will, I hope, plead for me if I here repeat two short paragraphs taken bodily from the reflections which I then had the honor of submitting to you.

"The pharmacist or druggist of the future will place a high value on book learning and college teaching; he will keep himself thoroughly informed as to the advances which pharmaceutical science is constantly recording; he will be the intelligent aid and guide of the physician in everything relating to the administration of medicine; but he will be essentially, primarily and principally a business man, thoroughly versed in buying, advertising and selling; quick in perceiving what to purchase and what to make with profit; understanding human nature; grasping every opportunity. He will fear no competition, because the very arena in which he must compete has been his drilling ground, and no matter what changes occur in medicine or pharmacy he will have plenty of arrows left in his quiver.

"And now let me ask: Whence comes this longing for the bauble of professionalism; whence this foolish and absurd talk about 'mere storekeepers?' Trace them both and you will find their root in some pharmaceutical school where young men are encouraged in the deplorable illusion that a college course will lift them above the hard, strenuous, but inevitable competitions of mercantile life. Because the actualities of business are severe and unpalatable some of our teachers and not a few of our druggists shrink from looking the truth stoutly in the face; they will not accept the difficult situation just as it is and prepare for it accordingly. These unfortunates are lulling themselves to sleep in a fool's paradise of professionalism; with few exceptions they will awake in a purgatory of failure and disappointment. The problem of the professional man is comparatively simple; he has only to study long and hard, prepare himself faithfully and then wait for employment. The druggist of the future will have to do all this, and more; he will acquire competence in every branch of his occupation and then, besides, he will everlastingly hustle for business, seeking the support of the physicians, catering to family trade, absorbing all the transient custom that can be made to come his way; scheming, pushing, advertising, and winning everybody's confidence by ability, by education and by that rigid uprightness in dealing which is, after all, the biggest winner in the race for success."

My friends, just as we have little choice in the selection of our parents, so we have little power over the conditions prevailing in the callings which we elect for our life work. We must take them as we find them and make the best of things. But it is possible for us to give our children a little better start than we had, if not in money, at least in education and in general preparation for the battle. So, too, with the drug business in which most of you have spent the best days of your lives. I cannot suppose that you are so bloodless as to have grown up in an occupation since your early youth without becoming at least somewhat attached to the work for its own sake, for its intrinsic interest, for its manifest usefulness, and not wholly for the money there is in it. With all its disadvantages there is much that endears the work to those who have met with moderate success in it. It is an educating work; it enriches the mind with the truths of various sciences; it keeps one in touch with the progress of the human intellect in many fields; it brings one largely in contact with professional men; it exhibits human nature in many interesting lights. It has undoubtedly its share of drudgery and mechanical toil, but it also affords food for the brain and the spirit and to an ambitious or aspiring man it opens up many avenues of self-culture. If the pharmacy of the present needs reform, contribute what you can to that better pharmacy which will surely greet the future. Help speed

the day by withholding all encouragement from the ignorant, the stupid and the immoral who are planning to become druggists. Do not debauch your calling. Do not let down the bars to every dunce. Do not introduce into the circulation of the body pharmaceutic a strain of baser blood. It lies with you to enrich the breed. The apprentices of the present will be the druggists of the future. If you pick them with care, if you close your pharmacies to all save the alert, intelligent and capable, you are fulfilling a genuine duty to your successors, to your professional posterity. I know that in every calling there are men who have adopted as a principle of life the retort of the humorist: "Damn posterity; what did posterity ever do for me?" But I believe that the members of this association are not of that stripe and that they will gladly co-operate with the agencies which are seeking to secure a more desirable class of young men for the druggists of the future. Lend them a helping hand in your own stores. What can your boards and colleges accomplish in keeping the unfit out of the drug business so long as you give them little freedom of choice? In the selection of your apprentices you are deciding the character of the druggists of the future; you are pronouncing the doom of your own calling. The colleges and the boards can only do their duty by the material which you send them, and if there is to be an improvement in the personnel of the drug trade it must begin with the individual at his first entrance into the store. The druggist who regards his calling as something more than a milking cow will not deny his help to the effort that many right-minded men are making at the present time to render the druggists of the future a more select and successful body of men than the druggists of the past. Who can fail to sympathize with their generous aspirations? Who is justified in withholding his support?

MIRROR MAKING FOR PROCESS WORKERS.

There are many practical men who imagine that the making of mirrors is beyond the skill of the ordinary process operator. They have, perhaps, worked in a studio where the mirror took the place of the reversing prism and where the metallic surface soon became blackened by sulphurous fumes; but in many respects a mirror is far superior to a prism. For one reason, a prism absorbs far more light than a properly silvered mirror. The objection to the mirror, arising from its use in unventilated studios, can be got over in the manner which will be explained later.

The author gives below a practical method of making mirrors which he has had in use for a long time. From these instructions it is the simplest thing to make all kinds of mirrors—plane, convex and concave. The great point to be observed throughout is cleanliness. All glasses, dishes, measures, etc., should have been as scrupulously cleansed as if they themselves were to have been silvered. Three solutions are required, and the process is completed within an hour, while the mirror used in the studio for negative making can be given a fresh silver coating in less than half an hour, since, after treatment with strong acid, it is ready for re-silvering. Great attention should be given to the purity of the chemicals. The solutions required are:

Ten per cent. nitrate of silver solution,
Ten per cent. caustic potash solution,
Ten per cent. glucose solution.

All these should be dissolved in distilled water. The nitrate of silver ordinarily used for photographic purposes answers quite well. In regard to the caustic potash, it is in many cases very impure, although a large proportion of the impurity consists of carbonate of potash, formed by absorption of carbonic acid from the air. Even pure caustic potash when dissolved in water and mixed with a little lime water gives a precipitate of carbonate of lime. In order to prevent all difficulties which these impurities may give rise to, the writer advises the use of the purest caustic potash obtainable, as made for analytical purposes. (This can be obtained from large dealers in chemicals. Two pure brands of this potash are sold, one prepared from potassium, the other by precipitation by alcohol.) In order to preserve the alkali in the pure state the bottle should be sealed with paraffin wax, and when the substance has been dissolved, a few drops of lime water are added in order to make sure that no carbonate is present.

The third solution is that of glucose. There are a good many varieties of this substance on the market. The only one suitable for the purpose is the fine crystalline product used in analytical chemistry. It is a fine light powder of yellowish tint. The solution of the strength given above is likewise slightly yellowish in color. It should be carefully filtered and kept in an air-tight and light-tight bottle. These preparations having been made, it is a matter of only some thirty minutes to obtain a very perfect mirror. The dish and necessary glasses are cleaned and rinsed with distilled water. The glass plate which is to be silvered is, if of small size, fitted with a handle. A little drop of ordinary sealing wax is melted and allowed to fall in the middle of the plate, and an ordinary match stuck in the melted wax. The handle, thus extemporized, enables the operator to carefully lower the plate into the silvering solution. This little handle is attached to a thin rod by which the plate can be suspended just in contact with the silvering solution. It is only necessary for the plate to dip into this solution by about half of its thickness. It must be borne in mind that the metallic deposit is produced from all parts of the solution, and that any irregularity in the preparation of the plate will give rise to streaks, spots and other defects. The fine silver surface should be formed by the attraction of the glass for the silver which exists in the solution in the nascent state. A too coarse deposit formed by the accumulation of various fine portions is to be avoided.

Plates larger than four inches by three inches should not be attached to the match as just described. They should be laid on two brass wires which have been varnished with an asphalt varnish, or even two strips of wood, each fitted with a couple of brass screws can be placed at the ends of the silvering dish. But these arrangements may be left to the ingenuity of the operator.

To compound the silvering solution we take 10 volumes of silver nitrate solution, to which we add enough strong ammonia (drop by drop) until the yellowish-brown precipitate first produced has been dissolved. Then 10 volumes of the caustic potash solution are added, and the dark brown precipitate produced is dissolved as before. Then 25 volumes of distilled water are added, and the mixture filtered into a glass dish. Enough liquid must be prepared to give a depth of liquid of at least 5 millimeters ($\frac{1}{5}$ of an inch). In the second well-cleansed measure 10 volumes of the glucose solution are placed.

The glass plate, having been fitted with a handle, is placed in a dish of distilled water, and the strip so arranged that the plate can be just immersed to about half its thickness in the solution. Just before doing this the glucose solution is added. The mixture becomes first yellow, and then, through red and brown, passes to an inky black. Some of the silver is precipitated, and thus discolors the liquid. The metal deposited on the glass surface is a bright white color, while the silver falling to the bottom of the dish is yellowish-gray in color, and collects as a powder. After about fifteen minutes the plate can be removed from the bath and rinsed under the tap. Care must be taken not to stand the wet coated plate on its edges. The slightest pressure would cause some water to find its way between the silver and the glass, and the whole result would be spoiled. The plate is dried in a horizontal position.

The finishing of the mirror depends upon the purpose for which it is to be used. For reversing purposes we want, of course, a mirror without any glass cover. To get this is very easy. A fine smooth wash-leather, which should be used only for this purpose, is rubbed on a well cleaned plate with a little of the finest rouge. This smooth leather pad is then used to polish the mirror, which is slightly warmed and laid on a piece of clean paper.

However perfect the surface of the mirror may be when it is made, it is soon spoiled by using in an impure atmosphere; but the writer has found that a coating of celluloid varnish (celluloid dissolved in amyl acetate) forms a most excellent protection. It is true the latter gives a very feeble second image, but the thinness of the coating of varnish is so small that this

defect may practically be ignored. To varnish the mirror, it is thoroughly dried and immersed in the solution, being afterward dried at a temperature of 100° Fahr. The glass side of the mirror is then coated with black varnish.—(By H. Van Beek, in The Process Photogram, Sci. Am.)

(Written for the Era.)

ACETOUS FLUID EXTRACTS.

By WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Observers of the progress of galenical pharmacy (a term used in contra-distinction to the larger operations of manufacturing establishments), the pharmacy of the shop, are not quite able to understand why so little discussion has arisen of contradictory or confirmatory judgment in regard to the application of acetic acid as a menstruum for the extraction of drug constituents or principles. The columns of the journals are devoid of evidence. These trade periodicals are now the acknowledged and valued media for the interchange of observation, and the pages are invitingly open and free. Workers in the seclusion of the shop laboratories, though widely separated, may communicate with each other, and by a reciprocal law of equivalents get information and suggestion from the experience of their distant co-laborers and correspondents. Thus knowledge is advanced, and it would be vastly to the credit of pharmaceutical education if more of value and practical usefulness came from the labor and brain of this lesser sphere of pharmaceutical occupation. Many problems wherein a question of doubtful expediency existed have been irrevocably determined, and much of original investigation of value formerly came from this source, the brain and handiwork of a Duhamel, Squibb, Proctor and Graham, so that source of investigation is not necessarily closed. New methods and processes should have their origin still ascribed to it.

The advocates of this use and application of Acetic Acid have not been as yet numerous, but their statements, which are fortified by fact, cannot well be combated. The solvent power of an aqueous acetic menstruum upon the alkaloidal principles of the active drugs is asserted, proven and established by confirmatory assay, so that this phase of the utility may be for the present set aside as not being involved in the statements of this paper, although there is yet opportunity to verify the claim of an extended scope of application and usefulness. A consideration which is quite irresistible in the employment of acetic acid in lieu of alcohol is economy. It is also quite unnecessary to enlarge upon this point in the limit of this paper, so that we may confine our statements chiefly to the chemical and physical conditions which would characterize a class of fluid extracts having acetic acid and water as the extracting menstruum.

The average dilution which has been proposed and found applicable as a solvent is that of 10 per cent. of acetic acid. This dilution is quite obvious to the sense of smell, and in more or less degrees of perception characterizes the odor of all preparations made with this acid. Where the odor of a drug is quite pronounced it is not altogether obliterated by the over power of the acid, but the two blend and identification by natural odor is not lost. Testing fluid extracts by odor is more of a physical than crucial means, and is seldom resorted to unless other confirmatory evidence is wanting. It would appear, then, that this condition, namely, that of one general and identical odor, would very properly be a subject of pharmaceutical and medical judgment and opinion. Would it, under the ordinary circumstances of stock storage and keeping, or in the range of original and extemporaneous prescribing, constitute an objection when other advantages are fairly weighed? This is a good query for pharmacists to take up and a subject which by referring to their medical friends and patrons would bring them into personal intercourse and furnish something pertinent to talk about.

The other and last phase of this subject which shall form the conclusion of this paper, is the result of the chemical behavior of an acid and an alcohol when placed in contact. Such union would occur of course in dispensing acetous fluid extracts in extemporaneous prescription with other compounds, some of which would, doubtless, be alcoholic tinctures, or alcohol in some form or other. An elimination of ethereal odor would indicate the union or change and would be likely chiefly to occur when contact was prolonged. In the materia medica of a prescription intended for present and immediate uses and consumed in the period of a few hours, no such chemical change as has been referred to would occur. And it is a question whether it is likely to occur, or occur at all, unless favored and developed by the presence of vegetable matter. This point offers pharmacists another opportunity to investigate and determine, for it is conceded that the admixture of a vegetable acid and an alcohol develops a very slow reaction. Such is not the case, however, with the mineral acids.

These views are hastily inscribed to incite the thoughts of thinkers and to produce the work of workers. If new truth upsets cherished notions we cannot change fact by ignoring it. The age is one of inquisitiveness and utility, and the field of exploration in the pharmaceutical domain is large and inviting.

(Special Correspondence).

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS.

London, June 30.

The Pharmaceutical Society.—The first meeting of the Council since the election of the year was held on June 12. The first business consisted in the election of officers, and G. T. W. Newsholme, of Sheffield, was chosen to succeed Mr. Martindale as president; C. B. Allen, of London, takes the vice-chair, and S. R. Atkins was re-elected treasurer. A long discussion took place on a motion by W. Hills recommitting the Companies bill with its pharmacy clause to committee for report as to the best course of procedure. Finally the resolution was passed.

The New President of the Pharmaceutical Society.—Mr. Newsholme is the first provincial pharmacist to receive ths honor, as it has previously been held that the duties could only be satisfactorily performed by a London man. It is probable that Mr. Newsholme's election will involve somewhat of a change in the working of the society, by taking much of the responsibility of the policy and conduct of the business off the president's shoulders, and placing it in the hands of an Executive Committee. Mr. Carteighe, and to a large extent Mr. Hills, when occupying the chair, practically dominated the society's action, and spoke for it when meeting government officials. But Mr. Martindale, partly owing to ill health, has not proved a strong president, and the change will, under existing conditions, be probably for the better. Mr. Newsholme was born in 1853, at Settle, in Yorkshire, and was apprenticed in Huddersfield. He bought the business in Sheffield of Mr. W. V. Radley (a former councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society) in 1877. He was elected a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1887. He has been vice-president since 1897. Mr. Newsholme is a fellow of the Chemical Society and president of the Sheffield Microscopical Society. He was twice president of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, and has also been chairman of the local Board of Guardians for the last two years. (His portrait appeared in the Era, June 7, Page 613).

The Chemists' Defense Association, formed to protect chemists in cases of prosecution under statutes affecting them in their trade relations, has gained a conspicuous victory in the North London Police Court. A Mr. Long was charged on June 12 with selling spirit of nitrous ether deficient in nitrite of ethyl. The C. D. A. took up the case, and showed that the mere fact of dividing the sample by the inspector into three parts according to the Act would result in a loss of 10 per cent., and that it was impossible to retail the preparation into customers own bottles without deterioration. On these facts the magistrate dismissed the charge, saying that Mr. Long had done everything possible to prevent loss of strength, but the latter was condemned to pay $3 costs, which seems a reductio ad absurdum.

Mrs. Hanbury, the mother of Cornelius Hanbury, head of the historic house of Allen & Hanburys, of Plough Court, London, which gave the Pharmaceutical Society its first president in William Allen, completed her 107th

year on June 9. Mrs. Hanbury still retains her faculties, although she is very feeble and has to keep her room.

Mr. Joseph Edmund Wright, this year's senior wrangler at Cambridge University, is the son of Joseph Wright, a Liverpool pharmacist. Young Wright, who is 22 years of age, has had a brilliant career at school and college; he is also an accomplished chess player, and president of the University Chess Club.

Oil of Lime Flowers.—E. J. Parry finds in the oil of Citrus Limetta methyl anthranilate, the odorous principle of neroli oil.

Another Attack on the Chemist's Privileges.—The Pharmacy Acts of Great Britain and Ireland give to the pharmacist the sole right to sell certain scheduled poisons, and among these are arsenic and poisonous alkaloids. O' late years there has sprung up a large trade in sheep dips and weed killers containing arsenic and insecticides consisting largely of nicotine, and a number of unqualified traders have been prosecuted for selling these articles. Within the last few months an association has been formed of seedsmen and dealers in agricultural requisites with a view of securing the right to vend weed killers, dips, insecticides, etc., and a bill has been prepared for introduction into Parliament to that end. The bill provides that licenses shall be issued to ordinary traders to sell the articles in question and other poisons for commercial purposes, provided they be labeled "poison" and are sold in the manufacturer's original packages. Certain regulations as to the registration of each purchase with the name of the buyer and the purpose for which required will also have to be carried out. Fines are provided for breaches of the regulations or for selling without a license. It is scarcely necessary to say that pharmacists will oppose the bill very strenuously.

The Royal Society.—At the conversazione at Burlington House on Wednesday, June 20, there was a distinguished scientific company, including the president, Lord Lister; Lord Avebury, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, Sir William MacCormac, Sir John Evans, Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir John Burdon Sanderson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Frederick Abel, Sir William Preece, Sir W. Roberts Austen, Sir Michael Foster, Prof. E. Ray Lankester, Prof. Rücker, Prof. Judd, Prof. Carey Foster, Prof. Bonney, Prof. Forsyth, Prof. Dewar, Prof. Armstrong, Prof. Giacomo Ciamician, Prof. Raffaelo Nasini, Prof. E. Yamaguchi, Prof. Story Maskelyne, Dr. Günther and many others, most of whom were accompanied by ladies. There was a fine exhibit of a scientific character. Prof. Wyndham Dunstan exhibited a living plant of the Egyptian poisonous lotus, which has caused the death of large numbers of cattle, sheep, etc., in Egypt. The glucoside, to which the plant owes its toxicity, lotusine, was also shown. This glucoside yields prussic acid on hydrolysis. Prof. Ramsay showed the spectra of crypton, xenon and others of the newly discovered atmospheric elements, and altogether the exhibits were very interesting.

Chemists' Exhibition.—The sixth of the Chemists' Exhibitions, organized by the British and Colonial Druggist, opened on June 19, at Manchester. This was the first of the series that has been held out of London. It was perhaps scarcely so large as one or two of its predecessors, but a good representative series of exhibits from about eighty houses had been got together, and excellent business was done. The show closed on June 22.

R. T. Fitzhugh, M. B., only son of Richard Fitzhugh, J. P., president of the Nottingham Chemists' Association, died of enteric fever at Deelfontein on June 15. Dr. Fitzhugh, who was only 28 years of age, was civil surgeon to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital in South Africa.

The Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories.—At a dinner given by H. S. Wellcome (head of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.) in honor of Dr. F. B. Power, Ph. D., formerly professor of pharmaceutical chemistry and materia medica in the University of Wisconsin, in July, 1896, the former made the first public announcement of his intention to establish laboratories for research in which work would be performed in general chemical investigation entirely unconnected with the commercial interests of the firm. These laboratories were first situated in a building adjoining the firm's London offices, but increasing importance led to their being located in a building given over entirely to Dr. Power, who is the director, and his staff, which includes Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, D. Sc.; Dr. S. B. Schryver, D. Sc., and others. The building has been entirely reconstructed internally, and contains four floors and a basement, the last named used mainly for storage. The ground floor is devoted to a well equipped laboratory and Dr. Power's office and each of the three upper floors is a complete laboratory, fitted with all the latest appliances. As far as I know, there is no other laboratory in this kingdom or in the world which is run by a manufacturing firm and yet does work which has no bearing on the firm's products. Many valuable researches have been conducted under its roof, among which may be mentioned Dr. Power's work on Cerium Oxalate, Dr. Jowett's on Pilocarpine and on the Hypophosphites and Dr. Schryver's on Morphine Derivatives.

Cerium Oxalate.—At the last meeting for the session of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, Dr. F. B. Power read a paper from the Wellcome Research Laboratories on Cerium Oxalate. Dr. Power finds that the correct formula is $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3 10 H_2O$. The commercial oxalate does not contain much more than 50 per cent. of cerium oxalate, the remainder being mainly oxalates of lanthanum and didymium. The pure oxide is lemon-yellow in color, while that from commercial oxalate is red-brown, due to didymium oxide.

Joseph Wilson Swan, F. R. S., F. I. C., F. C. S., the president-elect of the Society of Chemical Industry, was born in Sunderland in 1828. He was apprenticed to a chemist and druggist in Sunderland, and subsequently joined the firm of Mawson & Swan, chemists of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Swan's name is still on the register of chemists and druggists, and he still holds a share in Mawson & Swan, but he is best known as an electrician. He invented inter alia the incandescent electric lamp and several improvements in photographic processes. Mr. Swan is a past president of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, a Master of Arts of Durham University and a Knight of the Legion of Honor (of France).

British Pharmaceutical Conference.—The arrangements for the annual gathering, which will take place in London on July 23 to 26, were finally decided at a meeting presided over by J. F. Harrington, held on June 20 in the Pharmaceutical Council Chamber, at No. 17 Bloomsbury Square. The president, E. M. Holmes, has met with considerable success in his efforts to promote a research scholarship in connection with the Conference, and negotiations are on foot for the scholar to work in the Pharmaceutical Society's laboratories. Already $220 has been guaranteed annually for not less than three years by a number of gentlemen interested.

Belladonna Plasters.—The proprietor of a Liverpool drug store was on June 20 fined $25 and costs for retailing belladonna plasters made with the old green extract and containing only one-tenth of the official proportion of alkaloid. The present official plaster is made from the alcoholic extract of the root, but the public still have a liking for the green plaster, and as these plasters bore a label stating that they were not the B. P. preparation, the decision seems somewhat hard.

Price Protection.—Boots, Limited, who have over two hundred chemists' shops in the United Kingdom, and who carry on a stationery as well as drug business, have brought actions against a number of firms in the print selling trade to prevent them from combining to cut off supplies. Boots are cutters in prints as well as drugs. The courts, however, have held in two cases that there is no ground for action and dismissed the cases. This is hopeful for the P. A. T. A. should their scheme, which is a similar one, be attacked.

Arsenic in Phosphate of Sodium.—Quite a sensation has been caused during the last week by the discovery that much of the phosphate of sodium, both simple and effervescent, in the pharmaceutical market contains appreciable quantities of arsenic as arsenate. The drug particularly in its effervescent form, is largely used as a mild aperient for children, and its contamination was discovered by a medical man, one of whose patients developed symptoms of arsenical poisoning. He tested some phosphate from the same bottle as that which

had been administered and found arsenic. He then communicated with the makers, who are well known producers of effervescing chemicals, and they examined their stock and found much of it similarly contaminated. Immediately they wired to all their customers, and also issued a circular recalling all of this particular article which they had recently sent out. The larger portion has been returned, but there is still some which cannot be traced. The occurrence is all the more serious because it is not only the effervescent salt, but the ordinary phosphate from which it was made that is at fault. It is remarkable, too, that the firm who supplied are Hopkin & Williams, a branch of Howards & Sons, whose name for the purity of their products is of the highest. The origin of the arsenic is not known outside the manufacturers. Several cases have been reported of arsenical poisoning from the impure drug, but no fatality has, so far as we know, occurred. The matter has got into the public press, and will tend to shake confidence in pharmacists generally. Summonses under the Sale of Food and Drug Act have been issued against two Paddington chemists. In one of these instances the adulteration is said to be 8½ grains of arsenic per pound and in the other 4.

PARQUET POLISH.—Melt in the water bath 5 kilos of yellow beeswax and 10 kilos of Carnauba wax, and carefully add, when lukewarm, 45 kilos of turpentine oil and 40 kilos of benzine, with stirring. Stir until cool and fill into tin cans. This polish may also be used for refreshing stained furniture, in which case 90 kilos of the molten wax should be added instead of 45 kilos of turpentine oil.—Seifensieder Zeitung; (Sci. Am. Sup.)

TO DECORATE IVORY, the Zeitschrift für Drechsler Elfenbeingravure recommends, as the simplest and most durable way, etching with the scraper or with the graver and subsequently rubbing with a good spirit varnish. Another process consists in coating the article with a mass composed of equal parts of white wax and mastic. Next scratch with an etching needle into this composition and allow the following mixture to act for one-half hour: Pure silver, one gramme; nitric acid, 5 grammes, and distilled water, 20 grammes. Now expose the object to the sunlight and wash off the etching ground with turpentine after a few hours, thus attaining good success with little trouble.

ONLY FILIPINO DRUG CLERK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that the only Filipino drug clerk in the United States, as far as can be ascertained, is Raymon Riyes who is employed by the Sherman-McConnell Drug Co. of Omaha.

He has had a very interesting career for a boy of his years. He was born in Borongan, a small city on the eastern coast of the Island of Samar. His father is a merchant, and young Riyes received a good Spanish education, but not being contented with the tame life of a Philippine village, and not seeing matters always as his father viewed them, he ran away from home and went to Iloilo, where he worked in a factory. He afterward enlisted in the Spanish army and was at Manila when Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet. He was twice wounded in battle—once slightly in the chest by the fragments of a bursting shell, and once received a rifle ball through the right hand. He was taken prisoner by Uncle Sam's soldiers, and after his release came to America on a transport. He was one of the Filipinos who were on exhibition at the Philippine village during the Greater American exposition.

Young Riyes is a bright, energetic and pleasing young man. As the accompanying cut shows, he is rapidly becoming Americanized. He is in love with the United States and says he has no desire to return to his native home. He is a devout Catholic. He is studying English and speaks it quite readily considering his short residence here. Notwithstanding his limited opportunities and being entirely among strangers, he promises to become a very useful and patriotic citizen. He says he would gladly defend "Old Glory" if opportunity offers, and there are reasons that cause one to believe he is sincere.

SELECTED FORMULAS.

Infants' Malted Food.

Powdered malt	1 ounce.
Oatmeal, finely ground	2 ounces.
Sugar of milk	4 ounces.
Baked flour	1 pound.

Lemonade Powder.

Oil of lemon	½ dram.
Sodium carbonate	9 ounces.
Tartaric acid	10 ounces.
White sugar, in fine powder	2½ pounds.

Rub the oil with the sugar until thoroughly taken up; then thoroughly incorporate the other ingredients, and pass the whole through a fine sieve.

Cherry Tooth Paste.

Clarified honey	225 grams.
Precipitated chalk	225 grams.
Powdered orris root	225 grams.
Powdered rose leaves	28 grams.
Oil of clove	30 drops.
Oil of mace	30 drops.
Oil of geranium	30 drops.

Chinese Tooth Paste.

Powdered pumice	325 grams.
Starch	85 grams.
Oil of peppermint	40 drops.
Carmine	1 gram.

Tooth Soap.

Castile soap	225 grams.
Precipitated chalk	225 grams.
Powdered orris root	225 grams.
White sugar	112 grams.
Rose water	112 grams.
Oil of cloves	60 drops.
Oil of peppermint	7 grams.

Dissolve the soap in water, add the rose water, then rub up with the sugar with which the oils have been previously triturated, the orris root and the precipitated chalk.

Sirupus Iodotannic Phosphoricus.

Iodine	1 gram.
Extract rhatany	4 grams.
Alcohol, 90 per cent	15 grams.
Syrup of cherry	400 grams.
Mix and add	
Calcium acid phosphate	10 grams.
Distilled water, of each	10 grams.
Syrup of cherry, enough to make	500 ccm.

Lip Salve.

Paraffin	49.0 grams.
Vaselin	49.0 grams.
Oil of lemon,	
Oil of violet, of each	0.75 grams.
Carmine	q. s.

Palatable Castor Oil.

Saccharin	12 grains
Oil of wintergreen (or peppermint)	20 minims
Alcohol	4 drams
Castor oil	1 pint

The addition of saccharin, aromatic oil and alcohol has been used in making cod liver oil palatable, and is said to be very successful.—Med. Times.

Elixir of Hamamelis.

Fluid extract hamamelis	30 grams.
Tincture vanilla	20 grams.
Alcohol, 80 per cent	180 grams.
Distilled water	270 grams.
Syrup orange peel	500 grams.

Rotter's Antiseptic Solution.

Corrosive sublimate	5 grams.
Sodium chloride	25 grams.
Carbolic acid	200 grams.
Zinc chloride	500 grams.
Zinc sulphocarbolate	500 grams.
Boric acid	300 grams.
Salicylic acid	10 grams.
Thymol	10 grams.
Citric acid	10 grams.
Water	10,000 grams.

Odontalgic Tincture.

(1)	Oil of cajuput	2.5 grams.
	Oil of origanum	2.5 grams.
	Camphor	5.0 grams.
	Chloroform	40.0 grams.
	Alcohol, 90 per cent	50.0 grams.
(2)	Chloroform	50 grams.
	Tincture of red sanders	7 grams.
	Compound tincture of lavender	30 grams.
	Alcohol, 90 per cent	113 grams.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Information Wanted.—(J. G. Z.) asks "what are compound salts?"

Plating Glass and Repairing Mirrors.—(F. J. and S.) A paper on this subject appears elsewhere in this issue of the Era. See also this journal February 22, 1900, page 206.

Antipyrine and Spirit of Nitrous Ether.—(R. M. R.) Antipyrine and spirit of nitrous ether are chemically incompatible. When these substances are mixed, the ethyl nitrite of the spirit forms with antipyrine a green compound known as iso-nitroso-antipyrine, which crystallizes out of concentrated solutions. At one time it was thought this compound was poisonous, but it is not now generally considered so. In medicinal action iso-nitroso-antipyrine is said to be similar to antipyrine. All nitrites (in solution) produce this compound when mixed with antipyrine.

Pile Ointment.—(F. B. V.) (1) Melt 1 pound white wax and 2½ pounds white petrolatum. Then add 1 ounce powdered opium, 1 dram hydrastine sulphate, and 1 ounce powdered catechu. Stir well and mix thoroughly. (2) Tannic acid, 2 drams; bismuth subnitrate, 2½ ounces; aqueous extract of opium, 2 drams; yellow petrolatum, 12 ounces. (3) Yellow oxide of mercury, 5 ounces; gallic acid, 20 grains; extract of opium and extract of belladonna, of each, 10 grains; petrolatum, 1 ounce; simple ointment, 1 ounce. Apply night and morning. Other formulas may be found in previous volumes of the Era. Consult the indexes.

Potassium Bicarbonate and Fluid Extracts.—(T. W. B.) asks why the following mixture effervesces:

Potassium bicarbonate	3 drams
Tincture of hyoscyamus	6 fl. drams
Fluid extract of damiana	1 fl. ounce
Aqueous fluid extract of couch-grass, enough to make	6 fl. ounces

Effervescence is caused by the reaction between the tannin of the fluid extract of damiana and potassium bicarbonate, carbonic acid gas being evolved. If the aqueous fluid extract of couch-grass is "sour" it will also cause effervescence with potassium bicarbonate. Couch-grass contains easily fermentable sugars and dilute aqueous mixtures of it do not keep very well.

Filling for Dry Batteries.—(F. B. D.) The following has been recommended: Charcoal, 3 parts; mineral carbon or graphite, 1 part; peroxide of manganese, 3 parts; calcium hydrate, 1 part; white arsenic (oxide), 1 part; and a mixture of glucose and dextrine or starch, 1 part, all by weight. These are intimately mixed dry and then mixed into a paste of proper consistency with a solution composed of equal parts of saturated aqueous solutions of chloride of ammonium and chloride of sodium, to which is added 1-10 volume of a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury and an equal volume of hydrochloric acid. The fluid is added gradually and the mass well worked up.

Creolin.—(J. J. K.) We cannot give the formula for this proprietary article which is said to be an emulsion of cresol obtained by means of resin soap. It consists of a brownish-black, syrupy liquid, which, when mixed with water, forms a more or less turbid mixture; with alcohol, ether or chloroform, it forms a clear solution. There are two chief preparations of creolin on the market.

Pearson's (from England) and Artmann's (from Germany.) According to the American Dispensatory the former is perfectly soluble in ether and in the cold, particularly in the presence of ice, deposits naphthalene in hard, white crystals; the second is but sparingly soluble in ether and contains less phenol than the English product. Both contain phenols in combination with soda, by means of which the hydrocarbons present are probably held in solution. Pearson's contains 60 per cent. of hydrocarbons; Artmann's 85 per cent.

Silver Plating Aluminum.—(L. F. B.) It is said aluminum may be plated by simple immersion in a suitable solution of a salt of the metal that is to form the plating, when this contains organic reducing agents, such as pyrogallol, pyrocatechin, hydroquinone, gallic, tannic, tartaric or oxalic acid. For such solutions the Zeitschrift für Electrochemie gives the following formulas: Bath for silver plating in the cold: Water, 5,400 parts; silver nitrate, 68 parts; potassium cyanide, 68 parts; ammonia water, 900 parts; hydroquinone or pyrocatechin, 8 parts. Bath for copper plating: Water, 18,000 parts; crystallized copper chloride, 450 parts; ammonia water, 540 parts; potassium cyanide, 495 parts; ammonium gallate or pyrogallate, 68 parts. The bath is used at 38° C. Bath for gold plating, used hot or cold: Water, 5,400 parts; sodium phosphate, 45 parts; sodium sulphite, 3 parts; gold chloride, 3 parts; ammonia water, 3 parts; potassium cyanide, 1.5 part; sugar of milk, 18 parts.

Foam for Soda Water.—(W. S. S.) Solution of Albumen.—This may be made by adding the white of one egg to one pint of water, stirring well, and, after standing for a short time, straining; or, better, if it is not all to be used at once, adding to 8 ounces of water, straining and adding equal quantity of syrup—the latter tending to preserve it. This can be used in the proportion of the white of one egg to the gallon of syrup, being one-half greater quantity than is usually recommended.

Solution of Irish Moss.—Take of Irish moss, 1 ounce, and water enough to make 1 pint. Wash the Irish moss in water, to free from impurities; add one pint of water and boil for five minutes, or heat in a water bath for fifteen minutes, or macerate in cold water for twenty-four hours, with occasional stirring; filter through purified cotton on a muslin strainer, in a hot-water funnel. This mucilage, it is claimed, has no more taste than mucilage of gum arabic, and is said to keep better. It can be used with soda syrup, in the proportion of from 2 to 4 ounces to 1 gallon of the syrup.

Solution of Gum Arabic.—Take of gum arabic, 8 ounces, and water, 1 pint. Wash the gum arabic with water, to free it from impurities, and add the water, stirring occasionally until dissolved. Used in the proportion of 3 or 4 ounces to 1 gallon of the syrup.

If gelatin be used as a foam producer, it must be dissolved by the aid of heat in the water used in making plain syrup. About half an ounce is sufficient for 1 gallon of syrup. Some other formulas are given in the Era of July 22, 1897, Page 112.

Soda Syrup for "Snow Balls" (Grated Ice Flavored.) (J. G. C.) Various flavored syrups are used for dispensing with grated ice. The particular one to be used depends wholly upon the taste of the individual. Here are formulas collected from various sources: (1) Ambrosia—Syrup raspberry, 2 parts; syrup orange, 1 part; syrup pineapple, 1 part. Mix. Into a glass squeeze the juice of half a lime, add one ounce of the ambrosia syrup and half glassful of shaved ice; shake vigorously and fill the glass with the coarse stream of carbonated water. Serve with straws. (2) Lemon syrup, 2 fluid ounces; ice cream, 3 spoonfuls; shaved ice, ¼ glass. Mix in a 12-ounce glass, fill the latter with the coarse stream of carbonated water and serve with a spoon. (3) Juice of one orange; raspberry syrup, ½ fluid ounce; lemon juice, 1 fluid dram; sugar, 1 tablespoonful; shaved ice, ½ glassful. Add several fluid ounces of carbonated water, stir well, strain into an 8-ounce glass and fill with plain carbonated water.

The syrup ordinarily used and known as "soda" or "fountain" syrup is made by dissolving about 12 pounds of best granulated sugar in a gallon of water. Some dispensers prefer the ordinary simple syrup of the Pharmacopœia which, however, contains a greater amount of sugar. This syrup, if carefully made from the best quality of sugar will keep a long time if stored in a cool place in jugs which have been first sterilized and are securely corked. Syrups made with fruit juices do not, as a rule, keep so well. These should be prepared frequently and only in small quantities at a time. Syrups containing "fruit" or citric acid ferment very easily and when long kept they acquire a musty smell. In making any syrup for the soda fountain you had best prepare it only in such quantities as you are likely to use in a short length of time, say four or five days.

Manufacture and Preservation of Fruit Juices.—(J. J. K.) Pineapple, strawberry, or the juice of almost any fruit may be prepared by one of the following general processes. To begin, the pineapples should first be carefully pared, and strawberries should be deprived of the calyces. Preliminary treatment of other fruit will suggest itself readily enough. All fruit should, of course, be freed from dirt by careful washing. Then express the juice, filter and pour into champagne bottles; fill them up to the bend of the necks; cork tightly and fasten the corks down with cord or wire; then put the bottles into a kettle; set them on a double sheet of coarse paper, placed on the bottom of the kettle, and pack the bottles loosely in with hay or cloths; then fill the kettle up to the necks of the bottle with cold water; place over a moderate fire and let it boil for twenty minutes; then remove the kettle from the fire, allowing the bottles to remain in the kettle until the water becomes cold; then seal the corks and pack the bottles (sideways) in a cool, dry cellar. Prepared in this way they will keep in a perfect state for a very long time. Fruit pulps are preserved in precisely the same way, except that they have about an ounce of finely powdered sugar added for each bottle of pulp so put up.

De Brevans in "Manufacture of Liquors and Preserves," gives the following formulas: Juices of huckleberries, barberries, cherries and grapes.—Crush the fruit and pass the pulp through a horsehair sieve; crush the marc and unite and carry to the cellar. After twenty-four hours of fermentation, filter and preserve. The juice of cherries is better when a mixture of black and red cherries is used.

Orange and Lemon Juice.—Remove skin and seeds, crush the pulp and press, and mix with rye straw, washed and cut fine, to assist the separation of the juice. Clarify by repose, filter and preserve.

Quince, Apple and Pear Juice.—Peel and rasp the fruit, taking care not to touch the seeds. Press the pulp, mixed with rye straw, washed and cut fine. Clarify by repose, filter and preserve. The quinces should be fully ripe.

Raspberry Juice.—Crush the fruit and press the marc. The liquid is allowed to repose for one or two days, after which it is filtered. One-fifth of the weight of red cherries is sometimes added to the raspberries.

Another process reported to have given excellent results is this one: The clarified juice is heated to boiling in a copper vessel and then poured into a dish. Meanwhile the bottles are provided with stoppers, and are then gradually filled, a space of about two centimeters in the neck being left empty; some alcohol is then poured upon the hot liquid, and the bottle is quickly stoppered, the cork being further secured as the liquid cools. The alcohol which evaporates into the empty space is sufficient for the preservation of the juice. This process seems to be an entirely unobjectionable one.

Furniture Polish.

Boiled linseed oil	14 parts.
Acetic acid	6 parts.
Solution chloride of antimony	2 parts.
Turpentine	10 parts.

Metal Cement.

Litharge	2 parts.
Boiled linseed oil	2 parts.
White lead	1 part.
Copal	1 part.

Heat together until of a uniform consistence, then apply warm.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Persistent reports leave little room for doubt that all the foreigners in Pekin, envoys, attaches and missionaries, men, women and children, have been killed by the Chinese. The native Christians are supposed to have shared the same fate.

The foreign force at Tien-Tsin is hard pressed by Chinese troops, who surround the city.

Russia has assented to allow Japan to lead in crushing the rebellion in China and Germany and the other powers will co-operate in the new diplomatic move.

Prince Tuan, the usurper, is ruling with the hand of a despot and he is said to have removed from the throne the Emperor and Dowager Empress by means of poison.

A cablegram received by the State Department from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai declares there is imminent danger of an extension of the Boxer rebellion to the Southern Chinese provinces unless the international forces are increased.

Admiral Bruce telegraphs that all the allied admirals at Taku are working in perfect accord, and that the position of the American forces is identical with that of the other powers.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered two more cruisers to be fitted out for service in Chinese waters.

The German Emperor has ordered the ironclad cruisers Kaiser and Deutschland to be ready for sailing at once for China.

In view of the gravity of the situation in China, a German expeditionary force of volunteers is to be dispatched there. It will have the strength of a brigade of all arms. The Kaiser made a stirring speech on Tuesday of last week, declaring the intention of Germany to avenge the death of her minister at Pekin, but in official circles at Washington the action is not regarded as an official declaration of war on the part of Germany.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that reports are current that Vice-Admiral Seymour was wounded in the fighting at Tien-Tsin.

The battleship Oregon was pulled off the rocks safely last week, and after a few repairs will be ready for service in Chinese waters again.

South Africa.

Secretary of State Reitz, speaking for President Kruger, says that there is no use discussing the question of peace, as the Boers will continue their fight for independence to the end.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says the Boers claim that 800 British were recently captured, but the Boer claim is not generally believed.

According to a dispatch from Cape Town, President Kruger is reported to have moved to Nelspruit, the transport station for Lydenburg.

The British War Office reports the casualties in South Africa since the beginning of the war, exclusive of sick and wounded, to have been 29,706.

Commandant Philip Botha, who was captured by the British near Kroonstad, May 17, has been released under heavy bail. He is to reside in Aliwal North until the conclusion of his preliminary examination.

A cablegram from London says Lord Roberts does not believe the Boer war has ended and has put a stop to the return of civilians and ordered mining men back to Bloemfontein.

The Philippines.

Two insurgent generals were captured last week in Manila, where they attempted unsuccessfully to incite an outbreak.

Other Foreign News.

The Colombian rebels are said to be in possession of the cities of Carthagena and Barranquilla, and to have attacked Panam.

Marquis Ito is making progress in the formation of a new political party in Japan with the ultimate object of forming a new cabinet.

A dispatch from the scene of the Ashanti rebellion says that all Europeans got out of Coomassie safely. Conditions in the city were terrible when the party left, thirty persons dying daily from starvation.

Sir Thomas Farrell, the sculptor, president of the Royal Hibernian Academy, died last week in Berlin. He was born in 1828.

The presentation of the statue of Lafayette, the gift of American school children to the Republic of France, was made in Paris on the Fourth amid great enthusiasm, the statue being accepted by President Loubet. General Porter, Commissioner Peck, Archbishop Ireland, Mrs. Daniel Manning and others spoke.

An imperial ukase was published in St. Petersburg last week providing in a large measure for the abolition of banishment to Siberia.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

The Democratic National Convention met in Kansas City last week and nominated William Jennings Bryan for President and Adlai E. Stevenson for vice-president. An attempt was made to force the vice-presidential nomination on ex-Senator Hill, the Tammany men from New York insisting upon presenting his name and voting for him in spite of his protests. Hill was given a tremendous ovation when he addressed the convention declining the nomination.

The Democratic platform declares strongly against imperialism and the trusts, and declares for the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Senator Jones of Arkansas was re-elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Bryan is now the nominee of the Democratic, the Populist and the Silver Republican parties.

Governor Roosevelt announced last week, after a conference with Senator Hanna, that it had been decided that he should make a tour of all the Rocky Mountain States in the Fall.

The Republican State Executive Committee of Georgia has decided not to place a State ticket in the field this Fall.

Other Domestic News.

The Second, Fifth and Eighth Regiments of Infantry have been ordered to leave Cuba at once. They will be sent either to China or the Philippines, as occasion may require.

The coal operators and miners of Alabama have come to an agreement and signed a contract for the year ending June 30, 1901, based on the contract of the year just ended.

Rear Admiral Cotton has been designated as commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, vice Rear Admiral Barker, who takes the place of the late Rear Admiral Philip.

Reports received from 125 cities show that thirty persons were killed and 1,325 injured on the Fourth of July by accidents.

The Mexican Government has named October 22, 1901, as the date for the convention in the City of Mexico of the International Congress of American Republics. Every republic of the three Americas has given notice of its intention to be represented.

The recruiting office in Chicago is daily besieged by dozens of men who are anxious to enlist in the United States Army for service in China and the Philippines.

A trolley car on the outskirts of Tacoma, Wash., jumped the track as it was nearing a bridge over a deep ravine on the Fourth and the car plunged into the gulch. Thirty-six persons were killed and eighteen others injured.

Lightning struck the Standard Oil Company's plant at Bayonne, N. J., the night of the Fourth and nearly the entire plant was burned by a fire that raged the rest of the week. The loss is from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

The steamer Dirigo has arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Skagway. She brings ten boxes of gold dust valued at nearly $800,000.

By a lease of the Allegheny Valley and Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroads the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has added 829 miles to its system.

Twelve persons lost their lives in a tenement house fire in Hoboken, N. J., last week.

The Santa Fe Railroad system has withdrawn from the military rate agreement of the Western roads. This breaks the combination.

The St. Louis street car strike was ended last week by an amicable agreement between the striking employes and the company.

The building trades strike in Chicago, which has practically stopped building operations in that city for the last five months, will probably soon be over. The bricklayers have submitted their claims to arbitration and it is believed that the other striking employes will follow their example without delay.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League has decided to call a national conference to meet in Indianapolis, August 15.

A comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, shows that the total receipts have been $102,287,458 and the expenditures $107,776,704, which leaves a deficit of $5,489,246, as against $6,610,776 for the previous fiscal year.

The insular budget which has been passed by the Porto Rican Council estimates the receipts at $2,014,608 and the expenditures at $1,984,645.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

GERMAN APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY.

As an expression of its sympathy for the families of the victims of the recent fire at the piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in Hoboken, the German Apothecaries' Society of this city, unanimously decided at its meeting, Thursday evening, July 5, to donate $100 for the relief of the sufferers. A check for that amount was given to Herman Ridder, of the Staats Zeitung, by Felix Hirseman. Mr. Ridder is receiving donations in this city.

Another matter that occupied the attention of the members at the meeting was the introduction of the following resolution by Sidney Faber:

WHEREAS, The pharmaceutical journal known as the American Druggist, in its issue of June 11, 1900, printed a communication bearing the typewritten signature, George H. Harper, Ph. G., No. 128 East 123d street, New York City, which communication contains a scurrilous article, falsely and maliciously assailing the German Apothecaries' Society of the City of New York, which article was printed solely with the design of causing discord and strife between the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and the German Apothecaries' Society, and

WHEREAS, No person named George H. Harper resides or is known at the address given, nor is a person by that name either a registered pharmacist of the city of New York or a member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and

WHEREAS, A representative of the said American Druggist was informed by Messrs. Searles, Erb, S. Faber and Goldman, the parties alleged to have been in the conspiracy, that the statements in the said (Harper) letter were false and without foundation, there being no reason why the said letter should have been published. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the German Apothecaries' Society emphatically condemns and censures the action of the management of the American Druggist for publishing said letter. And be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of the German Apothecaries' Society be recommended to discontinue taking the American Druggist, and that a copy of this resolution and of a similar one passed at the meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association on June 18, 1900, be sent to every advertiser of the American Druggist.

Mr. Faber prefaced the introduction of his resolution with a brief synopsis of the case, which has been reported in the drug journals. He stated that no such person as George H. Harper had been found, although it had been stated that he could be reached "through the United States mails." Mr. Faber then resigned the floor to G. Kleinau, who read a letter from the American Druggist in answer to one he had sent requesting that the journal locate Mr. Harper. The letter stated that the American Druggist had been unable to find Mr. Harper, a letter addressed to him by it having returned unopened. Mr. Kleinau also displayed a letter stamped with a special delivery stamp, which had been returned to him unopened after having been sent to Mr. Harper. He also read a signed statement from a reporter of the American Druggist, in which it was stated that no one by the name of Harper lived at the address given, but a man named Halper did. He, however, denied all knowledge of the letter.

Mr. Faber's resolution was then unanimously carried. It was then voted to secure an opinion from the Society's counsel, Messrs. Roche & Steiner, as to whether the letter could not be made grounds for an action for libel. Charles S. Erb introduced a motion that the American Druggist be excluded from the list of papers to which invitations should be sent from the society to attend its meetings and entertainments. This was passed without a dissenting vote. Mr. Hirseman stated before the matter was finally disposed of that Thomas J. Keenan, one of the editors of the American Druggist, who had attacked him at the meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association two weeks ago, had subsequently apologized.

The meeting, which was a very interesting one, was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by President Schleussner. Recording Secretary Klippert read the minutes of the previous meeting, and they were approved. President Schleussner extended a cordial welcome to S. V. B. Swann, secretary of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, who was present as a guest, to which Mr. Swann fittingly responded. President Schleussner also spoke in a complimentary manner of Felix Hirseman, who was elected president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting in Newburg last week. Mr. Hirseman expressed his thanks in a few well chosen words.

Gustav Pfingsten read a report from extracts taken from scientific journals pertaining to chemicals, drugs and medicines; G. Kleinau gave a report on the telephone question; John Albert, Jr., read a report of the recent outing at Greenwood Lake, N. J., in which it was stated that $73.82 was cleared; reports were also given by the delegates to the New York State Paarmaceutical Association, and Prof. Coblentz read a paper on the Revision of the Pharmacopœia. Felix Hirseman was chosen delegate to represent the society at the meeting of the N. A. R. D. in Detroit in September. F. Koch, Mamaroneck, L. I.; George Decker, No. 287 Delancey street, New York, and H. A. Herold, New Rochelle, N. Y., were elected to membership. Two propositions for membership were received.

THE DEATH OF MISS MARIE A. MAIN.

Many members of the trade were deeply grieved to learn of the death of Miss Marie A. Main, sister of Thomas F. Main, of Tarrant & Co., of West Broadway, which occurred at a cottage in the Catskills, where she had gone for the summer, early on the morning of July 2. Miss Main was widely known because of her association with the trade at the different conventions, which she attended in company with her brother, and her sterling nature and extreme affability drew to her a host of friends. Her life was devoted to her brother, and he showed her every attention. The funeral was held from Grace Church Chancery, July 4, and was attended by a large number of friends, including many members of the trade. Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, officiated, and he was assisted by Rev. Mr. Carey, one of the assistant rectors of the church, of which the deceased was, and her brother is, each a devoted member. The interment took place in Moravian Cemetery at Staten Island.

THREE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF PHARMACY LAW.

Magistrate Cornell had three druggists before him in Yorkville Police Court last Thursday morning, accused of violating the pharmacy law in permitting unlicensed clerks to compound prescriptions, and he held them all in $100 bail each for trial in the Court of Special Sessions now sitting. The accused were William C. Feely, No. 379 First avenue; Ernest A. Denicke, No. 138 Second avenue and Arthur Woodcock, of No. 371 Third avenue. The prosecution was conducted by an inspector of the Board of Pharmacy. All of the accused persons were seen by an Era reporter last week. Mr. Denicke was very indignant over the matter and thought he was being persecuted. He said he was in the store at the time the prescription was being compounded, but was lying down for a few moments. He said he did not think he was being treated right. Mr. Feely asserted that his brother, who was not a licensed pharmacist, put up the prescription secured in his store. His brother had had over ten years' experience and was perfectly competent to compound the mixture which, as in Mr. Denicke's case, was a simple one. Mrs. Woodcock filled the prescription presented at her husband's store, he being asleep in the rear of the store at the time. She said she had over ten years' experience in the drug business, and although the prescription was a poisonous one,

ahe was perfectly sure it was correctly compounded. Sidney Faber, secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, stated that the evidence in the cases was atrong and offered but little chance of denial. The druggists had been under surveillance for some time, but had not been troubled before because of want of direct evidence. Mr. Faber said Mr. Woodcock had been warned. It is not expected the trial of the cases will come up for several weeks. Mr. Denicke has entered a plea of not guilty.

DR. DADIRRIAN & SONS CO. GRANTED AN INJUNCTION.

On the application of the Dr. Dadirrian & Sons Co., of this city, John G. Wischerth, a retail druggist of No. 1076 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, has been enjoined from manufacturing or offering for sale any preparation of fermented milk or other similar article under the name of "Matzoon," "Gullian's Matzoon," or other colorable imitation of the name. The injunction was granted at the special July term of the Supreme Court held in Brooklyn before Justice William J. Gaynor, who held that "Matzoon" is not an actual word, but a fanciful name applied by the plaintiff to its product. Further, the word "Matzoon" is not Armenian at all, but the result of an attempt to express the sound of the Armenian word by means of the English alphabet. It neither corresponds to the Armenian word in the number of its letters, nor does it quite conform to it in sound.

ANOTHER FORGED LETTER CIRCULATED.

Following the circulation of the letter signed George H. Harper a few weeks ago, has come another somewhat similar epistle, bearing the name of Julius Hammer, a well known druggist and prominent member of the Retail Druggists' Association. The Harper letter contained a libelous attack on the German Apothecaries' Society, while the last named document calls the attention of the druggists of the East Side to the alleged views of Sidney Faber, a member of the German Society and well known to the trade. This letter is also a base fabrication not only in its substance, but the name of Mr. Hammer is forged. On learning of its existence, Mr. Hammer immediately wrote to Mr Faber expressing his ignorance of the letter, and assuring him that he held the highest opinion of him. A search is being made for the writer.

NOTES.

——A. Siebelewsky, who keeps a drug store at 289 Bleecker street, is telling a good joke at his own expense. Mr. Siebelewsky, whose name is rather long and the pronunciation of which to the unitiated is difficult, believes in signs. He has a beautiful one in white enamel on the outside of one of his large display windows. Unfortunately the gamins in the neighborhood also have a fondness for signs, especially when they are within easy reaching distance and made of porcelain. The letters, they say, can be used to spell so many different words. Mr. Siebelewsky's sign appealed to them because it contained a lot of letters, so one evening when the darkness was thicker than usual and offered excellent opportunity for low-down deeds, several boys picked off a few syllables from Mr. S.'s sign. As is characteristic of the druggist, Mr. S. was on the alert and nabbed the boys before they could make away with their plunder. He turned them over to an officer who requested him to appear in court the following morning. The judge asked the plaintiff's name. The policeman turned appealingly toward the druggist, who stepped on the bridge and informed the judge. Evidently the shock was too great, for his honor did not quite appreciate the first contact and asked for a second, which was given with the same result. He then called upon the Ph. G. to spell the name, which was done. For a few moments thereafter there was silence, while the judge looked up his memoranda on the complaint. He then asked Mr. Siebelewsky if it were true the boys had been stealing letters from his name. He received an affirmative answer; he then said, "Well I think you ought to be mighty thankful that these boys took it upon themselves to take a few letters off your name, for I certainly will stand it. The prisoners are discharged." Mr Siebelewsky appreciates this joke, though on himself, as much as anyone he has told it to.

——Judge Adams, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo., handed down a decision on June 30 in the case of George J. Seabury, of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, of this city, against Peter J. Singer, to the effect that a debtor must pay his debts, if his property is worth the debt, whether he has been declared a bankrupt or not. The case was begun in August, 1898, shortly after Mr. Singer had filed a petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Seabury brought his action to secure payment of a loan of nearly $10,000 that he complained had been secured by misrepresentation. Mr. Seabury filed a protest against Mr. Singer's discharge from bankruptcy, holding the evidence of the loan as sufficient grounds for a stay in proceedings. Mr. Singer was declared a bankrupt in February, 1899, and the following December was discharged from all debts and claims which were made provable by the bankrupt act against his estate. Judge Adams, in his opinion, declares that Mr. Singer's release from his debts does not debar those made on the grounds of fraud. Defendant's counsel held that claim could not be recovered unless a judgment were obtained. Despite the holding of the Court, Mr. Seabury does not anticipate recovering his loan, as there are no available assets in sight.

——Commodore Tompkins, of Schieffelin & Co., is endowed with a most remarkable memory for faces and names. There is hardly a day passes that some test of its powers is not made. A few days ago a young man walked into Schieffelin & Company's store and as soon as the Commodore sighted him he was up with a "Howd' do, Ben, I haven't seen you in seventeen years before. How are you, anyhow?" After the usual fraternal greetings and the young man had told the Commodore that he was a full-fledged M. D. with an excellent practice up town in this city, the Commodore related his last meeting with the young man. At the time the young man was working as clerk in a store in Thomastown, Conn., the proprietor of which bought goods of Schieffelin & Co. through Commodore Tompkins. This was in 1883, and the Commodore's friend was then nothing but a mere boy. When he greeted the Commodore the other day he had changed to a man, but nevertheless the transposition was not complete enough to disguise his identity to the keen perceptiveness of Commodore Tompkins' memory.

——It is possible within the next few days that another conference between the managers of the New York Telephone Company and the Conference Committee of the four pharmaceutical associations of Greater New York, of which G. Kleinau is chairman, will be held. Mr. Kleinau received a call during the last week from Mr. Walker, of the New York Telephone Company in relation to the matter. Mr. Walker told Mr. Kleinau that his company had agreed on a new scale of prices for druggists, and he said an arrangement would be proposed whereby the druggists would receive a larger commission from the pay stations.

——Herman Heinritz, of the old established drug house of J. Heinritz, Holyoke, Mass., who was in this city last week, took home with him what he considered a memory of a fortunate escape. Mr. Heinritz came here with his sister, who left on the Graf Waldersee Saturday morning, June 30, for Europe, where she will pursue a course of study. The ship sailed from the North German Lloyd docks, which were destroyed by fire the same afternoon and evening, and the fact of the Graf Waldersee sailing in the morning Mr. Heinritz considers quite providential, as a delay might have meant the death of his sister.

——D. Bellamore, representing the National Transport Co., Ltd., of Buenos Ayres, South America, was in the city last week. Mr. Bellamore came here to examine the quality of American drugs with an idea to importing them for use in his country. He said England controlled the trade there now and the people were not at all satisfied with the drugs on the market. From his examinations thus far, Mr. Bellamore has expressed himself very well pleased with the quality of our products. It is possible he will make arrangements with some of the firms here to send drugs to Buenos Ayres.

——Among those who called on the trade last week were: J. T. Higby, Milford, Conn.; E. Opperman, Cleveland, O.; J. H. Barr, Irvington-on-the-Hudson; H. B. Hargrave and Wm. Gilmore, Cincinnati; Mr. Hepburn, of the firm of Hepburn & Co., Princeton, N. J.; W. O. Rietman,

Madison, Wis.; George Reiman, Buffalo; W. L. Briner, Princeton, N. J.; W. C. Schuler, Cincinnati, O.; C. W. Rogg, Des Moines, Ia.; T. R. Sutherland, representative of Parke, Davis & Co. in Western Virginia; Schuyler Rust, of Wm. Rust & Son, New Brunswick, N. J., and Hiram Merritt, of Newburg.

——It may be of interest for the trade to know that the exportation of drugs and chemicals from the United States to the West Indies has, in the last year, exceeded that to any other country. Cuba and Porto Rico have been the heaviest consumers, the former receiving $405,-443 worth of chemicals and drugs, and the latter $52,968 worth. Hawaii and the Philippines have also been prominent figures in the trade, and the shipments sent them are not to be scoffed at; to Hawaii $185,887, and the Philippines $45,595.

——Robert R. Lampa, acting for the firm of Lehn & Fink, has secured an attachment against Walter B. Tongue, a druggist at Ninety-second street and Lexington avenue, for $1,250, and the writ has been placed in the hands of the sheriff. The attachment was obtained to realize for goods Mr. Tongue has purchased of the firm. It is said Mr. Tongue has given his wife a bill of sale. He has been in business since 1887.

——The British pharmacists who attend the meeting to be held in London next Tuesday, will have an opportunity to study American pharmaceuticals at close range, for a number of firms in this country have sent over exhibits. A large shipment was despatched from the New York offices of the William S. Merrell Chemical Company last week for the meeting.

——The N. J. & H. J. Meyer Company received letters of incorporation from the Secretary of New York State last week to engage in the manufacture of grocers' and druggists' specialties. The principal offices are located in this city, and the capital of the firm is $15,000. The promoters are H. J. and M. J. Meyer and A. H. Sichel, all of this city.

——Hiram Merritt, of Theodore Merritt's Sons, wholesale druggists, Newburg, says somebody in attendance at the recent meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association lost a button badge of Mecca Temple. It is now in the possession of E. M. Murtfield, of Newburg.

——The American Medical Protective Society was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey last week. The offices of the concern are located in Jersey City, and the capital stock is given at $100,000. The promoters are F. E. Baldwin, W. E. White and J. R. Crandell.

——F. W. Kinsman, who owns drug stores at 125th street and 39th street and Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, left Saturday on the North German Lloyd steamer "Trave" for Europe, where he will remain for the next two months.

——Quite a sharp rise has been noted in the last ten days in the prices of oil anise, oil cassia, rhubarb, nutgalls and anise seed. This is undoubtedly due to the unsettled condition of affairs in China. Advices say there is a likelihood of a still further advance.

——President Myhr, of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, is endeavoring to arrange for an alumni field day to be held before the summer is over. The idea has been favorably received by the members of the association.

——The baseball team of McKesson & Robbins was defeated at the baseball grounds in Prospect Park by a team from the Quartermaster's Depot of the United States Army of this city, last Saturday afternoon. The score was 16 to 15.

——The Hunter Drug Company is the name of a firm incorporated under the laws of this State a few days ago to do business in Brooklyn. The capital stock is $2,150, and the promoters are E. E. Proper, James A. Hunter and Albert P. Moore.

——Warren Bradt, of Albany, was in town for a few days last week. Mr. Bradt was elected a member of the All-State Board of Pharmacy at Newburg during the recent meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

——Fire did $2,500 worth of damage to the drug store of Richard Savin, at No. 231 Avenue B, early on the morning of July 1. The blaze is supposed to have been caused by exploding chemicals.

——H. Kauffholz, representative of Lehn & Fink for part of New York City and along the upper Hudson, has been transferred to the central and Western States, where he will begin work July 16.

——Rufus E. Smith, druggist of Syracuse, was the guest of Mr. Cubit, of the firm of Reid, Yeomans & Cubit, during a few days last week. Mr. Cubit was formerly employed by Mr. Smith.

——Richard Scheverckhardt, of Scheverckhardt Bros., druggists of St. Louis, visited friends in this city for a few days last week before leaving for Europe, where he will remain some time.

——Charles Stuckert recently purchased the drug store of Dr. Chas. P. Britton at Trenton, N. J., where he was head clerk for eighteen years. This store is said to be one of the finest in the State.

——C. O. Bigelow, druggist at No. 102 Sixth avenue, sustained the loss of the awning in front of his store, July 1, the fire having been caused by a firecracker. The damage was about $25.

——The Bergen Point Chemical Company's works were destroyed in the fire which visited the property of the Standard Oil Company in Bayonne, N. J., last week.

——The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club have selected Rockaway as the objective point of their weekly run to-day. Dinner will be served at Schilling's Hotel.

——The Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association will enjoy an outing to Bergen Point next Wednesday afternoon. The trip to the Point will be made on bicycles.

——Charles Weisz, buyer for McKesson & Robbins, is enjoying his vacation this year at Five Islands, Me., accompanied by his wife and children.

——Two visitors at the Drug Club last week were Prof. L. C. Corbett, of Morgantown, West Va., and Prof. B. W. Kilgore, of Raleigh, N. C.

——D. A. Randall, representative of Lehn & Fink, has taken New York State for his territory. He was formerly in Rhode Island.

——Parke, Davis & Co. announce the receipt of a shipment of hand-picked lavender flowers and sweet basil leaves from France.

——Walter L. Filmer, of the St. Louis branch of the firm of Dodge & Olcott, of this city, is here on his Summer vacation.

——J Jacobson, druggist at No. 51 Eighth avenue, is confined to the German Hospital with an attack of typhoid fever.

——Wm. M. Warren, general manager for Parke, Davis & Co. visited the local branch of the firm a few days last week

——G. G. Heller, druggist of East St. Louis, Ill., called on different members of the trade during the last week.

——B. B. Hamlin, manager for Wm. R. Warner & Co., of this city, spent the Fourth with friends in Philadelphia.

——For the week ending July 3, $90,487 worth of drugs was sent from this port to other countries of the world.

——E. C. Fowell, Western representative of Schieffelein & Co., is enjoying a six weeks' vacation in Europe.

——The Gramercy Pharmacy was recently opened at Twenty-second street and Third avenue.

——W. T. R. Merserean, salesman of Schieffelin & Co., is enjoying his vacation at Ortley, N. J.

FREDERICK HUMPHREYS.

Dr. Frederick Humphreys died at his summer home, "The Gables," at Monmouth Beach, N. J., Sunday, July 8. Dr. Humphreys was the organizer of the Humphreys Homeopathic Remedy Company, at 109 Fulton street, and retained an active interest in the affairs of the concern up to the time of his death, although he was over eighty-four years of age. The funeral was held at Monmouth Beach Tuesday afternoon and the body was taken to Auburn, N. Y., the former home of the deceased, for interment. A more extended notice will be given next week.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

State Inspector of Drugs and Foods a Busy Man.

Boston, July 7.—Under State inspection, close watch is being kept, here and there, in the matter of adulterated drugs, medicines and foods. Inspectors appear without warning. Malden, Medford, Lynn and nearby places have been visited, and now Clinton has come in for its turn. A State inspector recently in that place went into the District Court and swore out complaints against three men, two for the sale to a minor of candy containing syrup which on analysis yielded more than the lawful limit of alcohol, and the other on the charge of selling adulterated drugs. His visit and its results created quite a sensation among Clinton dealers. No arrests were made, the parties being merely summoned to appear in court to answer to the charges brought against them. It appears in one case that a woman purchased of Albert E. Beach, clerk for T. D. Tate, druggist, an ounce of glycerine and one-half an ounce of tincture of iodine. The charge against Mr. Beach alleges that the two substances were both below the standard fixed by the Pharmacopœia. The penalty following conviction in the case of a sale of adulterated drugs is a fine not exceeding $400. For sales of the candy composition alleged, the fine is not less than $50 nor more than $100. In bringing action against the clerks, the State officer said that the law requires that action be brought against the persons actually making the sale, rather than against the proprietor of the store.

NOTES.

—With the exodus of hundreds of their customers to the country, the Theo. Metcalf Company, this city, has resumed its practice of making a specialty of the filling of prescriptions and orders for medicine from summer resorts. They have a clerk specially designated to fix the time in advance for all deliveries, and he is expected to be fully informed as to all outgoing trains and boats, and it is his first duty to see that deliveries are made in time for the very first post office or express connections, after an order or prescription has been received.

—The court at Plymouth has been wrestling with the problem of whether extract of malt is a medicine or a beverage. The question arose in the case of Everett C. Hall, a large wholesale grocer of Brockton, who was accused of keeping intoxicating liquors with intent to sell. The defense claimed that this "liquor" was this extract, and as such was a medicine and could not properly be classed as a beverage. The jury disagreed, and the defendant was discharged.

—Among corporation returns to the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations is that of the Jaynes & Chapin Company, of Boston, filed through its treasurer, C. P. Jaynes. It gives these figures: Cash and debts receivable, $1,217; manufactures, merchandise and fixtures, $18,640; profit and loss, $18,820, a total of $38,677. Against these there is a capital stock of $20,000, and debts, $18,677, total, $38,677.

—Soap swindlers have been working Lawrence shopkeepers. They have been selling soap with "Wells Soap & Perfumery Co., Boston, Mass.," and "Cleveland, Ohio," printed on the wrapper, but have represented themselves to be agents of the Larkin Soap Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. The company employs no traveling agents, so that all are swindlers who so represent themselves.

—Talbot's pharmacy, at the corner of Dover street and Massachusetts avenue, in Cambridge, is soon to receive a Government commission to make it a sub-station of the Boston post office. This will be a great convenience for residents in that neighborhood.

—Andrew G. Weeks, of Weeks & Potter Company, is at his summer home, the Roberts cottage at Beverly Farms, Mass. He recently has been elected a member of the Essex County Club, the great country club of that section of the Massachusetts shore.

—P. D. L. Elswick, formerly assistant clerk in Eayrs' drug store at Jamaica Plain, has obtained a position in the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, where he will be the apothecary. Mr. Eayrs recently died.

—Friends and customers of Frank A. Epstein, the Tremont Row druggist, this city, are heartily congratulating him on his recently-announced engagement to Miss Jennie M. Brodie, of the West End.

—A. A. Burnham, Jr., Dudley street, and M. W. Somers, Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, now have sub-stations of the Boston post office. They were installed July 1.

—W. H. Reagen, of Cunningham's Pharmacy in Cambridge, is thinking of emigrating to New York State to continue there the pharmaceutical profession.

—H. B. Merchant, a Clinton druggist, has established his family at Washacum Park, Sterling, where a cottage has been secured on the lake at that place.

—Morris G. Roche, Ph. G., chief pharmacist at the Massachusetts State Hospital for epileptics, at Monson, has been enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

—Alfred W. Tilton, a druggist at No. 11 Parmenter street, North End, is among those now serving on the jury in the Storti murder trial.

—Mr. Whalen, recently head clerk for M. W. Somers, Roxbury, has taken a similar position in New Bedford.

—E. M. Smith, Waltham, will move his store to the new block at Main and Common streets, about September 1.

—The Danforth pharmacy, Watertown, has changed hands, Mr. Danforth retiring on account of ill health.

—The drug business of Charles W. Brown, at Ipswich, is to be sold, as the owner is to retire from business.

—Lee Smith has purchased the East Lynn pharmacy formerly managed by Mr. Kenyon.

—Waltham druggists are having a cut rate war on cigars and patent medicines.

—Henry C. Hall, of Hall & Lyon, Waltham, is attending the Paris Exposition.

—Mr. Sawyer, of Bacon & Sawyer, Waltham, is away for a two weeks' vacation.

—The Eastern Drug Co. expects to move into its new quarters about July 15.

—Ellis Joscelyn is the new manager of the South Common pharmacy, Lynn.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists.

Philadelphia, July 7.—The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. About sixty members were in attendance. The financial secretary reported the receipt of $65 in dues, which he had turned over to the treasurer, who reported a balance of cash on hand amounting to $729.54. The Committee on By-Laws, through its chairman, reported the completion of the work of revising the constitution and by-laws of the association, which had been printed and were now on hand for distribution. Applications for membership were received from T. A. Tall, J. J. Ottinger and Frederick Radefeld. The reports of delegates to the Atlantic City meeting of the American Medical Association and the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association were presented by Dr. C. B. Lowe and James C. Perry. W. L. Cliffe reported progress in the phenacetine litigation of Dickerson versus Maurer, and he stated the records were now completed and printed, and the case had been ordered for the October term of court. The question of an increase in the present retail prices of proprietary articles was taken up and fully discussed. In this discussion it was quite generally conceded that it would be impossible to obtain full prices for patents in Philadelphia under present conditions, and that the best thing to do would be for the druggists to adopt a uniform advanced price at a reasonable percentage of increase. The association then adopted a resolution recommending the following prices: 25 cents, 45 cents and 85 cents for 25-cent, 50-cent and $1 articles respectively. The Executive Committee was instructed to have every druggist in the city visited, and that he be asked to affix his signature to an agreement embodying the above scale. The association adjourned to meet Friday, August 3.

NOTES.

—"It is time," said a humanitarian druggist, "for the State to attempt to regulate the sale of fulminates, gunpowders, nitro-glycerines and the like, as well as poisons and a few other comparatively harmless drugs. If there

is a law now, it is impossible to enforce it, or to keep the explosives out of the hands of irresponsible people. The idea of selling dynamite on fruit stands in the brick-throwing and pistol shooting slums, is a little too fierce. Philadelphia's casualty list of nearly 400—10 killed outright and the balance more or less crippled for life—is too high a price to pay for fun. There is no use in framing a law unless it can be forced. I do not advocate the idea of the retail drug trade carrying toy pistols and fireworks as a side line, but if the State wants a particular and responsible trade which understands the handling of all sorts of dangerous chemicals and instruments, I for one will be content to supply the Fourth of July fiends with their bombs and noise producers for a consideration, and I will see to it that infants in arms and male maniacs of every age will be unable to purchase at the explosives counter."

—There has been considerable newspaper agitation recently in this State to the effect that potash, an important chemical in all vegetable and animal economy, is growing so scarce that fertilizers containing it will soon be prohibited on account of price. State Geologist Henry C. Demming denies this, and claims that there are plenty of potassium—containing rock deposits in Pennsylvania. A species of niter containing potash is found in nearly all of the numerous caves of Centre county. These deposits average over 40 per cent. potash. In the southern parts of Chester and Lancaster counties, there are very large deposits of a feldspar which yields from 10 to 16 per cent. potash. A mineral named leucite, a little harder than limestone and of a greyish color and containing potash, is found in the igneous or volcanic strata of the state. It has not yet been quarried on a commercial scale. Muscovite, a kind of mica readily ground and easily utilized as a fertilizer, is found in twelve counties of the state. Here is a chance for some druggist of a geological turn to make his fortune.

—Among the numerous valuable resolutions submitted and approved at the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association, was one presented by H. C. Byers, of Pottstown. Mr. Byers desires that the Association introduce a bill at the next session of the Pennsylvania legislature to amend the military code by making the hospital steward of each regiment of the state militia a ranking officer. The resolution was thought to be a good one, and the matter was referred to the legislative committee of which W. L. Cliffe, of Philadelphia, is chairman. Mr. Cliffe will introduce a bill modeled on the lines of the one recently passed in New York.

—Robert McNeil, late of Howard and York streets, has moved to his new quarters at Kensington avenue and York. The new shop is most elegantly appointed and is one of the largest among the Northern contingent. The interior is metal ceilinged, mosaic floored, while the York street side is one vast display window, and the popular Mr. McNeil is an artist in advertising.

—J. P. Frey, whose home is located at Sixteenth and Tasker streets, is making extensive alterations in the interior and exterior arrangements of his pharmacy. When the workmen have left and the last coat of varnish is applied, Mr. Frey will own one of the most attractive stores of the lower section.

—Nearly $200 was obtained by voluntary subscription at the Ebensburg meeting for the purpose of purchasing an oil portrait of the late Charles A. Heinitsh, of Lancaster. The picture, when painted and suitably framed, will be hung in the museum of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

—Jacob E. Lehman, the well-known druggist of Camden, is dead. Mr. Lehman kept the store over which he died at Eighth and Market streets, Camden, for twenty years. He was a native of York, Pa., and was about 58 years of age.

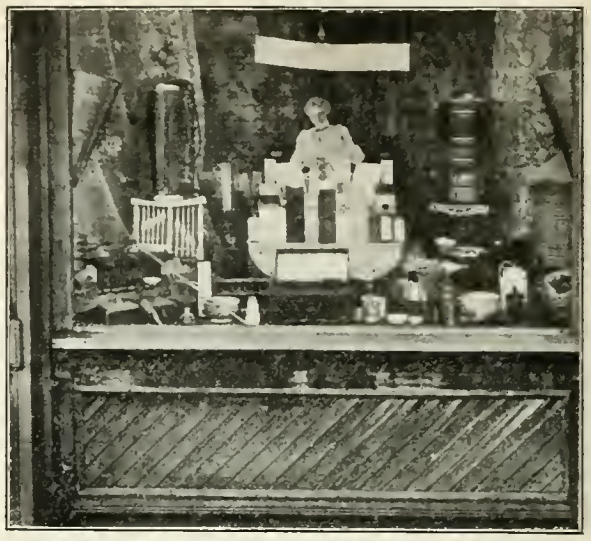
—Long's pharmacy, Twentieth and Diamond streets, was damaged by fire on the Fourth to the extent of $300. The famous old mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphur did the business.

—G. B. Galton, D. E. Bransone's right bower and city and nearby hustler, is away on his two week's vake. He will do the mountains.

—It is reported that a Mr. Cohen, drug clerk and graduate, will soon open a store in Chester, Pa., the location of which is not yet known.

—Baer & Snyder have just completed the outfitting of a new store at Sixteenth and Federal streets. This is their third establishment.

—P. M. Kelly, Twentieth and Federal streets, is in Paris and expects to remain abroad six weeks.



WALTHALL & PEMBERTON, HORSE CAVE, KY.

BALTIMORE.

A Census of Drug Stores.

Baltimore, July 6.—After considerable delay the State Board of Pharmacy has at last gotten down to working order, the vacancy caused by the death of J. H. Hancock and his reappointment by Governor Smith last spring in consequence of a misunderstanding, having been filled by the nomination of Ernest Quandt, a popular young druggist of South Howard street. As at present constituted, the board consists of J. Webb Foster, Ernest Quandt and D. R. Millard, the latter being the secretary. The board is determined to secure compliance with the pharmacy law for Baltimore City, which requires all persons engaged in the business to have passed an adequate examination or to place competent clerks in charge. With this end in view the municipal police force was prevailed upon to take a census of all the drug stores in the city. This work was completed a few days ago and showed that there are 304 retail pharmacies here. The data supplied by the police will be used for purposes of comparison with the records of the board. In this way discrepancies between the number of druggists registered and those in actual pursuit of the profession can be discovered, and the board will then be in a position to take further steps with a view to securing the vindication of the law. A special meeting of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association is to be held in a few days to decide whether the organization as such will assist the board in its work.

Two State Association Meetings.

Baltimore, July 7.—Announcements of the annual meetings of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association and the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association have been received here. The first-mentioned organization will be in session at Wilmington on the 17th and 18th inst. The selection of the meeting place is regarded as excellent and the hospitality of the people of the town will be extended in the most generous measure. Applicants for examination by the Board of Pharmacy are notified at the same time that this board will hold its sessions for the examination of candidates at Wilmington on the morning of July 17, one day earlier than the State Association meeting. Reduced hotel and railroad rates have been

secured. The Virginia Association will assemble on July 17 at Ocean View, continuing in session on the 18th and 19th. The Entertainment Committee has extended invitations to druggists all over the State, and every attention to representatives is promised. There will be a number of features for the entertainment of the members and their guests, among them athletic and other contests for both ladies and gentlemen. The wholesale druggists and dealers in druggists' sundries have contributed valuable prizes.

Trade League Matters.

Baltimore, July 3.—Nothing has yet been done with respect to carrying out the aims and purposes embodied in the formation of the Trade League at the last annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. As stated at the time, the League was designed as a means of giving proper consideration to matters affecting the relations between the wholesalers, the retailers and the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, and to this extent relieve the proceedings of the State Association of a mass of clogging detail. Without such a body the business concerning all three branches of the trade cannot well receive adequate attention. In order to prevent the league from becoming unwieldy it was decided that all the executive business should be placed in the hands of a committee of five members, four of them to be appointed by the president and the fifth to be chosen by the other four. It is almost certain that Dr. R. E. Lee Hall, the energetic secretary of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, will be chosen.

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore, July 7.—An adjourned meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy was held June 28. The action taken last month with reference to certain changes in the college curriculum and relative to the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy upon graduates was confirmed. The selection of H. P. Hynson for the chair of practical pharmacy and dispensing was also approved, and the changes rendered necessary thereby were ratified. Charles H. Ware was elected secretary of the college in place of Mr. Hynson, and H. A. Brown Dunning was chosen to fill the vacancy on the Board of Examiners.

Maryland Association Meeting Echoes.

Baltimore, July 7.—The Baltimore druggists who attended the annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at Hagerstown speak encouragingly of the interest developed at the sessions. One of the most important topics considered was the relations between the Maryland Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists. The former being composed of retailers, wholesalers and jobbers, it was suggested that the two latter branches of the trade might object to the payment of the per capita tax levied by the national association. These considerations gave rise to the suggestion that a commercial league, consisting of representatives of the various interests represented in the State Association be formed, and that this league deal with all questions affecting the relations between the different branches of the drug trade. The suggestion was approved by the association, which passed resolutions indorsing the National Association of Retail Druggists and recommending its members and other retail pharmacists of the State to become identified with the Commercial Protective League or some other body affiliated with the N. A. R. D.

The committee having the matter in charge will consist of R. S. McKinney, Taneytown, chairman; W. C. Powell, Snow Hill; H. P. Hynson and John G. Beck, Baltimore. The fifth member is yet to be selected, but it is said that R. E. Lee Hall, secretary of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, has been decided on. The Maryland Association also indorsed the action of the American Pharmaceutical Association with reference to elevating the pharmacists in the United States army and navy, and directed the Committee on Legislation to prepare a bill which, if enacted by the Maryland General Assembly, will give druggists in the State militia organizations the rank of officers.

NOTES.

—The last session of the Wedgewood Club was held on June 29 at Thompson's Seagirt House, Point Breeze, where the members discussed soft crabs, fish and mosquitoes with equal impartiality. J. Forest Cochran presided. It was resolved to hold the next monthly dinner on board some bay steamer and invite the ladies. J. Webb Foster, J. F. Hancock, J. E. Hengst and O. C. Smith were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

—The Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company has been incorporated at Alexandria, Va., to manufacture soda, salt, bleaching powder and other chemicals, with capital stock of $2,000,000, and James M. Edwards as president; John G. Agar, vice-president; John H. Ingram, treasurer, and John F. Van Name, secretary.

—Fred. Beane, a Baltimorean, but for several years past in the employ of the Dallas Drug Company, of Dallas, Tex., as a chemist, will establish himself in the retail drug business in this city as soon as he finds an eligible location.

—J. Adam Sohl, a Baltimore druggist, has been elected national treasurer of the National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which convened recently in Philadelphia.

—A flash of lightning on Thursday afternoon of last week burned out the electric motor in W. M. Fouch's pharmacy, Charles street and North avenue, but did no other damage.

—L. E. Galloway opened his new pharmacy at Lanvale and Monroe streets, June 25. He formerly clerked for Paul C. E. Hauser, Fayette and Poppleton streets.

—Among the visitors in town last week were A. T. G. Hodnett, of York, Pa.; Dr. J. F. Zacharias, of Cumberland, Md., and Dr. D. E. Wolff, Cambridge, Md.

—Max Kramer, for a number of years clerk in the pharmacy of L. C. Horn, has discontinued his services there.

—The catalogue for the coming Fall and Winter sessions of the Maryland College of Pharmacy is about to be issued.

—C. J. Mauney, of Albemarle, N. C., and W. J. Burgess, of Newport News, Va., were in Baltimore last week.

—J. O. Harrison has opened his pharmacy at the corner of York road and Twenty-second street.

—J. S. Richardson, a Belair (Hartford County) druggist, was in Baltimore recently.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, July 7, 1900.

—A young man said to be W. E. Lange, twenty-three years old, of No. 28 Harper street, was found in a stupor on Bond street opposite the Hollenden Hotel, by Louis J. Bezena, former police court messenger, at 5:55 o'clock, Tuesday morning. It was discovered that he was suffering from morphine poisoning. At the end of three hours treatment he was pronounced to be out of danger. When sufficiently recovered he told the physician that he took between twenty-eight and thirty grains of morphine for the purpose of ending his life, because of financial troubles. At the hospital he claimed his name is William Lampson and that his home is at No. 98 Allen street. He is employed as clerk in a drug store, corner of Ontario and Prospect streets. Inquiry there elicited the information, however, that his name is Lange. His employer refused to discuss the matter any further.

—The Northern Ohio Pharmaceutical Association is gaining in strength every day. It now numbers nearly 300 members, and includes every druggist in Northeastern Ohio. It is the intention to push the organization of druggists until every one north of Columbus is included, and this ought to bring the membership up to 1000. It has been suggested that a Southern Ohio Association should be organized on the same plan and in this way every druggist in the State would be an aggressive enthusiast of the N. R. D. A. The effect of the above Association is being strongly felt here, the department stores are finding is more and more difficult to get supplies, and the sale of a large number of articles to retail druggists only, is the rule now. Not only this, but a price list inclu-

ing a large number of the more common selling galenicals has been issued and is universally followed.

——The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy, was held on July 2, in the new lecture room of the School. The class of 1900 joined the Association, and a very interesting meeting resulted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edward Rabenstein; Vice-President, Orin R. Cory; Recording Secretary, M. Louise Carroll; Financial Secretary, Edward F. Hellwig; Treasurer, Frederick J. Wood; Executive Board, three years, Carl Flandermeyer; two years, H. W. Dicker and F. H. Wendt; one year, M. J. Knauer, J. L. Noonan.

——E. M. Quackenbos and M. H. Howells, parties who imitated Peruna and other patent medicines, were arraigned before Judge Stone Thursday, and were ordered turned over to an agent of the State of Pennsylvania, to be taken to Scranton, where they are wanted to answer to an indictment charging them with forging a trademark. The court ordered them to be held in jail for three days until the fees in their cases are paid and transportation is furnished for the prisoners.

CINCINNATI.

Red Fire Causes Two Fires.

Cincinnati, July 7.—Red fire was the cause of two costly fires Tuesday, July 3. The first occurred at the drug store of John Bartholomew, Fourth and York streets, Newport, Ky. Henry Whitehouse, the clerk, was mixing a lot of about 25 pounds and left it to attend a customer, and when a few feet away from it, it exploded, and damaged the store to the extent of $300. The entire front windows were blown into the street, but fortunately nobody was injured. The second and most disastrous occurred at Ford's drug store, corner Eighth and Vine streets, about 7.30 P. M. Mr. Ford had a number of pound packages of red and green fire on his counter ready for sale which, through chemical reaction, ignited. The entire north part of the store was burned completely. The south wall containing chemicals and tinctures, was damaged by heat, which was so intense as to melt the wax holding the labels on the shelf bottles. The damage sustained is figured at $1,000. Both stores were fully insured.

NOTES.

——One of the largest cut-rate grocery concerns in this city, who operate stores in all parts of the city, recently decided to open soda fountains in conjunction with groceries at cut-rate prices. Ice cream soda was advertised at two glasses for five cents in large letters in front of all the stores, but the venture proved a failure owing to the noxious mixtures served. Artificial syrups were used, and in one of the suburban stores every clerk in the store drank so much of the poisonous article that all were sick the next day. The head clerk confided to the writer that the receipts from the sale of soda the first day amounted to eighty cents, and that the soda tank and very nearly all the syrups were empty. The druggist at the opposite corner was jubilant over the sales of paregoric etc. to the same clerks, and also the fact that his customers now praise his soda and are willing to pay legitimate prices for a good article.

——Frank Peyton, the druggist at Manchester, Ohio, was an important witness in the Thomas arson case, which is being tried here. Mr. Peyton is a brother-in-law of Thomas, and the prosecution claimed that the latter had shipped him various articles at different times which were contended by Thomas were destroyed in the fire. Mr. Peyton testified that during December, 1899, he received 270 cases of bottles of various sizes, also a barrel of fish oil containing 55 gallons. He had never ordered the goods, but received a letter from Thomas, stating that he would make a very low figure on them and that he (Thomas) was anxious for him to keep them. Mr. Peyton's testimony was for the purpose of showing that Thomas' sales were not real.

——Heineman's drug store, at Liberty and Elm streets, was the center of much excitement about midnight June 29. Mrs. Heineman was awakened by the slamming of the screen doors and hurriedly aroused Mr. Heineman, who investigated and found the door open. A neighbor passing by called a patrol wagon, but after a thorough search of the building no burglars were found. Eddie now has electrical burglar alarms on all the doors, and has a small sized cannon under his pillow at night.

——Ralph Freiberg and other druggists left with The Iroquois Club for Lake Maxinkuckee on July 5 for two weeks' camping. Charles Diehl, Jr., representative for the Pictorial Printing Co., also went with the other members whose names appeared in the Era a few weeks ago.

——Frank Haeberly has quit Wetterstroem's pharmacy in Cumminsville, and will clerk for Henry Rapp, at Longworth and Olum streets.

——Henry Stegemiller, druggist at the corner of Clark and Freeman streets, assigned Monday, July 2. Assets, $1,500; liabilities, $2,000.

——The Druggist Bowling Club defeated the Covington druggists' Friday for the second time, by the score of 34 to 20.

DETROIT.

Michigan Board Active.

Detroit, July 7.—Every once in awhile somebody asks, "What is the State Board doing these days?" or "Why do we not hear of more convictions of violations of the law?" And there seems to be a general impression that the board is not doing its full duty. All of which is not very agreeable to the board, which is "sawing wood" right along, month in and month out. For example, awhile ago there was a good deal of general complaint about Bay City and West Bay City. Nothing very definite, but a good deal of grumbling. So much so that the board finally made a thorough canvass of the two cities. Every druggist was called up, not one slighted. The result was that there was just one store found which was violating the law in not having a registered proprietor or registered help, and that proprietor went out of business before he could be prosecuted.

The canvass proved that the complaints were unfounded and also proved that many making them did not understand the law. One misunderstanding exists in believing that a proprietor, himself registered, must have registered help to leave in charge when he goes out. The law allows that a boy may be left in charge, provided he does not attempt to put up a prescription and that he sells only such goods as the law prescribes for him to sell. Another misunderstanding exists in believing that unregistered help shall not put up prescriptions. But he may, provided the registered man of the store oversees it personally.

Many of the complaints, it is said, come from discharged help. A boy proves unsatisfactory or perhaps is caught pilfering and is discharged on the spot. He often thinks it is "getting even" to write to the secretary of the board, "So and So, at Blank City, is not registered and has no registered help. If you hustle you can catch him." The secretary could spend immense sums of money in "nustling" after all such complaints. But he gets at it as soon as practicable and many investigations are made which prove to be entirely without foundation. Occasionally, however, some of them "pan out." The latest conviction was on June 18, when John Lyman, of Mt. Morris, was found to be an unregistered proprietor who did not keep registered help. He paid the minimum fine of $10 and $2.50 costs. Another recent one was G. M. Jordan, of Reese, who paid $10 fine and $3.85 costs for the same offence and who promised to go out of business. Still another was T. A. Miller, of Kalamazoo, who paid the fine and $7.25 costs. The board has done a lot of investigating since the first of the year, but comparatively few convictions have been secured. In many of these latter, promises were made and have been kept to put in registered men.

Smuggler Held for Grand Jury.

Detroit, July 7.—Jesse A. Buel, charged with smuggling drugs and rubber goods from Canada into Detroit, was examined before Commissioner Graves on June 29 and held to await the action of the Grand Jury, probably in October. Bail was fixed at $300 and was readily procured. It would appear from the examination that Buel obtained the goods from a man by the name of

Jenkins, of Windsor, Ontario, who delivered them to him at the Russel House, Detroit. Jenkins was arrested awhile ago on the charge of smuggling drugs, pleaded guilty and was fined $50. He is suspected of keeping on in the business and is wanted by the officers, who claim they cannot catch him coming to this side of the river. If Buel tells the truth about the transfer being made at the Russel House, Jenkins catches the officers napping.

The large amount of rubber goods in Buel's rooms at the time of his arrest were returned to him, it is said, by Special Agent Parker, as there was no evidence at the examination to show that they were smuggled into the country. Instead, Buel's assertion that they were manufactured in Canton, Ohio, seems to be well founded. But the mystery is, why they were shipped to Detroit and delivered from this city instead of directly from Canton. No reason for it was brought out at the examination.

There is considerable sympathy for Buel among the local druggists, not sympatny for his wrong-doing, but a great readiness to find excuses for him. They seem to agree that it is exasperating to be obliged to pay so much more for the coal tar products than their neighbors across the river, all because of a construction of the law. It is quite a temptation to buy of the fellow who succeeds in getting some of it safely on this side and who sells it at less than half price.

NOTES.

——To celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Frederick Stearns & Company establishment, the traveling men for the firm were called in from all parts of the States and Canada and spent a good share of last week in jollification. On Friday, June 29, all gathered in the reception room of the new buildings and surprised some of the managers by making them presents. D. M. Gray, general manager of the travelers, received a beautiful Beatrice, standing, with the ebony base, eight feet high. Mr. Forbes was presented with a pretty desk clock. On Saturday a tally-ho ride to Belle Isle and Windsor was enjoyed, and the party wound up at a popular river resort for dinner. Every man appeared in a red, white and drab striped shirt and a yellow tie. All sorts of good things were on the menu and the dinner was a specially pleasant affair. Many of the men left for their respective territories on Sunday. W. W. Jones was the last to start out, and his wait was due to the fact that his automobile was not quite ready. He will use that vehicle in making the towns in his New York territory. The body of the machine is built like a sample trunk and is the first of its pattern to be turned out by the Detroit Automobile factory. Mr. Jones is an enthusiast on the automobile question, and expects great profit as well as pleasure in the use of it in business.

——Charles F. Mann, secretary of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, has sent a circular letter to every one of the 1,500 druggists of the State setting forth the advantages of membership in the State Association and urging all who are not members to become so. A copy of Bulletin No. 8 of the N. A. R. D. was inclosed in each letter, as well as a programme of the coming meeting in Grand Rapids, August 14 and 15. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

——J. B. East, for several years a representative of the William S. Merrell Chemical Company, Cincinnati, has resigned and accepted a position with Nelson, Baker & Co., of this city. His headquarters will be in Birmingham, Ala. He is already in his new field of labor, and writes that business is booming throughout the South.

——J. B. Young has moved his drug stock and fixtures from the corner of Antoine and Monroe streets, Detroit, to the corner of Junction and Toledo streets.

——Michigan Drug Company Baseball team versus Buhl Malleable Company, June 30. Score 19 to 4, favor of the druggists.

——The Cleveland School of Pharmacy has secured new quarters in the building of the Cleveland Gas Company, Superior street, Cleveland. Three new large laboratories are being equipped with all the modern conveniences and apparatus, and a lecture room large enough to seat one hundred students is also being fitted up.

CHICAGO.

VETERANS CELEBRATE.

Chicago, July 7.—The following was the call issued for the drainage canal trip of the Veteran Druggists.

Chicago, June 25, 1900.

Dear Friend and Fellow Veteran:

Another year has gone by; another milestone in our life's travel has been reached, and the anniversary of our Veteran Association has come around again.

In selecting a suitable celebration for this year it has occurred to me that a tour of inspection on the Drainage Canal would furnish a most timely entertainment, as well as help us to grasp the question of the day. Nothing is of more importance to our beloved city than our great ditch, and before long this ditch will be the great water route connecting the East and West. Chicago must and will solve this great problem, and as the drug store corner has been the great furnace in which public opinion is moulded, let the Veteran Druggists look over the ground so that when we are called upon to give judgment in this matter we may be fully in position to do so.

The boat chartered for this, our annual excursion, will leave Van Buren street bridge at 8.30 A. M., Thursday, the 28th of June.

I hereby invite you most cordially to be my guest for this most promising trip. You need not bring your lunch basket along. We shall pick up a meal on the boat—especially if fishing is good. The boat will reach Chicago on the home stretch by 6 P. M., and our genial master of ceremonies will take care that we are looked after for the rest of the evening.

I do not ask you to send your acceptance for the simple reason that no regrets will be accepted, and I hope that the 1900 annual will roll up a full hand of Veterans. Time will come only too soon when one after the other of our Old Guard will fail to answer the roll call. Let us be true to our calling and be on top of all public questions; let us raise and elevate our profession to the standard of shaping public opinion; let us study the water route to the great "Father of Streams," and while we are thus engaged in raising the standard we may succeed in raising something else on the side.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS N. JAMIESON.

Pursuant to the above call the following members and guests on the day appointed assembled on board the steamer Juliet, commanded by Trustee Commodore Boldenwick; Messrs. E. H. Sargent, Wm. Jauncey, T. N. Jamieson, T. H. Patterson, A. E. Ebert, John Blockl, Wm. Blockl, Henry Biroth, J. S. Barclay, W. Bodemann, J. H. Borcherdt, Thomas Braun, W. C. Scupham, C. W. Grassly, W. K. Forsyth, F. M. Schroeter, F. M. Schmidt, L. K. Waldron, Paul J. Behrens, H. Weber, and Judges Adams, Horton, Windes and Freeman of the Appellate Court, A. B. Hunt, J. H. Platt, Dr. C. E. Boynton and Stillman Jamieson.

During the trip the party was entertained by Mr. Boldenwick, with accounts of the excavation work and the difficulties encountered in excavating the canal. The dangerous condition of the wharves and bridges in the Chicago river was noted by everyone. During the trip J. H. Borcherdt, "The Lone Fisherman" was affectionately presented with a line, pin hook and cob pipe and commanded to catch some fish for dinner. This was done on the representation of Trustee Braden there present, who stated that a pickerel three feet long had been caught in the canal.

Reaching Lockport the druggists and their guests were shown the various workings of the "Bear Trap" dam, and other contrivances for regulating the waters' flow. Luncheon was had on board the steamer. On the return trip the annual meeting of the Veterans was held. The following officers were elected: President, J. S. Barclay, Oak Park; vice-president, Albert E. Ebert; recording secretary, T. H. Patterson; corresponding secretary, John Blockl; treasurer, T. N. Jamieson; committee on membership, Henry Biroth, W. K. Forsyth, W. Bodemann. An unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Braden and the other trustees, to which Mr. Braden responded happily. The retiring president, E. H. Sargent, spoke feeling of his connection with the society. He said that druggists should find some way to get the pay of professional men. They should put their best foot forward and try at all times for the proper recognition of the professional aspects of their business. He advised frequent meetings of the members for business discussion as well as for social diversion. He indorsed Mr. Jamieson's plan for a pharmaceutical headquarters in Chicago, where all connected with the trade would be at home. The passage of laws prohibiting the sale of drugs and foodstuffs in the same store was advised. Mr. Sargent

closed his remarks with several entertaining reminiscences.

The trip lasted eight hours. At Thirty-first street the party took the cars for Sunnyside Park, where supper was served. The vaudeville entertainment was also a part of the evening's programme. Everyone had a glorious time, and Mr. Jamieson received the thanks of each with becoming grace.

Illinois Association Meets July 17.

Chicago, July 7.—The coming meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association will be an important one, and extensive preparations are being made to receive and entertain the many who are expected. A very liberal sum of money is available for this purpose. A large attendance is assured, yet it is the desire of Chicago druggists to have a meeting that in size and energy and usefulness will surpass anything heretofore attempted. They look to their brethren from all over the State to avail themselves of the opportunity. Lake excursions and other enjoyable things will be features of the occasion. The first day's session will be on July 17. Let every one come.

New Association to Be Formed.

Chicago, July 7.—The Will County Pharmaceutical Association has issued a call for a meeting to be held at the Palmer House, in Chicago, on July 16, at 2.30 p. m., to organize the Northern Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. This body will be composed of the druggists of the four tiers of counties lying nearest the Wisconsin line, i. e., Boone, Lake, McHenry, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, Du Page, Will, Kendall, Grundy, La Salle, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island, Henry and Cook, outside of Chicago. The headquarters of the Will County Association are in Joliet. The call is signed by E. A. Stillman, president, and F. J. Hoon, secretary of the Will County Association.

NOTES.

——Two robbers sampled the chocolates in the drug store of R. W. Wilson, at Ashland avenue and Monroe street, early Friday morning, and then requested Manager Harry Friedgen to be calm while they sampled the contents of the cash register. "That's pretty good candy, but I believe we could enjoy the confectionery of the cash register," said one of the hold-up men, as he held a revolver to the head of Friedgen. The drug clerk held up his hands while $50 was removed from the register. The robbers bade Mr. Friedgen "Good night" and ran into Ashland avenue. R. Spencer, janitor of the Fourth Baptist church, pursued the robbers several blocks and then gave up.

——L. A. Dyer, night clerk in the Oak pharmacy, at 422 Clark street, walked back to the prescription room for a drink of water, but turned to see a man walking off with the cash register, cash included. Being weighted by the register the robber, J. A. Callahan, dropped it when Dyer jumped on his back. Callahan tried to use brass knuckles, but the druggist dodged and brought into play a two-pound weight. Two blows with the weapon and Callahan was reposing unconscious on the floor. He was sent to the Samaritan Hospital to have his injuries dressed.

——H. H. Richards, for several years in the Kansas City office of Parke, Davis & Co., has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Searle & Hereth Company, and will cover the State of Kansas.

——E. A. Meisenheimer has opened a new drug store at the corner of Evanston and Sunnyside avenues.

——Charles O'Neill, of Sexton & O'Neill, druggists of Madison, Wis., was married a few days ago.

——Charles Coonley, a South Bend (Ind.) druggist, paid a visit to Chicago a few days ago.

——A. L. Logan and bride, from Hartford City, are in Chicago on their wedding journey.

——Mr. DeLay, a druggist of Odebolt, Iowa, and bride were in Chicago this week.

——Edwin Lindsley, a druggist of Missoula, Mont., was in Chicago this week.

——Y. Elwell, a popular druggist of Tomah, Wis., was married on June 27.

——Edward Riggs, a druggist of Lincoln, Neb., was in Chicago this week.

——Paul Grupe has opened a new drug store in Oak Park.

THE NORTHWEST.

Druggist Testifies and Testifies.

St. Paul, Minn., June 28.—Richard C. Trudgen, an old-time druggist of this city, whose divorce case has already been referred to in this correspondence, occupied the witness stand Wednesday and proved a most voluble witness. According to an account in one of the local papers, he could recall the day when he had not "responded" when his wife spoke to him; the hour at which he had "retired" (with his wife) on another day; the flavoring to a glass of soda, and his accounts of several momentous and climacteric days in his married life were among the most astonishing exemplifications of detailed history ever told in the district court.

The country girl's name was Palmer—Effie Palmer—and she had performed the feat known among children as "turning up her nose" at Mr. Trudgen's father and mother. Mr. Trudgen, senior, is the locomotive foreman at the Omaha railway shops, a sturdy, honest appearing man, and he and his wife, so he testified, were anxious to do everything for the young wife and new daughter. The father-in-law used to drop into the drug store on his way home in his working clothes, on which grease and smut made some showing, and one day his son told him that Effie objected to his coming thus apparelled. That cut him, he said, for he had set his son up in the drug business.

Then one day he and his wife had been in a street car, and Effie came in and stared with that far-away and over your-head stare, which has in its time slain so many brave men and is a hard thing to endure by any one.

Then Effie wrote him a letter saying in effect that the devil possessed her and expressing sorrow.

They had all belonged to the O. E. S., and had taken her to the meetings to give her a little taste of society, for she came from the country, where the shells grow at Shell Lake.

They were married in April, 1898, and on the anniversary of the wedding day or thereabouts she went away. Findings were ordered.

NOTES.

——Successions: J. F. Morning, Utan, Neb., by Paul Koerber; Guinter & Dow, Fairview, S. D., by G. G. Guinter; Peterson & Co., Duluth, Minn., by E. Peterson; the Hofflin-Thompson Drug Co., Minneapolis, Minn., by J. R. Hofflin; W. E. Mansfield, Minot, N. D., by A. P. Slocum; R. Slater, Hudson, Wis., by F. G. Danielson; T. B. Shoebotham, Fort Benton, Mont., by D. G. Lockwood; N. E. Franklin, Deadwood, S. D., by W. L. Faust; Cowan & Kent, Iowa Falls, Iowa, by S. R. Magee; Howard & Mitchell, Neola, Iowa, by T. A. Mitchell; J. J. Keen, Gary, Minn., by Schulstad Bros.; A. Olsen, Chetak, Wis., by W. H. Harley.

——The Minneapolis Journal says: "The supreme court of Illinois says cider is an intoxicant. The court is right. The degenerate cider of today is not only an intoxicant, but a drug store intoxicant." It is hard to tell which the Journal is trying to "knock"—the cider or the drug store.

——E. J. Anderson has gone to work for C. H. Brown, Little Falls, Minn., vice Adolf Anderson, resigned. Mr. Brown evidently has a strong liking for the Andersons as pharmacists.

——A sneak thief entered the residence of E. J. Romans, the St. Paul druggist, the other afternoon and got away with jewelry and other valuables to the amount of $100.

——William Gausewitz, of Owatonna, former president of the State Pharmaceutical Association, was one of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

——Woodrin-Jordan & Hegsted have started at Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Knapp at Bladen, Neb., and J. F. Hesnault, at Walnut Grove, Minn.

——W. W. Noble, St. Paul, is enjoying his annual vaca-

W. F. MICHEL, WILLOW LAKES, S. D.

tion, spreading himself over half a dozen Southern Minnesota towns.

—C. B. Marsden, who is now with L. A. Benham, of Larimore, N. D., was visiting old friends in this city this week.

—A fire in E. H. Weinhold's drug store in Minneapolis Wednesday night caused a loss of $2,000. Covered by insurance.

—Robert Slater, of Hudson, Wis., has sold out to Frank A. Danielson, late of Princeton, Minn.

—Alex. Richard, of Stillwater, Minn., has been on a little trip to Montreal and has returned.

—Peter J. Arbes has gone from New Ulm, Minn., to Cloquet to work for E. M. Johnson.

—George E. Hyde, Rexburg, Idaho, and C. L. Graffunder, Carlisle, Iowa, have sold.

—O. W. Seaquist has left the Rice Street Pharmacy, St. Paul, and gone to Jordan.

—The E. L. Husting Soda Water Co. has been incorporated in Milwaukee, Wis.

—Ed. Arvidson is now in Allen's drug store on East Seventh street, St. Paul.

—P. E. Oliver has left New Paynesville, Minn., and returned to Minneapolis.

—J. M. Arbes is now working in L. H. Lueder's store on Rice street, St. Paul.

—J. D. Jones, Logan, Iowa, has sold a half interest to L. E. Jones.

—Martin Quailey, Waucoma, Iowa, has given a bill of sale.

—Edward D. Allan has started at Great Falls, Mont.

—Carl Kinsey, Carnavon, Ia., is negotiating to sell.

—W. R. Nelson has returned to Winthrop, Minn.

—H. J. Narveson, Erskine, Minn., is ready to sell.

—The next annual meeting of the Vermont State Pharmaceutical Association will occur at Rutland, September 26 and 27. The local secretary is A. W. Higgins, Rutland.

ST. LOUIS.

Peaceful Passing of a Cutter.

St. Louis, July 7.—The cut rate problem in East St. Louis has received a very sudden and satisfactory solution. As related in the Era, Drs. McBrien and Lillie, bought the drug store of Dr. Meade, formerly Clark & Meade, some three weeks ago and under the name of the "Anti-Monopoly Drug Co." started out on the devious way of the cutter. There was evidently some slip up in the sale arrangement, as the "Anti-Monopoly Drug Co." of East St. Louis, in spite of its imposing name, has ceased to do business at the same old stand and the store reverted this week to the former owner, Dr. Meade, who never did cut and does not intend to. East St. Louis is free from cut rate worries for the time being and the druggists over there are patting themselves on the back and thanking their lucky stars that they sized up the situation right and did not meet "cut with cut."

Strike Off.

St. Louis, July 7.—The street railway employes' strike, which has been in existence for two months, was declared off this week and an agreement between the St. Louis Transit Company and its striking employes has been signed and ratified. The strike has been one of the bitterest in the history of organized labor and its adjustment has been eagerly looked forward to by the business interests of the city, which were to a certain extent paralyzed during its reign.

NOTES.

—The J. S. Merrell Drug Co. paid every employe in the house $3 extra per month during the months of May and June in order to cover extra expense entailed in going to and from work owing to the great street railway strike.

—The annual meeting of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, which was postponed on account of the street railway strike, will be held Thursday afternoon, July 19, at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

—Frank L. E. Gauss, representing Searle & Hereth Co. for St. Louis, is in Michigan camping out with his wife and a party of friends. Just before leaving he was paid a visit by both Messrs. Searle & Hereth.

—F. L. Richt, formerly salesman for Meyer Bros. Drug Co., has bought the Raymond pharmacy, southwest corner of Sarah street and Suburban tracks, and took possession this week.

—E. A. Medlar has sold his branch store at Fourteenth street and St. Louis avenue to H. W. Klasterman, who formerly clerked for him.

—The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society will give a river excursion on the steamer City of Providence, Thursday evening, July 12.

—J. J. Weingardner, druggist, Belleville, Ill., is in Old Mexico on a pleasure trip. He will return in about a month.

—Bids will be opened next Monday for supplying drugs and medicines to the city institutions for the ensuing six months.

—The drug store of Glenn & Griffith, at Harrisonville, Mo., was burned June 30; loss, $4,500; insurance, $3,000.

For McK. & R.

The five members of the Executive Committee of the McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Drug, Paint, Oil and Chemical Trades Campaign Club met in the private offices of George J. Seabury, 59 and 61 Maiden Lane, Tuesday morning, to elect officers and form plans for the coming campaign this Fall. The following officers were re-elected: President, George J. Seabury; twenty-five vice-presidents from different branches of the trade; secretary, L. William DeZeller; treasurer, Isaac V. S. Hillier; division marshal, Major-General B. L. Molineux; chief of staff, Andrew B. Rogers, who is also chairman of the Executive Committee which is the same as served in 1896. The Executive Committee decided to recommend the adoption of the Republican platform and the endorsement of McKinley and Roosevelt. The club will take an active part in the campaign. Wm. S. Douglas was elected chairman of the Campaign Committee.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 7.

——The embalmed beef scandal brought to light by the American-Spanish war has a rival in Canada at the present time, and public opinion runs very high against the guilty parties. A prominent Montreal physician and druggist have both had their names brought prominently before the public. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: The physician in question, who is a staunch supporter of the Government, offered to supply the Minister of Militia with an emergency food for use by the Canadian soldiers in South Africa at what afterwards proved to be an exorbitant price. It was supposed to contain a very large percentage of proteids, but on analysis it tested only 15 per cent., one of the analysts stating that it would take at least four boxes daily to be of any benefit as a food. The subject was aired in Parliament and created such a commotion that the Government was compelled to appoint a Committee of Inquiry, with the result that the above facts were brought to light and a vote of censure passed on the party who purchased the so-called food. The Montreal Vitaline Co. was the house supposed to supply the stuff, but as there was no such firm either in Montreal or any other part of Canada, on investigation it was proved that it was imported in its crude state from the United States, powdered and put up in tins in Montreal under the supervision of the above physician. The interested parties made a big fat profit out of the transaction, but at the same time gained an unsavory reputation. The druggist gave his evidence in a straightforward way at the investigation, but the doctor was not to be found when called on to appear. The Government came in for a great deal of censure in the matter and acknowledged that they had been badly taken in.

——The new liquor license act relating to chemists and druggists has now come to a point where its clauses can be readily understood. The law is now set forth that any chemist or druggist under the Quebec Pharmacy act is permitted to sell intoxicating liquors for strictly medicinal, sacramental or mechanical purposes, under certificate from a registered medical practitioner, if for medicinal purposes, or a clergyman if for sacramental purposes, or from the purchaser if for mechanical purposes, and then in quantities not exceeding one imperial pint at a time; but every chemist or druggist who wishes to sell intoxicating liquors without such certificate or to sell liquor in quantities exceeding a pint must be the holder of a retail liquor shop license or a wholesale or wholesale and retail liquor license, and every chemist who is not the holder of a license must keep a register of his sales of such liquor, with the date of sale, the nature and quantity sold and the name of the purchaser and that of the signer of the certificate; the register must be open to inspection by the collector of provincial revenue at any time; likewise the certificates.

——The wholesale trade of Montreal have just organized a rifle league and the prospects for its success are very rosy, great interest being shown by the trade since its conception. It will be known officially as the Montreal Druggists' Rifle Club. The following were elected officers at the meeting held last week: Hon. President, H. H. Lyman; president, J. E. Morrison, first vice-president, A. B. J. Moore; second vice-president, John Findlay; secretary, W. J. Wilson; treasurer, Frank Brush; Executive Committee, R. C. Irwin, P. Lyman, O. W. Dettmers, W. A. Hendrie, Thos. Quirk, J. Garrity, Alex. Robert and L. A. Bernard. The object of the club is to further the interest in rifle shooting and target practice among the members of the drug trade and to accept challenges from outside clubs. There are already over one hundred bona fide members enrolled and the first step taken was to petition the Government for the free loan of rifles and the necessary amount of ammunition at cost price.

——The monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council took place at the College of Pharmacy on the 4th inst. The principal business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, S. Lachance; first vice-president, J. E. Tremble; second vice-president, Henry Willis; treasurer, C. J. Coverntou; registrar, E. Muir. These, with J. Coutant, R. McNichols, A. B. J. Moore, J. A. Picotte, J. E. Dube, R. W. Williams, J. C. Sutherland and A. J. Lawrence, will constitute the council of the Pharmaceutical Association, Province of Quebec, for the ensuing year. The Board of Examiners was elected as follows: R. W. Williams, W. H. Chapman, Alex. B. J. Moore, A. J. Laurence, H. R. Lanctol and Edmond Giroux, Jr., the preliminary examiners being Professors Isaac Gammall and J. O. Cassegrain. J. E. Dube was re-elected supervisor of examinations for Quebec City and district.

——H. B. Gourlay, one of last year's graduates from the O. C. P., is at present clerking for his brother at the latter's pharmacy, corner Guy and St. Catherine streets, in place of D. R. O'Neill resigned. Albert Davidson has gone on a couple of weeks' holiday.

——R. H. Bryson has left for his usual summer holiday, which he spends at his residence at the Thousand Islands.

——J. R. Parkin and J. Emil Ray have resigned from the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association.

——C. J. Coverntou, corner Bleury and Dorchester streets, left this week for a tour through England and Scotland.

——Achille Goyette, M. C. P. '96, has purchased the business of J. L. Beaudry, St. Catherine street.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—W. A. Kampmann, formerly in the drug business at Ridgeway, Mo., has opened a new store at Hanford, Cal.——N. W. Kibler, a former proprietor of the drug store now owned by Mixter & Smith, Visalia, Cal., is visiting friends in Iowa. He is accompanied by his family.——Druggist J. J. Lasch, of Tulare, is visiting in Texas and Louisiana.——H. G. A. Ryckman, of Pasadena, is now clerking for N. L. A. Cody, Merced.——Jas. R. Roddick, formerly clerk for Druggist A. J. Waters, Los Angeles, is managing a branch store at Hemet, Cal., for McKim & Chambers, San Jacinto.——John U. Boetenmann, of St. Louis, Mo., has purchased the branch store of K. F. Vogel & Co., Temple street and Broadway, Los Angeles, and Dr. G. N. Hale, of Chicago, has bought the C. E. Bean drug store in the same city.——M. L. McAlone, of Buffalo, N. Y., is now with Druggist E. J. Wolf, San Diego.

N. A. R. D. NOTES.

Chicago, July 7.

President Simon N. Jones will attend, on the 17th inst., the meeting of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association at Ocean View. President Eley, of the Va. Ph. A., writes that a large attendance is expected. Mr. Jones will be present at the North Carolina Association's meeting at Wilmington on the 19th, the forenoon of that day having been set apart for the discussion of the N. A. R. D. affairs, in which great interest is felt throughout the State.

The Will County (Joliet), Ill., Pharmaceutical Association, a loyal and vigorous N. A. R. D. society, has called a meeting of the druggists of four tiers of counties in Northern Illinois, to be held on July 16, at 2 o'clock in the Palmer House, Chicago. The purpose of the meeting is to organize the Northern Illinois Druggists' Association.

The Committee on Pharmacy Laws is discussing the desirability of calling a meeting of representatives of the various State pharmacy boards, to be held in connection with the coming N. A. R. D. Convention at Detroit. In some quarters the project is warmly advocated.

The Durham, N. C., Retail Druggists' Association, comprising every druggist in that city, has joined the N. A. R. D. There is no price cutting.

Loyal to the N. A. R. D. Plan.

Since the beginning of the year the following State pharmaceutical associations have re-affirmed their loyalty to the N. A. R. D.: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Texas. The action taken at the recent meetings of the Indian Territory and Louisiana associations respectively has not been ascertained.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, New York.

COLORADO.—Victor.—Lawyer & Chase, damaged by fire.
CONNECTICUT.—Middletown.—Estate of John T. Wall, 414 Main street, sold to John F. Nolan.
New London.—Downey & Rinney, succeeded by Stephen J. Downey.
GEORGIA.—Dublin.—H. Hicks, of the firm of H. Hicks and Co., deceased.
ILLINOIS.—Lafayette.—J. H. Hall, sold to C. G. Oswalt.
Lockport.—C. H. Bacon, succeeded by C. H. Bacon & Co.
Waggoner.—J. L. Alton, sold to Dr. F. E. Trigg.
INDIANA.—Butlerville.—F. M. Murdock, removed to Brooklyn, Ind., succeeded in Butlerville by Wm. H. Rockafeller.
Evansville.—F. S. Compton, 300 Washington avenue, sold to M. Barnett.
Terre Haute.—J. D. Denison, 901 North Thirteenth street, sold to F. S. Compton.
Warren.—Bonifield & Thomas, succeeded by Thos. U. Bonifield.
IOWA.—Neola.—Howard & Mitchell, succeeded by T. A. Mitchell.
KANSAS.—Council Grove.—D. A. Steblens, sold to Robbins & McColloch.
Mound City.—T. J. Smith, sold to Paul & Hawkins.
MAINE.—Old Town.—Melville L. Folsom, of the firm of Folsom & Co., deceased.
MARYLAND.—Cumberland.—Harvey Laney, 61 Baltimore street, sold to A. M. Lichtenstein.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Salem.—G. A. D. Stickney, 119 Essex street, deceased.
Whitinsville.—F. G. Foster, of the firm of Harriman & Foster, deceased.
MICHIGAN.—Charlevoix.—H. D. Luke, succeeded by Luke & Jones.
MINNESOTA.—Bigelow.—John De Boos, sold to C. A. Bacon.
West Duluth.—A. Lofgren, sold to M. L. Olander.
Worthington.—Frank M. Hickman, new store.
MISSISSIPPI.—Charleston.—T. D. Murray, deceased.
McHenry.—F. E. Schilling, burnt out.
MISSOURI.—Springfield.—Hinton Bros., 318 College street, succeeded by Claud A. Hinton.
Wentzville.—Robey the Druggist should be added to D. D. List.
NEBRASKA.—Broken Bow.—I. W. Waynick, sold to R. W. Wilkins.
Wymore.—S. E. Yoder, succeeded by Yoder & Hauptman.
Yutan.—J. F. Morning, sold to Paul Koerber.
NEW JERSEY.—Newark.—A. M. Pell, 440 Orange street, succeeded by George B. Trochet.
Trenton.—C. P. Britton, State and Warren streets, sold to Charles Stuckert.
NEW YORK.—Medina.—C. M. Topliff, sold to O. M. Harlow.
New York City.—Cedar Park Pharmacy, 416 Mott avenue, Chas. Seliger, proprietor, new store.——E. J. Griffith, 2241 Third avenue, removed to 223 Centre street, Oil City, Pa.——M. H. Smith, 1075 Lexington avenue, sold to Plump & Linning.
Philmont.—Wm. H. Van Dyck, sold to Nelson L. Waltermire.
Rochester.—F. L. Hewitt, 100 South avenue, deceased.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Elkin.—Ring & Mosely, sold to W. H. Woods & Co.
Hickory.—Menzies & Harris, succeeded by E. B. Menzies.
OHIO.—Rudolph.—W. M. Mercer, sold to Fred. M. Jones.
Springfield.—Crain & Co., High and Fountain, sold to S. H. Flockemer.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Allegheny.—Otto A. Schad, 739 Ohio, E., deceased.
Philadelphia.—George Freshell, 3526 Haverford avenue, sold to Edward A. Eyer.
Scranton.—W. Kornacher, 721 Pittston avenue, deceased.
TENNESSEE.—Memphis.—J. S. Robinson, 668 Main street, in D. D. List is an error; correct address, Masonic Temple, Memphis, Tenn.
TEXAS.—Ennis.—Bass Bros., succeeded by Bass Bros. Drug Co., Inc.
Laredo.—Dr. A. Erosa, sold to Dr. N. Davila.
Marquez.—A. M. Johnson, assigned.
Mason.—R. H. Lowry & Son, sold to Back & Payne.
Mobeetis.—J. M. Baldwin, sold to L. A. Brice.
Newark.—Moore & Graham, succeeded by J. W. Moore.
Paris.—Longmire, Barry & Co., 102 East Side square, succeeded by Barry & Ellis.
Paradise.—Samuel T. Rhodes, succeeded by Rhodes & Morton.
Yoakum.—W. A. Nichols & Co., sold to J. H. Weymouth.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE A. D. STICKNEY, a well-known druggist and former alderman of Salem, Mass., died suddenly June 19 of heart disease from which he had suffered for some time. He was born in Beverly about fifty years ago and in 1871 entered the drug store of James Emerton, at the corner of Elm and Essex streets. He succeeded to the business four years later, which he conducted till his death. He was a member of the Salem Common Council in 1892 and of the Board of Aldermen in 1894-95. He belonged to several fraternal organizations and was a man of sterling traits. He was also director in the Salem Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Stickney is survived by a widow and one daughter.

RUDOLPH SCHAEFFER, a Huntington, Ind., druggist, died June 26, from the effects of morphine taken with suicidal intent. He had been one of the most successful business men in Huntington for the last thirty years. Recently, however, he became dissipated, and his wife brought suit and had a receiver appointed for his property. The humiliation worried him and his suicide is attributed to regret over his many mistakes.

FRANK G. FOSTER, junior member of the firm of Harriman & Foster, retail druggists, of Whitinsville, Mass., died June 19. He was thirty-six years of age, and very popular with all classes in that village. In addition to his drug business he was local manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. He leaves a wife.

FRANK L. HEWITT, a well-known druggist of Rochester, N. Y., died June 27. About two months ago he had an attack of appendicitis. He refused to submit to an operation and blood poisoning setting in resulted in his death. Mr. Hewitt was a prominent factor in local Republican politics and had represented that party in various official positions. One daughter survives him.

ALBERT ANTHES, a Pittsburg, Pa., drug clerk, shot himself, June 23, dying shortly thereafter. He had been drinking and, it is said, he worried over an approaching examination. He was thirty-three years of age and at several times had considerable wealth, which he had lost in various ways. He often asserted that the world was against him.

WM. F. KORNACHER, a Scranton, Pa. druggist, died June 21, aged fifty years. He was born in Bavaria, and educated at the University of Weisberg. In 1883 he came to America locating in Scranton in 1884. A widow and four children survive.

DR. SAMUEL MANSFIELD, formerly a wholesale druggist, of Memphis, Tenn., died at Los Angeles, Cal., June 16, aged seventy-nine. He is said to have been one of the wealthiest residents of Los Angeles, where he located about thirteen years ago.

JACOB F. LEHMAN, a well-known druggist, of Camden, N. J., died suddenly June 24th of paralysis of the brain. Mr Lehman was fifty-eight years of age, and had been in the drug business in Camden for more than a quarter of a century.

LEVI BICKMAN, a druggist of Export, Westmoreland County, Pa., was killed June 20, by a fall from a bicycle. His skull was badly fractured.

"In Time of Peace Prepare for War."

ILLINOIS DRUGGISTS VOLUNTEER.

At the January, 1900, meeting of the Board of Pharmacy (Illinois), after carefully considering the many subjects confronting us as merchants and as druggists, the board adopted a resolution adding to its standing committees a Committee on County Organization, whose duty it is to organize in each county that has none, (except Cook, which can be worked by wards) a County Retail Drug Association. As chairman of that committee I began the work with twenty counties south of B. & O. R. R. as an experiment. While the results have not yet been just what I expected, I am not discouraged.

It is needless for me to enumerate the many advantages of county organization, both financially and socially, as every druggist has studied the question, no doubt, more than the writer; however, by organization we have strength. All to gain and nothing to lose.

The Board of Pharmacy attempt this organization for the general good of pharmacy. As a board they would hope to get in closer touch with the druggists throughout the State, learn their wants, exchange ideas, help them in every way possible, such as correcting the cutrate evil, violations of pharmacy law, country store permit evils, and many important questions could be more pleasantly settled if we knew and understood each other better.

By organization you can arrange schedule prices on every line carried in your store; you can grow from a credit to a cash system of business; you can learn that your competitor is about as good a fellow as yourself and will do to trust; you can become a direct member of the N. A. R. D. and be entitled to a voice in that association, thereby helping in the greatest of all efforts of the retail druggists. Any violation of our law can be better adjusted through a local organization. The country store permit may need regulating and the board not know it; but your organization could acquaint them with all circumstances and your recommendations would be appreciated; the State is too large for our board to be acquainted with locality troubles or violations without the help of an organization. Our present pharmacy law, though not perfect, is a blessing; without it, how many grocery stores in your county would be selling patent medicines, how many people would be peddling all kinds of patent medicines from house to house; how many doctors would start drug stores? You would see a wonderful change; many of us would have to retire. Would you like to see this law repealed? There is a movement on foot in Chicago by a few patent medicine concerns that your board refused to grant permits to their agents in towns with drug stores, and a few individuals whom we have had to prosecute for repeated violations, to have the law repealed.

As the Legislature meets next January, it stands us in hand to fortify against our enemies and, if we find ourselves strong enough to amend our present law so none but registered pharmacists can sell even patent medicines. We can get sufficient support only by thorough organization, and if this cannot be accomplished the movement to which we are devoting our best energies will certainly fail. This committee is determined to do everything possible to accomplish this purpose, because we are convinced a failure upon our part means the overthrow of our law.

Being desirous of extending this work throughout the entire State as quickly as possible and not knowing personally a desirable man to undertake the work in each county, I want to enlist volunteers. If the reader can't do this work, will he please write me recommending a good busy druggist in his county? I want a busy man because the busy men of to-day are doing the work. A drone is a back number and always out of a job. It will take a busy man to correct the many evils and burdens of the retail druggists of this State.

As charity begins at home, let us concentrate our efforts for home work. Our only hope is in organization. No matter if your county only has three druggists; your organization will be a spoke in the wheel of success. Interest the A. P.'s and apprentices; make them honorary members, thereby getting the social benefits of a greater number, and as they are to become registered pharmacists sooner or later, you have begun to educate them concerning the value of organization. Can we hope for your support?

Join the army and let us fight them to a finish. You are as much interested as any other druggist. Do your part. Keep these two thoughts ever before you: "The few must work for the many," and "The busy man does the work."

Please write a few words of encouragement and give me the name of the right man in your county to do this work. If for no other purpose than that we may save and amend our present law. Without the earnest, combined support of the druggists throughout the State we may see our present law repealed by next legislature.

Now is the time to prepare for the battle.

Very respectfully,

W. C. SIMPSON,

Chairman Committee County Organization.

Vienna, Ill., July 1.

Robert M. Green & Sons.

Mention was made in our last week's issue of the fire which nearly wrecked the soda apparatus plant of Robert M. Green & Sons at Vine and Broad streets, Philadelphia, on June 26. At that time the loss was stated to be $60,000, but it will reach $100,000, and Mr. F. D. Green says may exceed $150,000. The two upper floors were entirely destroyed and the stock and fixtures on the floors below badly damaged by smoke and water. They were fully insured and expect to immediately begin the erection of a modern plant on the old site, installing in it improved machinery and appliances, thus increasing their facilities and putting them in a position to still further serve their friends. They particularly wish to thank their many friends for expression of sympathy and kind offers of assistance and to state that they will be ready to fill orders for new designs, new stock, etc., for Fall trade.

Welch's Grape Juice.

Last year the Welch Grape Juice Co. doubled the capacity of their cellars and pressed grape juice enough to do nearly double the amount of business in 1900 that was done in 1899. With five months of 1900 gone the company finds over half their stock sold. Preparations are now going forward for the building of a three-story brick addition, which will be completed this Fall and will give the Welch Grape Juice Co. double the working room which they now have. Welch's Grape Juice is being advertised to a greater extent than ever before, and druggists everywhere report an increasing sale. There is a big difference in Grape Juice; it is rather a new article on the market and people are just beginning to appreciate this difference. Customers who know will take only "Welch's," the Grape Juice pressed on the spot where the grapes are grown.

For Sale.

Among the Want advertisements in this issue is offered for sale a drug, book and stationery store in a thriving city in Maine. The store was established thirty-five years ago; it has always enjoyed the choicest patronage and carries a line of goods which gives it trade enjoyed by no other store in that section. A letter addressed to Box F, Skowhegan, Me., will bring full particulars.

Ammonol.

The following, sent to us by the Ammonol Chemical Co., New York, explains itself:

Ammonol Co.:

Dear Sirs: Received sample of Ammonol some time ago, and must say that it is one of the best remedies in the market.

Yours,

R. W. BARR, M. D.

—The Grand Rapids, Mich., Druggists' Association has been reorganized and is making extensive plans for the reception and entertainment of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association which will hold its annual meeting in that city August 14 and 15. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected: President, G. T. Haan; vice-president, R. N. McWilliams; secretary and treasurer, Walter K. Schmidt; trustees, John E. Peck, John G. Steketee and Henry Reichel.

STATE OF TRADE.

Vacation Dullness Prevails.

New York, July 10.—Extremely warm weather during the greater part of the week under review has stimulated a desire to get away from the city and the dull conditions incident to midsummer have been more pronounced than usual. Consequently the volume of business has been limited to actual current necessities of the consuming trade, and the general market has presented a somewhat tame appearance with the movement almost exclusively of a routine character. Opium has continued to rule easy and the weakness reflected a week ago has resulted in a reduction in values, the concession being chiefly in quotations for large parcels. The concession, however, has not stimulated demand and the market remains dull and uninteresting.

Quinine remains about as noted in last week's report. Manufacturers' quotations are unchanged and only a fair amount of stock has moved into consuming channels. No new features of consequence have been developed and there is a disposition on the part of outside holders to await the expected revival of demand, when it is believed there will be a general improvement in the tone of the market. Among the more important price changes during the interval was a reduction of 50 cents per pound in manufacturers' quotations for salol, due, it is claimed, to the expiration of some of the patents and a general agreement among the makers to continue a uniform schedule of values. Another important change was a reduction of 7c. per pound in prices of foreign salicylic acid. Domestic makers met the decline and a corresponding reduction was made in quotations for salicylate of soda.

Menthol has gradually but steadily moved upward in price under the influence of improved conditions abroad and spot quotations for parcels in first hands are fully 20c. per pound higher. Salicine is easier, foreign manufacturers having cabled their local representatives to reduce quotations 25c. per pound. Star anise seed is firmer in sympathy with other products of the far East. The available stock is light and the existent troubles in China are expected to interfere with obtaining fresh supplies.

Cubeb berries have shown increased strength and the movement has been fairly active, several large parcels having changed hands during the past week. In the department of essential oils anise and cassia have shown further improvement under the influences heretofore noted and the tendency is still upward. Cubeb is higher in sympathy with the berries. Clove is easier in a large way, the spice having reacted from its strong position, owing, it is said, to speculative pressure. Cacao butter is firmer on account of improved conditions abroad, material advances in prices having been established at the July auction sales in London and Amsterdam. Cuttlefish bone continues decidedly strong both here and at primary sources of supply and spot quotations are 1c. per pound higher. Large flake manna is scarce and firmer with the limited spot stock held at an advance of 5c. per pound over previous quotations. Among the roots a continued easy market is reported for senega and serpentaria, both of which are offered freely from producing districts.

Among the heavy chemicals, alkali and caustic soda are both easier under a slow demand, and the same is true of bleaching powder. Epsom and glauber salts are seasonably active and firm. Nitrate of soda is hardening in price owing to the reported combination of producers on the west coast of South America.

Busy Week in Boston.

Boston, July 7.—On account of the great holiday this has proved a busy week for all branches of the trade. With the wholesalers orders have been received in good amount and size and as so much work had to be crowded into one less than the usual number of working days, and with Saturday a half holiday at this time of the year, everybody has appeared to have had his full share of work. Jobbers report good trade among their retail customers. The retailers reaped large harvests on the Fourth of July and the receipts at soda fountains everywhere were of large proportions.

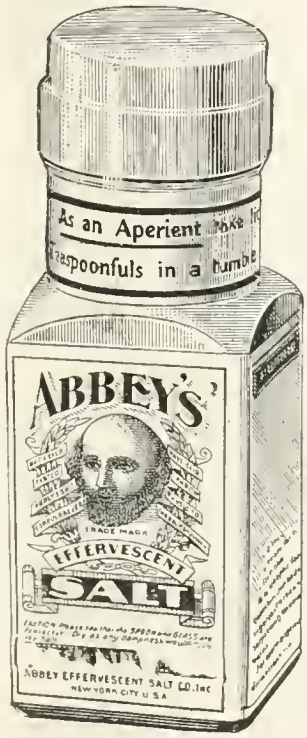
In the general markets the trading has been of so limited a nature that no noticeable changes in prices have been effected. Opium and quinine have shown a little activity, but this has not affected prices. Other drugs show no special feature and the same may be said of the list of chemicals. At steady prices, dyestuffs and tanning materials are beginning to be more sought. Alcohols seem to be moving fairly well. The supply of hops in sight is said to be getting smaller constantly and this, it is thought, may cause some stiffening as to prices.

Everybody Busy in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 7.—In spite of the debilitating and nerve-destroying heat of the last week in this city, business has maintained an even level, if it does not actually point upward. As everyone knows, the prospect of war, in spite of the dire threats of the weak and pessimistic, actually tends to make things boom. As a result, and it is nothing new, some of the staples are very strong from a speculative standpoint. If the city retailer is some-

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT

is as staple in a drug store as quinine. Its rapid rise in popular and professional favor has been phenomenal, and is due solely to its merit and the methods used to market it.



Progressive druggists everywhere should take advantage of our increased advertising campaign for 1900, and push sales.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes retailing at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Trade List on Application.

what dull, and there is reason to doubt such a statement, the very obvious activity of the wholesale concerns proves that his up-the-State brother is thoroughly occupied. If there is to be a general conflagration in the East, quinine will surely advance, at least such is the opinion of some well-posted observers. Everybody is busy and owing to the great activity and growing strength of the several organizations of retailers, there is a buoyancy and hope in that trade unwitnessed for many years.

Remarkably Good in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 7.—Business this week was reported as remarkably good among the wholesalers who had many orders from city druggists and elsewhere to fill. The work of putting up goods and the other store routine was attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the heat, which tried the endurance of the strongest. Jobbers speak encouragingly of the business conditions and declare that the year will show a considerable increase of transactions over last year. Manufacturers express themselves as satisfied with the prevailing state of affairs, the products of Baltimore houses being in strong demand. Retailers, too, are doing quite well. Soda water fountains flow almost incessantly, like rivers, and the regular summer business has received a strong impetus. Botanicals and heavy chemicals reflect the conditions which obtain elsewhere.

Detroit Reports Better Business.

Detroit, July 7.—The spell seems to be broken and wholesalers have been really quite busy for the closing week. Of course the fact that it has been a five day week with them has had something to do with it. Six days' work done in five days would make almost any kind of a business house appear busier. And then the weather has been the regular Fourth of July, sizzling, blistering kind and so the soda water supplies have boomed. Generally the retailers report a better prescription business.

Trade Fair in Chicago.

Chicago, July 7.—Since the sudden advent of very hot weather business has picked up in some lines and languished in others. While the heat has been pitiless, sapping the physical energy of everyone, few are complaining that it is bad for business. Fountain supplies are in immense demand. Trade is fairly brisk in staple goods and sundries. Manufacturers are doing as much as the season demands and are satisfied. The strike is ended, a fact which will help everyone a little. Collections are good and everyone seems to be fairly busy.

Improvement in Retail Trade.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—The past week has witnessed something of an improvement among the retailers. Their business has been more active than for the previous seven days, despite the fact that those in the residence portions of the cities feel the effects of the absence at the lakes of so many of their customers. The weather has been almost intolerably warm all the week and the soda water sales have been very heavy and constant. Every branch of the trade is fairly well maintained. The jobbers report a slighter falling off in orders than is to be expected at this season of the year. Heavy and frequent rains have fallen all over the Northwest during the past four days. These will have the effect in most cases of saving the wheat crop, which, owing to the long and almost unprecedented drouth, had been given up as lost and business men of all classes expected serious results to trade.

Strike Over; Trade is Better.

St. Louis, July 7.—Hot weather and the settlement of the street railway strike, briefly referred to in the St. Louis letter, have materially improved local retail business. Trade with the country is quiet, a late harvest keeping the farmers busy in the fields.

——The Ohio Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay, June 19-23. The following officers were elected: President, B. S. Young, Ada, O.; vice-presidents, O. N. Garrett, Hillsboro, and J. O'Connor, Urbana; permanent secretary, L. C. Hopp, Cleveland; treasurer, J. H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky; Executive Committee, J. H. Baker, Bellevue; A. W. Killer, Columbus, and Albert Woetterstroem, Cincinnati. Report of the State Board of Pharmacy was read by the secretary and topics of general interest were discussed, including a paper on fire insurance by John Weyer, of Cincinnati. On June 20 the members took a boat ride on a steamer to the near-by islands.

——The Northern Ohio Druggists' Association, which held its meeting during the annual session of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association at Put-in-Bay, elected the following officers: President, J. A. Bartlett; vice-presidents, Joseph Albrecht and Wm. F. Kuder; secretary, E. T. Helwig; treasurer, George W. Voss.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 10.—Jobbers report a generally tame market with transactions limited to small parcels to meet the light current wants of the consuming trade, but the undertone continues steady and fluctuations in values are wholly the result of natural causes.

OPIUM.—There is no improvement in demand and a continued quiet feeling prevails, with jobbing quotations nominally unchanged at $3.35@3.50 for 9 per cent. and $3.45@3.60 for 11 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—The current demand continues light and unimportant, but there is no apparent pressure to force business and quotations remain steady at the former range of $4.45@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent. according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Transactions continue limited to small lots, but the demand is fairly active and the volume of business shows liberal proportions. Quotations are steady at the old range of $1.95@2.05 in ounces and $2.20@2.30 in eighths, as to brand.

QUININE.—Jobbers continue to report a tame market, with transactions of a hand to mouth order, but there is no abatement of steadiness on the part of holders and prices are maintained at 31@32c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33@34c. in 50-oz. tins, and 38@39c. in ounce vials, according to brand.

SALOL.—Manufacturers' prices are 50c. per lb. lower and the revised jobbing quotations for pound bottles are $2.70 for 25-lbs. or over, $2.80 for lots of 5 to 25 lbs., and $3 for smaller parcels . In ½-lb. bottles 5c. additional is charged and in ¼-lb. bottles 15c. additional. For ounce packages 23c. for 50 ozs. or over, 24c. for 25 to 50 ozs., and 27c. for less than 25 ozs.

SALICINE.—Manufacturers have reduced their quotations 25c. per lb. and jobbing prices show a decline to $4.50@4.75, as to size of order.

MENTHOL.—The tone of the market is stronger owing to an increase in the import cost and jobbers have marked up quotations to $3.05@3.20 per lb. and 25@30c. per oz., according to quantity.

SALICYLIC ACID.—An easier feeling has developed in sympathy with weaker markets abroad and jobbing prices have declined to 47@57c., as to quantity.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Under the same influence jobbers have reduced quotations to 55@62c.

OIL ANISE.—Conditions abroad continue favorable to holders and the upward tendency noted last week has resulted in a further advance in jobbing quotations to $2@2.20.

OIL CASSIA.—Increased firmness at primary sources of supply and a fair trade demand have caused jobbers to further advance prices to $1.35@1.60, as to test and quantity.

OIL CUBEBS.—Owing to a continued upward movement in prices of berries the tone of the market is stronger and jobbers have advanced quotations to $1.05@1.30.

CUBEB BERRIES.—Stocks are very much depleted at all distributing points, and with the outlook indicating a small yield of new crop holders are firmer in their views and jobbing figures show an advance to 20@25c. for whole and 25@30c. for powdered.

CACAO BUTTER.—Higher prices at the July sales in London and Amsterdam have stimulated a stronger tone to the local market and jobbers have advanced quotations to 46@47c. for cakes in 12-lb. boxes, and 51@56c. for less.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—Reports concerning the new catch continue discouraging and the market is decidedly strong with quotations for prime Trieste advanced to 33@38c.

MANNA.—Large flake is scarce and higher and jobbers have advanced quotations to 70@80c., as to quantity. There is no change in small flake or sorts.

SERPENTARIA ROOT.—The market is easier owing to free offerings of new crop and prices have been reduced to 40@45c. for whole, 42@47c. for ground and 45@50c. for powdered.

SENEGA ROOT.—Jobbers have reduced quotations to 48@58c. for whole and 53@63c. for powdered, and the market is easy under an influence similar to that affecting serpentaria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

The lectures will hereafter be issued in monthly installments, and the entire work of the Course can be completed within twelve months.

NEW CLASSES FORMED EACH MONTH.

The first installment of lectures will be issued in October, and the remainder at intervals of thirty days thereafter.

Recitations and examinations are conducted by correspondence directly with each regularly matriculated student.

Especially valuable as a preparation for examination by a board of pharmacy, to those who cannot attend a college of pharmacy, and to all desiring to review their former study of the subjects embraced in the curriculum.

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FULL COURSE, $10.00.

For fuller particulars see announcement on last advertising page.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus, soon to be ready.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

On another page in this issue are printed the names of the graduates, prize winners and successful junior students in the Era Course in Pharmacy for the term just closed. There will be a number of other graduates whose names will be announced later, the delay being occasioned by the fact that they have not been prompt in getting their recitations and examinations to the Director, and a little additional time is necessary to determine their standing.

The year just closed has been a very satisfactory one to both students and to those having in charge the direction of the work. There have been, as always, two classes of students, the good and the poor, but the line of separation between them has been more distinct than ever before; the good being very good, and the poor coming nowhere near the standard required in the work. There have been very few along the doubtful line. Experience in the work, however, has taught that the course of study could be very materially improved, the labors of the student facilitated and greater benefit conferred. With this end in view, some very important changes in the Era Course in Pharmacy have been made, and these are announced in detail in the new Prospectus, now ready for distribution.

The most important of the changes are two: Combination of the previous junior and senior years into one full course, which can be completed within twelve months, and the formulation of a plan by which students can enter upon the work during any month and complete the course within the prescribed year. The lectures have been very thoroughly gone over, strengthened where needed, condensed where possible, and the whole course dressed into a more compact, practical and serviceable form. Classes will hereafter be formed every month. The lectures will be sent to matriculated students in regular monthly parts, reaching them at thirty day intervals. With each part will be included the questions on the lectures in that part, and the entire service will constitute a thorough, practical training in pharmacy sufficient to start the young man well on his way in his chosen profession.

The object of the Era Course is to provide a pharmaceutical education, to what extent it may, to that very large class, numerically, of young men who, intending to enter pharmacy as a calling, are by force of circumstances and surrounding conditions absolutely debarred from acquiring such an education at the colleges of pharmacy. It is far better that these

young men shall enter the drug business with some, greater or less, systematic training than with none at all. The Era Course has been particularly successful in its purpose in this respect. Those who have followed its work and achieved sufficiently high percentage standing to win graduation from it have found it particularly serviceable and of direct practical nature. It is the aim in the new revised and reconstructed course to achieve even greater success along these lines.

With the alterations made and improvements instituted it is confidently believed that the Era Course will appeal more strongly than ever to those for whose benefit it is intended. The innovation permitting students to join at any time will be found a great convenience, inasmuch as matriculates need suffer no delay. Readers of this journal are specially requested to call to the attention of their clerks, and any others who may be interested, this course of home study in pharmacy. The new Prospectus will be gladly furnished to any one whose name is sent us, and will be found to give all necessary information concerning the manner of conducting the course, the feature of recitations and examinations by correspondence, and a synopsis of the subjects embraced in the curriculum.

Notwithstanding the great improvements and the condensation of the two terms into one full year, the cost has been kept at the previous figure of $10, which is essentially a reduction of one-half of the expense to the student.

PHARMACOPOEIA CONVENTION INCORPORATED.

A certificate of incorporation of the United States Pharmacopoeia Convention was filed July 11 with the Recorder of Deeds at Washington. The period of incorporation is 999 years, and the incorporators, all residents of the District of Columbia, are William S. Thompson, George L. Magruder, John T. Winter, Thomas C. Smith, F. M. Criswell, Murray Gott Motter and William M. Mew.

It is provided that during the first year of its existence the affairs, funds and property of the convention shall be vested in a board of trustees composed of seven members, these being Albert E. Ebert, Chicago, chairman; Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston; William S. Thompson, Washington; Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore; George W. Sloan, Indianapolis; Horatio C. Wood, Philadelphia, and Charles Rice, New York. In the language of the certificate, the purposes of this association are "the encouragement and promotion of the science and art of medicine and pharmacy, by selecting by research and experiment and other proper methods, and by naming such materials as may be properly used as medicines and drugs, with formulas for their preparation; by establishing one uniform standard and guide for the use of those engaged in the practice of medicine and pharmacy in the United States, whereby the identity, strength and purity of all such drugs may be accurately determined, and for other like and similar purposes, and by printing and distributing at suitable intervals such formulas and the results of such and similar selections, names and determinations among the members of the association, pharmacists and physicians generally in the United States and others interested in pharmacy and medicine."

The decennial convention, it will be remembered, met at Washington some time ago. It was composed of representatives of all the colleges of pharmacy, pharmaceutical associations, medical societies and similar organizations, and applied itself to the work of providing for the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Dr. Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia, is the president of the convention.

GET A NEW BOARD.

Two or three members of the California State Board of Pharmacy do not seem to be very great ornaments to the board or to the pharmaceutical profession, if we may believe all that is printed in the newspapers about them. On the contrary, if the charges against them are substantiated, it would seem that their proper place is in the State's prison. Some time ago, as reported in this paper, certain members of the board were charged with giving out in advance the examination questions to be used by the board and receiving good fat fees for their kindness. Now it is announced that another member has been obtaining money by false pretenses and paying his butcher's bill, etc., with bogus checks. There are, however, one or two members of the board whose reputation and character for integrity and ability are above question, and these men should be cleared from all opprobrium brought upon the board by the acts of their unworthy companions. Farther than this, these latter should be ousted from their positions without hesitancy, and the board reconstructed, retaining only its honest and honorable members. It is unfortunate that this scandal has arisen, but it behooves the pharmacists of California to clean out the Augean stables as soon as possible.

THE N. A. R. D.

The annual meeting of this association is near at hand, Detroit being the place and September 12 the date. The meeting promises to be unusually interesting and a very large attendance of delegates from affiliated bodies is anticipated. During the past year very much progress toward the attainment of the aims of the association has been accomplished, and the officers and committees will without doubt have cheering reports to make. The retailers, jobbers and manufacturers have recently got together upon a common basis. In a few instances the plan adopted has already been put into force, and it is expected that it will be in

operation by all branches of the trade by the time the meeting convenes. Nearly the entire jobbing trade has signified its desire and intention to abide by the regulations agreed upon, and, though there may be a little friction, it is expected that before another twelve months has passed, the drug trade will have seen a very great amelioration of the cut-rate abuse and the restoration, in great part, of prices upon proprietary preparations. Every one should go to the Detroit meeting, and hear at first hands the reports of the good work which has been done and of the rosy prospects for the future.

POOR THING!

A woman, head of a patent medicine concern whose nostrum is one which appeals to the credulity of womankind, and is reasonably sure to have disastrous effects if purchased and employed, has brought suit for $25,000 damages against the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy. She was arrested recently on the charge of selling medicines without a license, and practicing medicine without a license, on the first charge being fined $50 and acquitted on the second. She alleges that the board is conspiring to drive her out of the State and ruin her business, and she wants monetary consolation. It is to be hoped that she will lose her suit, for the best thing that can happen would be for all charlatans of like ilk to be driven out of every State and the business of every one of them ruined. The world does not need that stripe of individuals nor that character of so-called medicinal preparations which they exploit.

THE ILLINOIS PURE FOOD LAW.

The Illinois Pure Food Law went into force July 1, after which time all articles intended for consumption must be labeled with strict truthfulness as to their real nature. The penalty for fraudulent labeling or branding is not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars fine, or imprisonment in the county jail for from thirty to ninety days, or both, for each offense. Eighteen months' notice has been given, so that merchants have had ample time to get rid of previous stocks, and ignorance of the law will not be taken into consideration.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXIII.

A very complete Index to Volume XXIII. of the Era, January to June, 1900, has been prepared, and will be sent to any subscriber desiring it for his file.

Please drop us a postal card if you wish a copy of this Index.

Brown Shoe Polish.

Soft soap	4 drams.
Linseed oil	6 drams.
Liquid annatto	2 ounces.
Beeswax	6 drams.
Turpentine	2 ounces.
Water	2 ounces.

Dissolve the soap in the water and liquid annatto, melt the wax in the oil and turpentine, then gradually stir in the soap solution. Stir till cold.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

STRONGLY ADVOCATES THE DIPLOMA REQUIREMENT.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: The question, "Should college graduat on be a pre-requisite to board examination?" should be carefully considered by all pharmacists. My views are with those on the affirmative side, not simply because I am a graduate, but that such an act would be beneficial both to the pharmacist himself and the community.

The old cry, "give the poor man a chance," should cut but a very small figure in considering this question. The pharmaceutical profess'on should not favor him any more than the medical or legal profession. If he is ambitious and desires a thorough knowledge of pharmacy and chemistry, the obstacles can be overcome and the goal reached with more satisfactory results than if he had received his pharmacy education behind the drug store counters.

It is true that some graduates pass the State board examinations with no better an average than one who has had only a few years' of experience, but do you take into consideration where these graduates received their diplomas? In nine cases out of ten you will find that they are only cramming concerns, whose only mission is to make the student pass the board and are deserving of the severest condemnation, as their methods are wrong and constitute a menace not only to pharmaceutical education but to pharmacy itself.

What the pharmaceut cal profession wants and what will, I hope, soon be a requirement, is a better, broader and more thorough education. High school graduation should be a pre-requisite to entrance upon the college course and to State board examinations.

To pass the State board is thought by the apprentice to be an end. This, however, is a sad mistake, as it is only the beginning of his career and his success will depend upon the knowledge he has acquired. If he be a graduate from a reputable college, his knowledge will make him a competent, trustworthy member of the learned profession and will give him confidence in himself and pride and joy in his work, whereas if he was not a graduate his assortment of odds and ends of pharmaceutical lore, stray facts and not facts, all jumbled together, will be forgotten for the most part as soon as it was acquired and should be looked upon as a dangerous thing.

To be sure experience is often lauded as the best teacher, but her worth depends upon her lessons and upon the receptivity of her pupil. She is apt to teach lessons that were better never learned as to teach those of practical value. Unless they are guided by correct theory, her books had better remain closed. Experience is the forger of habit and unwise experience hangs to one like a ball and chain to a criminal, preventing the restoral of a shattered ideal or the creation of a new one. Is it not better, therefore, to be thoroughly drilled in correct theory and a habit of observation that will enable one to avoid misleading experience and to move continuously along the way of actual service and real success? Common sense says yes, even if prejudice curls the lip. The pharmacist well trained in theory is often able to surmount difficulties or explain them away in cases where he has not had previous experience. Hence, while it may be true that the compensation of pharmacy does not give adequate return for a high training, I believe that a thorough college training in the theory of pharmacy and college laboratory practice in its manipulations may prove of more service to the beginner than the narrow, abortive training received in many stores.

GEO. M. HEATH, Ph. C., B. S.

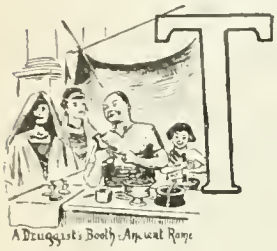
Springport, Mich.

(Specially Prepared for the Era).

THE EARLY DAYS OF PHARMACY.

The Mahometan Period---The Orient the Cradle of the Art.

I.—DAWN IN THE EAST.—BAGDAD.



THE origin of almost every branch of knowledge is more or less shrouded in the mists of past ages, and this is especially true with regard to the exact date of the separation of professions. This separation is brought about by a process of gradual evolution, and just as priests were probably the first to practice medicine, so we must look among the doctors of olden times to find the originators of pharmacy as a separate study. Among

The Ancient Greeks and Romans

shops and booths where drugs were sold evidently existed. But are we to consider the venders of dried herbs, the peripatetic charlatans such as wander nowadays from fair to fair, the pounders of drugs, the herbarii, agyrtæ, sellularii, pharmacotritæ, sagæ, denounced by Pliny and other authors, as the lineal ancestors of the honest and hardworking modern pharmacist, highly educated and legally licensed to pursue an honorable (if not always lucrative) calling? Surely not. We will therefore simply note the names of Hippocrates (B. C. 430), and Galen, and pass on to those Oriental lands which may be looked upon as the true cradle of pharmacy in its modern sense.

The Nestorians,

a sect of Syrian Christians, banished from the Byzantine Empire on account of certain dogmas considered heretical, took refuge on the eastern limits of the Empire of Khouzistan and founded at Dzchonisabour a great medical school where the learned doctors of Western Asia met their colleagues from India on neutral ground. In this establishment, which flourished about A. D. 765, pharmacy was taught, presumably for the first time, as a separate branch of the healing art. The text books appear to have been Syrian translations of Hippocrates and Galen. Gheber's remarkable work on Alchemy, in which nitric acid, corrosive sublimate, the distillation of water, etc., are described, was written in Mesopotamia during the eighth century. About the same epoch an author of Nestorian origin, John Serapion, wrote various works on the art of preparing medicaments, which were compiled at a later date by another Nestorian, Mesue of Damascus. The Krabadin, written by Sabour Ehnsabel, who was the head professor at Dzchonisabour about A. D. 850, is considered by some to be the first real Pharmacopœia.

While the systematic study of pharmacy was thus being organized,

The Mahometans

had swept over the Eastern World. From the Persian Gulf, along the coast of North Africa, across the Mediterranean to the foot of the Pyrenees, these turbaned

A MEDIEVAL PHARMACIST'S LABORATORY.

hosts had carried the banner of the Prophet during the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries. But once their sway firmly established, the Arabs practised with success many of the arts of peace.

The sciences of medicine, alchemy, botany and pharmacy were cultivated by the highest in the land. Mahomet himself is said to have studied pharmacy and medicine; it is, of course, highly probable that this remarkable man gave sound and simple rules of life (diet, hygiene and elementary medicine) to the thousands who sought his counsel on spiritual and worldly matters. The great Caliph of Bagdad, Haroun Al Raschid, confided the education of his sons to his medical adviser, Mesue, who, as we have seen, was also a pharmacist.

Bagdad

in these days was a flourishing city of a million souls. It contained a great university, 870 doctors and 6,000 students. Here hospitals were first established, as well as public pharmacies, where eminent men trained young practitioners in the art of preparing medicaments.

When Caliph Haroun Al Raschid sent his ambassadors to Charlemagne in A. D. 807, they brought "balms, spikenard, unguents, drugs and medicaments in great quantities" as a present to the Emperor of

Western Europe.

It is among the Arabs about this period that we obtain the first glimpse of pharmaceutical legislation. Laws forbidding percentages on prescriptions and providing for official inspection of pharmacies and fixed maximum prices for drugs, etc., appear to have existed even in these early days. Military pharmacy would also seem to have been organized, for we read that Afschin (a general or chief of army) inspected the military pharmacies to assure himself that all necessary drugs were on hand.

This golden age of Oriental Pharmacy continued for several centuries and produced some celebrated

Arab Writers on Pharmacy.

Rhazes, a Persian, who died in A. D. 923, is called "the Arab Galen." He wrote a book in which the distillation of brandy and arrack, and the brewing of beer

of various kinds are described. He is said to have discovered, by accident, sulphuric acid. Of Mesue we have already spoken.

Avicenna, the "Scheik al Reis" or "Prince of Physicians," (978-1036) was also a native of Persia. He spent his youth in Balkh and Bokhara and studied in Bagdad. He was a man of remarkable attainments in many respects. The second and fifth volumes of his "Canon" are devoted to a description of simple and compound medicaments. This work found its way from Bagdad to Cordova and from Cordova to Montpellier, and the rest of Europe. The Oriental figure on the arms of the British Pharmaceutical Society is supposed to represent this great writer. He was one of the first to attack the theory—the great defect of Arab pharmacy—that the activity of a drug is duplicated by its being mixed with a number of others.

Abul Hassan Hebotallah Ebno' Talmid, who appears to have combined the elevated, and doubtless profitable, functions of high priest and doctor to the Caliph of Bagdad in the twelfth century wrote a sort of Pharmacopœia which was long a standard work among Arab apothecaries. Nicolas, Myrepsus of Alexandria, Abenzoar, Averroes and Abulcasis must likewise be named, but to these we shall have occasion to refer later on.

We may conclude by remarking that as late as the Thirteenth Century we find Bagdad University taking a new lease of life. Caliph Monstanser reformed, about this time, the Medical College and established new pharmacies and public lessons.

II.—THE SCHOOL OF SALERNO.

WHILE science thus flourished in the countries of the East, Europe was mostly sunk in the ignorance of the Dark Ages, the Empire of Charlemagne (A. D. 768) being a brief and brilliant exception.

What little learning survived took refuge in a few convents. In one or two towns, however, study was still pursued, among these was Salerno, in the kindgom of Naples, Italy, which made a specialty of the healing art.

In the Eleventh Century the arrival of some Arab savants infused fresh life into this seat of learning, and the Emperor Frederick II. gave it the title and charter of a university.

Pharmacy Laws 750 Years Ago.

Here, as at Bagdad, the pharmacists formed a separate class from doctors. The high reputation of the medical and pharmaceutical professions was kept up by stringent regulations based on Arab legislation. The law promulgated in 1233 by Frederick II. divided pharmacists into two classes. The Stationarii sold simple medicines and non-magistral preparations; they also dealt, like all apothecaries in those early days, in spices, candy and many articles now considered as groceries; sugar, for instance. The confectionarii compounded prescriptions. A fixed tariff of prices to prevent overcharges and periodical inspection of drug stores also existed.

All pharmacies were placed under the authority of the Medical College.

An Official Pharmacopœia.

The apothecary took an oath to prepare all medicaments according to the official Pharmacopœia, the "Antidotarium Nicolai," written by Nicolaus Praepositus at Salerno about A. D. 1150, and long the official standard throughout Europe. The M. D., on the other hand, was bound by oath to denounce to the authorities every druggist who sold, spoilt or adulterated merchandise. Fraud was punished by the confiscation of property; while if those who acted as jurymen were found guilty of aiding and abetting illegal practices, they could even be put to death.

Although the foundation of a University at Naples marked the downfall of Salerno as a principal seat of Italian learning, yet the high character of the pharmaceutical profession, which was based on the laws above briefly capitulated, long characterized Italy. We must, however, leave the history of Italian pharmacy to cast a glance at Spain, which country influenced, even more than Italy, the evolution of European pharmacy.

III.—THE MOORS IN SPAIN.

WHEN the Arabians had swept westwards along the northern coast of Africa, the Mahometan armies invaded Spain. About A. D. 720 they had conquered the whole peninsula to the foot of the Pyrenees, they even invaded France (Languedoc) in 732, but were repulsed by Charles Martel.

Abderame I., surnamed the Just, formed Spain into an independent Caliphate and established his capital at Cordova during the Eighth Century, founding schools for medicine, astronomy, mathematics and other sciences.

Cordova.

The new capital flourished. In the time of Abderame III. Cordova contained 200,000 houses and 900 public baths. The Caliph's annual revenue in hard cash alone is supposed to have amounted to 45,000 dinars (say $26,000,000) exclusive of taxes paid in kind. A brisk trade was carried on with Mediterranean and other ports, sugar, cochineal, ambergris, antimony, sulphur, saffron, ginger, coral, etc., being among the merchandise.

The tourist who visits the ancient city may still see the superb mosque built in A. D. 770, with its columns of marble, porphyry and jasper (spoils from Constantinople, Alexandria, Nimes, Narbonne and Tarragona) and other relics of Cordova's glorious past.

Cordova University.

The city was the home of science as well as the centre of trade. The University library contained 600,000 volumes. The schools of Medicine, Alchemy, Astronomy, etc., were famed, not only throughout the Mahometan world, but also in all Christian lands.

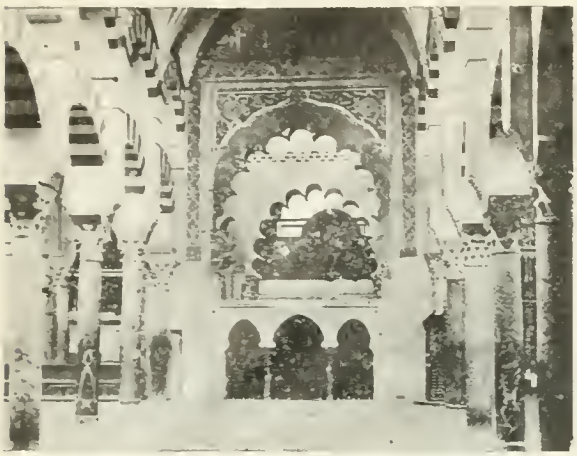
Gerbert of Aurillac, Abelard of Bath, Daniel Mosley, Gerardo Campagno—French, English, Italian—all studied at Cordova. Gerbert became tutor in the royal families of France and Germany and subsequently Pope of Rome under the title of Sylvester II.

The Brotherhood of Science.

It is surely a curious and noteworthy spectacle to find in these barbarous and intolerant ages, warring religions and races, thus reconciled in the pursuit of science. From

GENERAL AFSCHIN'S INSPECTION.

the English bishop's throne and the Papal chair itself, scientific truth was spread that had been learnt at the feet of the Mahommedan doctors of Spain. About the year 950 the Emperor of Constantinople sent the Caliph



THE MOSQUE AT CORDOVA.

Abderame III. a Greek edition of Dioscorides, one of the principal medical works in olden days, illustrated with drawings of plants.

Greek was an unknown language at Cordova University, and the Caliph had to ask the Emperor for a learned clerk to translate the work. The Monk Nicholas, who was selected to go to Spain, was evidently a skilled pharmacist as well as a Greek scholar, for he appears to have first introduced to Cordova the preparation of "Thieraca" or Venice treacle, the famous electuary of which we read so much in ancient pharmaceutical works.

The Christain monk, the Arab savant, even the despised Jew, here worked hand in hand. No one can help citing the case of King Sancho of Leon, a neighboring Christian monarch, often at war with Abderame. Afflicted with dropsy, he came to Cordova to be treated and was safely sent home cured.

After the death of Abderame III. the Caliphate of Cordova became a prey of internal dissensions and civil war. It was finally reconquered by the Christians, who throughout all these centuries of Arab and Moorish domination had seldom sheathed the sword in Spain.

Yet Cordova, though no longer the glory of Mahometan Spain, produced several

Famous Arab Writers.

Albucasis (Alzavario or Alzagaro) was born in the Province of Cordova and died in that city in 1122. His work El Tasref (the "Practise") was translated into Latin under the title of "Methodus Medendi."

Abenzoar, surnamed El Sabio ("the Wise") was also a native of the Province of Cordova. He died at Seville about 1162 at the age (it is said) of 135 years. His treatise on medicine is called the Teissir. He particularly studied syrups and electuaries, the preparation of medicaments and the virtues of simples. Averrhoes was Cadi (magistrate) of Seville and afterwards Grand Cadi of Cordova; he died in 1206. His work, entitled Koulliyat Fitthobb, or "Generalities of Medicine," (usually styled the Colliget) gives the history of Thieraca and of medicinal plants. He translated and commented Aristotle. He may be considered as having dealt the death blow to the practice of poly-pharmacy among the Arabs; like Avicenna, he held that the active principle of a medicament should be mingled with as few ingredients as possible.

Ebn Beithar, of Malaga, died in 1248. He left an excellent work on simple medicaments, containing many personal observations and may be considered as the leading botanist of the Moorish age.

Other Schools.

Besides Cordova, there were important schools at Seville, Murcia, Tarragona and Toledo. At Seville the tourist may still see the Giralda, built in 1196 by the Moors for an astronomical observatory, the first established in Europe; and it is interesting to note that one of the Spanish Faculties of Pharmacy is still located in this fair city. It is held by some that Gheber, the alchemist, was a Sevill'an, although this legend (like the tale of Avicenna's journey into Spain) need not perhaps be taken too seriously.

Ebn Vaphedi, a Valencian who studied at Toledo, wrote "Manudocti ad Artem Medicinæ" which treats of the collection of roots, seeds and flowers, the preparation of syrups, pills, electuaries, plasters, oils, etc., while Aymer Ben Abdala, who lived in Toledo during the Eleventh Century, wrote on mineral waters.

Arab Pharmacy.

With regard to the drugs used by the Arabs, their great work was the substitution of relatively mild medicaments for the more drastic remedies of the ancient world. Thus we find senna, tamarinds, a sort of manna, and rhubarb (though then rare) take the place of hellebore, euphorbia and thapsia. They introduced musk, cassia, nutmegs, mace and cloves; these latter, like pepper and sugar, are now considered groceries. Yet the use of sugar as a base for syrups, etc., was a great progress in the art of pharmacy. It appears to have been first used in medicine by Rhazes and Avicenna, to whom we have already alluded. Honey was, of course, familiar to the ancients. In Abulcasis' works we find mention of saffron, fennel, fumitory, fenugreek, quicksilver, vitriol, liquorice, jujubes, and also some of the animal remedies which continued to be quoted in pharmaceutical books for so many centuries afterwards, cockroaches, snails, hedgehogs, etc.

Modern Survivals.

The Arab school of pharmacy originated many words still in every-day use. Alcohol, alkali, alembic, are all of Arab derivation, camphor is from "kafour," the juleps and syrups (of Arab origin as we have seen) are still known by the same names as in Cordovan days, the original words being "djoulab" (Persian for rose water) and "schirab."

The practice of using conventional signs to represent drugs also dates from the Arab schools.

CONCLUSION.

The True Originators of Modern Pharmacy.

We have dwelt at some length on this period of the history of pharmacy, as it appears to us that this wonderful Moorish civilization has never been properly recognized by any writers on the subject, with the exception of Spanish authors. There is little doubt that the laws which governed the practice of pharmacy at Salerno and Naples were simply copied from regulations which already existed at Cordova and we would submit that this famous Caliphate was the first place in Europe where pharmacy existed as we know it to-day, i. e., as a recognized profession exercised by trained and qualified men under proper legal restrictions.

MR. DOOLEY ON ALCOHOL AS A FOOD.—"No," said Mr. Dooley. "Whisky wudden't be so much iv a luxury if 'twas more iv a necessity. I don't believe 'tis a food, though whin me frind Schwarzmeister makes a cocktail all it needs is a few noodles to look like a biled dinner. No, whisky ain't food. I think betther iv it than that. I wudden't insult it be placin' in on th' same low plane as a lobster salad. Father Kelley puts it r-right, an' years go by without him lookin' on it even at Hallowe'en. 'Whisky,' says he, 'is called th' divle because,' says he, ''tis wan iv th' fallen angels,' he says. 'It has its place,' he says, 'but its place is not in a man's head,' says he. 'It ought to be th' reward iv action, not th' cause iv it,' he says. 'It's f'r th' end iv th' day, not th' beginnin,' he says. 'Hot whisky is good f'r a cold heart, an' no whisky's good f'r a hot head,' he says. 'Th' minyit a man relies on it f'r a cruthch he loses th' use iv his legs. 'Tis a bad thing to stand on, a good thing to sleep on, a good thing to talk on, a bad thing to think on. If it's in th' head in th' mornin' it ought not to be in th' mouth at night. If it laughs in ye, dhrink; if it weeps, swear off. It makes some men talk like good women an' some women talk like bad men. It is a livin' f'r orators an' th' death iv bookkeepers. It doesn't sustain life, but, when taken hot with wather, a lump iv sugar, a piece iv lemon peel, an' just th' dustin' iv a nutmeg grater, it makes life sustainable."

"D'ye think ye'ersilf it sustains life?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"It has sustained mine f'r manny years," said Mr. Dooley.

THE NEXT STEP.*

By JOSEPH FEIL, Ph. G.

The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association has a noble record in regard to the high and progressive stand it has taken on pharmaceutical education. But while the standard demanded of schools, namely, a course of at least one thousand hours' duration, is excellent, it is practically of secondary value unless there goes with this well-meant recommendation a condition which will enable the educational institutions to carry out the requirements.

The pharmacy schools of the State practically demand a grammar school certificate as an entrance requirement. Now the questions arise as to the exact meaning of this condition and whether it is in itself a sufficient preparation for a course of the required time length.

A thorough and efficient grammar school course should enable a pupil to write fair elementary English, have some knowledge of United States history and descriptive geography, and enough of practical arithmetic to include square root and simple mensuration.

An experience of nearly fourteen years as teacher in a high school, which last year numbered fifty-seven teachers and twenty-one hundred and thirty scholars, has given me an unusual opportunity to observe the ability of grammar school pupils to build on their knowledge and to note the amount they are able to hold. Without going into details or quoting from the large amount of statistics I have, it may be said that of those who enter the high schools, approximately only one-half, or 50 per cent., are really able to master the higher studies and only about one-third, or 33 per cent., actually complete the course.

But only two-thirds of those who finish the grammar school course enter the high school, and this class usually contains the poorer pupils, intellectually, and is the one from which most of the drug store boys are recruited.

I believe it is a perfectly safe estimate that not more than one-third of this class of boys could possibly do any successful work in high school studies.

Now as to the ability of these pupils to study physics, chemistry, botany and pharmacy, without the two years' preparation which precedes these branches (pharmacy excepted) in every good high school, and furthermore, the ability to study the higher work in these sciences, which requires five or six years' preparation in colleges; this is hardly worth stopping to inquire into or arguing; it certainly can not be done thoroughly, and it need hardly be added that superficial work is injurious and dangerous.

In the very nature of the present conditions of pharmacy it is a practical impossibility to obtain apprentices who have the necessary educational qualifications to intelligently master pharmacy and its allied sciences, but the future is still before us, and we must positively, absolutely, elevate pharmacy, or in the ordinary struggle where only the fittest survive, we shall fail.

Now it is my purpose to indicate how this can be practically accomplished. My proposition is that this association demand that after a period, say of two years, no student shall be admitted to any school of pharmacy in this State unless he has had at least one year of thorough high school instruction and, after a period of, say anywhere from five to ten years from now, at least two years of such instruction. This foundation, with a thorough and well-balanced one thousand hours' course, is ample for the next ten years.

About one-fourth of the pharmaceutical schools in this country now demand one year high school instruction as an entrance requirement, so this association in adopting the above recommendation, would only be just in the front rank of progress. Incidentally it may be mentioned that many medical schools require at present not only a four years' course, but likewise a collegiate degree to enter.

Now as to the exact meaning of a one-year course in a high school, or its equivalent. This should include algebra, Latin and natural science, preferably a half-year each of physiology and physical geography, or, as zoology is not taught in pharmacy schools, this science could additionally be advantageously studied for one term, that is, about twelve weeks.

As to the amount of each branch: For those who must study by themselves with some help, Wentworth's First Steps in Algebra or any so-called Grammar School Algebra, Complete, is sufficient. It is, however, far better to take the regular first year's high school work in algebra, which includes everything through quadratics with one unknown quantity.

As to Latin, for store or home study, Robinson's Latin Grammar of Pharmacy and Medicine and Elements of Latin for Students of Medicine and Pharmacy, by Crothers and Bice, are good and thorough books as far as they go, but for the ambitious student two excellent high school books are worthy of mention, namely, Collar and Daniell's First Latin Book and Tuells and Fowler's First Book in Latin, to be followed, of course, by easier portions of Cæsar, Cicero and other Latin authors.

As to natural science, the entire work of Colton's Descriptive and Experimental Physiology is recommended, although Walker's, Hutchinson's and other high school physiologies are likewise good. Davis' Physical Geography and Packard's Elementary Zoology are excellent books, though "there are others" also good.

The above outline would mean two years of study outside of school, and with such a preparation the pharmacy schools of this State could conscientiously give a thousand hours' course with good results.

*Read at the last annual meeting of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, and contributed to the Era for publication.

SOD OIL, WOOL GREASE AND DEGRAS.

By ERASTUS HOPKINS.

When the tariff act of 1897, known as the Dingley bill, was made a law to govern the classification of imported articles, there appeared a paragraph in the act which, with an intent of definite designation, opened a question which became so involved that its final settlement was made only after litigation.

The paragraph is No. 279, which reads " . . . ; wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease, one-half of one cent per pound."

The introduction of the term degras caused all the trouble, because the authorities framing the bill did not make the fact clear that the term degras is applied to oils and greases used by tanners without any special distinction.

For the question involved, research work was done in this laboratory on wool grease and sod oil, the results upon the latter being published in this Journal in 1899, page 291.

As a result of the trial of the cases involved, sod oil was decided to be entitled to free entry as an oil used expressly for currying leather not specially provided for in the act, paragraph 568, and not similar to wool grease. Since that time I have been so often approached by people regarding the facts pertaining to the substances involved in the case that I thought the subject might be of wider interest than to the limited circle of my professional acquaintances.

Sod oil and wool grease have entirely different constitutions as well as characteristics, and hence should be easily distinguished apart.

I wish especially to call attention to the terms "wool grease," "degras" and "sod oil."

Wool grease is extracted from the wool of sheep. Sod oil is expressed or extracted from leather which has been curried by oils, particularly fish oils.

Sod oil has no relation to wool grease in its derivation, but is related to it in its use; that is, for the currying of leather. Sod oil contains a resinous substance (not a resin) known as degras-former, which is characteristic of sod oil. No other oil or grease (and this includes wool grease, which is, scientifically speaking, an animal wax and not a grease at all) contains this degras-former, which is therefore characteristic of sod oil.

Originally, sod oil was called degras. Later the term was made by the American oil trade, and to a less extent by the English, to embrace wool grease. The term degras has therefore come to embrace two substances, dissimilar in constitution, source and chemical constants.

Wool grease being called degras by the trade, caused the mention of degras in paragraph 279 of the act of 1897—a commercial term by which wool grease is known, as it is also known under the name of brown grease. The point I wish to make is that the degras there mentioned means wool grease, but it does not embrace sod oil, which in no way resembles it except in use. From this it can be seen that the term degras, which originally had a limited meaning, has come to be applied indiscriminately to the two substances used for currying and stuffing leather, and was mentioned in paragraph 279 to make that paragraph stronger in covering wool grease.

Paragraph 279 mentions two substances, tallow and wool grease. Degras is not mentioned in that paragraph, excepting as a wool grease degras. Brown grease is mentioned also in this same connection.

Paragraph 568 mentions "all other greases and oils used for stuffing leather." Here also is included a degras, but this degras is not that specially mentioned in paragraph 279, which is a wool grease, but is the original degras, or sod oil made from oil expressed from leather, and therefore having no connection with a wool grease which comes from wool. Sod oil is the English name for the substance known to the French as degras or moëllon, and the term degras is the original name for this oil extracted from oiled chamois leather, and has been borrowed by the English to be misapplied to wool grease.

The term sod oil is unknown in the French currying trade excepting as an English translation of their own word degras or moëllon, and the process of making degras might be said to have originated in France in the manufacture of chamois leather.—(Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.)

GOOD. ISN'T IT?

The following is an advertisement of a Kentucky drug firm, which occupies the space of three columns in the local paper. In many respects it is hard to beat:—

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Pioneer Drug Store of ——— has lost its old name of ———, which it bore for 40 years. That name which to your grandparents and their children as well as to many of you meant integrity, honesty of purpose in its most unselfih form, in early life the name also was synonymous of activity and enterprise as well. But declining years, enfeebled health compelled our old patriots to retire from the active persuit of their chosen profession, which induced others to embark into the drug business as competitors in ———, but failure after failure has been their fate. Why? Because they did not have proper respect for their old and esteemed brother druggist, presuming on their old age to ridicule and defame the methods of their old brethren. The innate gratitude of the good people of ——— rebelled against such lack of common courtesy toward those who had administered to the sick wants of their probable dead. Father, mother or friend, constantly striving to relieve their pains and sorrows through life and using every effort then known to the medical world to remove all possible pains from the death bed. Thanks to an allwise Providence, thanks to that universal law which places humanity above the animal and fills his being with a conscience, which predominates over his depravity and gives to him that intultive love of justice characterizes onr people over the broad land of America. The old Pioneer Drug Store grew stronger and yet while handicapped with the infirmities of those years which begin to rest so heavily on its proprietors. Until to-day it blooms out into a new century a monument to the memory of our old patriots. Under a new management it is true, but one which will ever endeavor to perpetuate the integrity and fidelity of its predecessors, addin gto their merits, that enlightenment which has come to the chemist, to the pharmacists, the botanist of to-day through the famous researches and explorations of scientific men every where so grand and promising to the race. The Old Pioneer Drug Store as a bases for future superiority and general active proficiency has at once become the best stocked drug store in ———. It is financially able to sell at lowest prices.

It is the only drug store in ——— under the management of not only, a Registered Pharmacist, but also a graduate in pharmacy, also a analytical chemist and graduate in Medical Botany. We are therefore specially prepared to test our chemicals as to their identity and purity, identify our roots, herbs, etc., beyound any possibility of mistake, analyze all our chemical and pharmacentical compound by which we can determine their reliability and properties therapeutically. We do not have to depend upon the wholesale house or their whole army of employees, competent and others not, to pick out our various goods for shipment to us.

The system introduced into our Prescription Department has reduced a probability or error practically to an impossibility. Our Prescription Department has a larger variety of chemicals, extracts, hydro corbons, volatile oils, alkaloids and compounds than any other drug store in our community as verified by the liberal patronage bestowed on us by our prominent physicians. We will donate $100.00 to the ——— Library if this is not true. We wish the people of this community to participate in the pleasure of our formal opening Marsh 31, 1900. We will have for everybody a present, a souvenir from ——— Ideal Drug Store, the greater the number the greater will be our happiness and satisfaction. We wish to add interest to the birthday of all our friends and patrons, that mile stone in life which shows the notches made by old Father Time, and will have on our counter a book in which you can register the date of the month in which you were born, (not the year) certificates will be given with each purchase which at the end of your year will show the total amount of your purchase. Promptly on your birthday we will send you a present costing 10 per cent. of your money spent in our store. We hope that this offer will be freely accepted as we wish this little innovation to be so general that everybody can draw from it some little ray of pleasure. We can assume you that your happiness will be ours. When we come to think of it what greater real sources of joy have we than the peace and bliss of seeing others so.

When inviting you to our store we anticipate to give you courteous treatment, solicited information such as chemists, pharmacists and botanists cang give will be given. When you want a physician go to those who have proven efficiency by successful practice and almost miraculous surgical operation, but when you want a chemist or pharmacist we are whom you seek.

A special fine line of Havana Cigars and Choice Tobaccos, Perfumes from the flowers of India, Ceylon and Japan, Toilet and Medicinal Soaps, rich in their purity and excellence, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Bath, Shaving, Throat and Infant Brushes of superior designs and bearing the ear marks of the highest workmanship, the most beautiful assortment of French and Italian Mirrors ever seen in ———. Ear, Nose, Eye, Throat, Urethral and Rectal, Glass and Rubber Syringes of various designs, Combination Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes are our speciality, a judicious use of which will add largely to your health, no home complete without one. Toilet and Medicinal Atomizers our stock full and complete. Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Rums, Gins, &c. will be kept by us chemically pure, positively will only be sold when a written order is presented by a reputable physician for his patient. Keep cool until our beautiful Onyx Soda Fountain arrives with its silver draught tubes for soda water, gingerale, mineral waters, root beer, and above all the natural fruit syrups so delightfully refreshing when drawn from our porcelain chambers contained in the inner recesses of our Arctic Fountain, constantly surrounded by zero ice. Lead and tin poisoning as frequently occurs from drinking soda waters drawn from cheaply constructed two and three hundred dollar fountains cannot possibly occur in ours, as no lead or tin is used in its construction. When completed we want everybody to have a treat at our expense.

———'s Pharmacy thanks the public for the kindly patronage, the confidence and fidelity, the friendly interest bestowed upon its predecessors. We wish to add new laurels to the name of your old friends, ———. Not only have we got the prestige of the Old Pioneer Drug Store to maintain, but it becomes our duty to be ever the leading drug store of ——— in the future.

The man who can only imitate lacks experience and perfect knowledge of his business. Watch us.

Respectfully,

NUMBER OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The actual number of registered physicians in the United States, according to the most recent count, shows an average for the whole of about one to 647 inhabitants, but the proportion in the States varies greatly. California appears to be the State which is the most liberally supplied, the proportion there being one physician to 420 inhabitants, while in Iowa nearly the same conditions prevail. On the other hand, in North and South Dakota and New Mexico, the proportion was respectively one to 1,285, 1,296 and 1,391 inhabitants.

ARROW POISON OF THE WAKAMBA.—From this arrow poison, employed by the Wakamba tribe of German East Africa, Brieger (D. Med. Woch.) has isolated an extremely toxic glucoside, resembling ouabain in its action on the heart. The formula of the substance is found to be $C_{29}H_{46}O_{13}$. In the anhydrous state, it crystallizes in needles melting at 182°—184° C. It also forms larger plates, containing water of crystallization; these melt at 93°—94° C. It is insoluble in ether, acetic ether, chloroform and benzene; slightly soluble in cold alcohol or water, more so on warming; the solution is lævogyrate. The pure substance does not reduce Fehling's solution, but on hydrolyzing with mineral acids, a yellow, amorphous, non-poisonous body separates, the aqueous filtrate from which has marked reducing powers, gives an amorphous glucosazone, and ferments with yeast. The original substance dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid with a reddish-brown color and a green fluorescence.

(Special London Correspondence).

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS.

London, June 29, 1900.

The Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.—The annual meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on June 22 at Edinburgh. There were twenty-nine candidates for seventeen seats on the Executive, which, subject to the veto of the Council in London, controls the Society's affairs north of the Tweed. All members of the Society resident in Scotland are entitled to vote, and out of 583, 282 availed themselves of the privilege. Mr. Peter Boa, chairman of the Executive, headed the list of votes, and all the old members seeking re-election were successful. There appears to be some little friction between the Scottish members and the London secretary, and a resolution was passed on the subject.

The Companies Bill.—After nearly every one concerned had come to the conclusion that the Companies Bill would not be seen any more this session there has come a sudden revival of interest, as it now seems that the Government is going to make a big effort to pass the measure before Parliament adjourns. On June 26 it passed its second reading in the House of Commons, and was referred to the Grand Committee on Trade. Already two members have put down amendments to expunge the pharmacy clause, and as Mr. Ritchie, the president of the Board of Trade, who has charge of the bill, expressed his opinion when moving the second reading that both this clause and the one dealing with medicine were not proper ones for inclusion in a financial bill, it seems probable that they will be dropped in spite of the Lord Chancellor's affection for them.

The Constitution of Morphine.—At the meeting of the Chemical Society on June 21, Dr. S. B. Schryver and Mr. F. H. Lees, of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, communicated an important paper on the constitution of morphine. The substance of the communication was as follows: Morphine is now known to be a derivative of N. methyl morpholine. It contains also a phenanthrene complex and two hydroxyl groups, one of alcoholic and the other of phenolic character. The researches recorded in this paper were undertaken with the object of determining the influence of the various groups on the physiological action of the alkaloid and to obtain some further information as to the way the various complexes are combined together in the molecule. The authors of this paper have replaced the hydroxyl group of morphine by the elements chlorine, bromine and hydrogen, and have obtained a new series of products which are entirely devoid of narcotic action. Chloromorphine, $C_{17}H_{18}O_2NCl$, obtained by the action of phosphorus trichloride on morphine, is a crystalline product, melting at 190° with decomposition, and gives beautifully crystalline salts. Bromomorphine, $C_{17}H_{18}O_2NBr$ is obtained in a similar manner. Desoxymorphine hydrochloride, $2(C_{17}H_{19}O_2N.HCl)3H_2O$ is obtained by the reduction of chloromorphine by tin and hydrochloric acid. On treatment of chloromorphine and bromomorphine with water, these bases decompose, giving rise to the haloid acid salts of new bases. In the case of bromomorphine the action may be represented by the equation:

$$C_{17}H_{18}O_2NBr+H_2O = C_{17}H_{19}O_3N.HBr.$$

The product thus obtained is isomeric, but not identical with morphine. It is a crystalline base, soluble in hot water and melts at 274°—276°. Its salts are very soluble in water and are more strongly lævorotatory than those of morphine. The chemical relation of this base to morphine has not yet been determined, but it is entirely devoid of narcotic action and it is probable that the morpholine ring has been entirely split up, as it has been shown by Knorr and Leubuscher that various simple synthetic morpholine derivatives have nearly the same physiological action as morphine.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.—Next year's meeting will be held in Dublin and the chemists of Dundee have arranged to invite the Conference to visit the latter city in 1902. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt by country members that the London local committee has made no arrangements for the Lord Mayor to welcome the members when the Conference meets next month.

David S. Davies, a London pharmacist, committed suicide with prussic acid in Hyde Park, on June 20.

The well-known firm of G. B. Kent & Son, brush makers, of London and other places, is to be formed into a limited liability company with a capital of £160,000.

PRODUCTION OF ARSENIC FROM PHOSPHORUS.

Note by SAMUEL P. SADTLER, Ph. D.

The announcement by Prof. F. Fittica, of Marburg, the well-known editor of the Jahresbericht, that he had succeeded in changing both the clear and the amorphous varieties of phosphorus into arsenic by following certain lines of treatment comes with something of a surprise to chemists.

Already near the beginning of this century the observation was made that, under the influence of ammonia, phosphorus, whether on exposure to light or when in the molten condition, passed into a so-called black modification, and in 1892 Flückiger showed that this was arsenic and nothing else. However, it was assumed that the arsenic had existed in the phosphorus as an impurity, and had merely separated out under this treatment.

The author soon found, on repeating the earlier experiments, that atmospheric oxidation was an essential part of the process yielding the result noted, and he then began the treatment of the phosphorus with ammonia in the presence of stronger oxidizing agents like hydrogen dioxide, and with nitric acid alone and in conjunction with barium dioxide. Amorphous phosphorus was found to give better results than the clear variety.

The method finally chosen by which he succeeded in obtaining the maximum yield (8-10 per cent.) was the following: Two grams of amorphous phosphorus, free from arsenic, were heated on the sand bath with 12.9 grams of finely powdered ammonium nitrate after being carefully mixed in a rather wide tube connected with a condenser, and the temperature gradually raised to 180° C. When the reaction begins care must be taken to moderate the heat, which, however, rises to about 200°. After allowing to cool, the contents of the tube, a fused grayish mass, are dissolved out, and, after filtering, hydrogen sulphide added. The yellow precipitate is dissolved in ammonium carbonate and the arsenic sulphide precipitated from the solution on addition of hydrochloric acid. Its identity is established by its conversion into arsenous acid and by Marsh's test.

The author gives a provisional formula for arsenic, PN_2O, according to which it is a nitrogen monoxide compound of phosphorus. Further communications are promised.

Prof. Clemens Winkler, of Freiburg, Saxony, publishes in the Berichte der Deutschen Gesellschaft for June 11, which is just at hand, a review of Fittica's experiments, and shows quite conclusively that the arsenic found is simply a constant impurity of the phosphorus, and, in four experiments, using different oxidizing agents, he gets 1.91, 1.925, 1.920 and 1.920 per cent. of arsenic. This uniformity, to his mind, shows the exact extent of the arsenic impurity originally present in the phosphorus used. So we still have to consider arsenic as an element.—(Am. Jour. Pharm.)

SEPTICIDIN.—This is a serum preparation employed in veterinary practice for swine fever or chicken cholera. It is prepared from the blood of highly immunized animals. It remains active for six months, if kept cool, but not if frozen. The serum is injected under the skin of the loose tissue, in swine best behind the ear or behind the knee joint, and under the wing or on the neck of a bird. For swine which are suffering from contagious diseases or from fever, septicidin "A" should be employed; if the animal weighs less than 50 kilograms 10 Cc. is injected; if heavier, 20 Cc. is given. If after three to five days no improvement has occurred a second injection is necessary. To immunize small healthy birds from cholera, 0.5 Cc. is sufficient; for large birds, 1 Cc.; for birds already attacked, 2 to 3 Cc. is injected and repeated in twenty-four hours if necessary. To immunize swine septicidin "B" is employed. (Pharm. Zeit., 45, 27. Pharm. Jour.)

BAMBOO MANNA.

By DAVID HOOPER, F. C. S.

The recent occurrence of a sweet secretion on the stems of bamboos growing in the Central Provinces is a most interesting fact to students of antiquarian medicine. Bamboo manna derives its name from the Sanskrit words, Tvak-kshira, "bark milk;" Vansa-sarkara, "bamboo sugar," and Vansa-karpura, "bamboo camphor." Vansa-lochana is the name by which it is known by Indian physicians at the present day. These terms would signify a manna-like substance exuding from the stem of the tree, but what is known and used as Vansa-lochana all over India is quite a different article.

That bamboo manna is not a sugar, but a white, gritty body, now called Tabashir by Europeans, is gathered from the account of Dioscorides, and from the fact that no kind of sugar prepared from the sugar cane answering to this description was known in India in his time. Dioscorides writes: "It is a kind of concrete honey, found in reeds in India and Arabia Felix, in consistence like salt, and brittle between the teeth like salt." Tabashir, or bamboo manna, was known to the early Arab travelers in the East, and the port of Thana, on the western coast of India, was famous for this product in the twelfth century. Tabashir is employed as a medicine for its cooling, tonic, aphrodisiac, and pectoral properties. In its crude state, when taken from the inside of the bamboo stems, it is mixed with insect remains, and has a blackish appearance; but on gently calcining it becomes quite white, with a pearly luster. It consists of about 80 per cent. of pure silica, with variable proportions of alkalis, water and organic matter. The history and properties of tabashir have been very fully discussed by Sir David Brewster (Philos. Trans., 1819; Edin. Journ. Science, vol. vi'i., p. 286); Sir George Birdwood (Bombay Products, pp. 95-96); Dr. F. A. Flückiger (Zeit. des Allg. Osterr. Apoth. Ver., 1887, No. 14), and by Sir D. Brandis (Indian Forester, March, 1887).

The only modern work which alludes to a sugar in the bamboo is the "System of Botany," by La Maout and Decaisne. The authors remark: "The young shoots of these two trees (Bambusa arundinacea and B. verticellata) contain a sugary pith, which the Indians seek eagerly; when they have acquired more solidity a liquid flows spontaneously from their nodes, and is converted by the action of the sun into drops of true sugar. The internodes of the stem often contain silicious concretions of an opaline nature, named tabashir." Here a distinction is made between the manna forming on the outside of the stem and the tabashir found inside, but no reference is made to any record where the first-named exudation was observed or examined. Dr. Watt, when writing the article on Bambusa for his "Dictionary of Economic Products of India," sums up the general experience with regard to this point, and says: "Nor has the spontaneous excretion of sugar on the outside of the stem ever been recorded by Indian travelers."

The strange appearance of manna on the stems of the bamboo was reported last March by the Divisional Forest Officer, Chanda, Central Provinces, and notices of this phenomenon have been published in the local papers. The bamboo forests of Chanda consist of Dendrocalamus strictus, the male bamboo, a bushy plant of from 20 to 30 feet in height, and affecting the cooler northerly and westerly slopes of Central and Southern India. This is said to be the first time in the history of these forests that a sweet and gummy substance has been known to exude from the trees. The gum has been exuding in some abundance, and it has been found very palatable to the natives in the neighborhood, who have been consuming it as a food. The occurrence of the manna at this season is all the more remarkable, since the greatest famine India has known is this year visiting the country, and the distr'cts where the scarcity is most keenly felt are in the Central Provinces.

An authentic specimen of this bamboo was sent to Dr. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, and was subsequently handed to me for examination. It occurred in short stalactiform rods about an inch long, white or light brown in color, more or less cylindrical in shape, but flattened or grooved on one side, where the tear had adhered to the stem. It was pleasantly sweet, without the peculiar mawk'sh taste of Sicilian manna (Fraxinus rotundifolia). It was soluble in less than its own weight of water, and the solution, when allowed to repose, deposited white, transparent crystals of sugar. The manna contained 2.66 per cent. of moisture, 0.96 per cent. of ash, 0.75 per cent. of a substance reducing Fehling solution, and a small quantity of nitrogenous matter. The remainder consisted of a sugar which became inverted in twenty minutes when boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid (1 per cent.), and from its solubility, melting point and crystalline nature, appeared to be a saccharose, related to, if not identical with, cane sugar. It contained no mannite, the saccharine principle peculiar to true manna.

The bamboos and sugar canes belong to the same natural order of grasses, and perhaps it is not unnatural to expect them to yield a similar sweet substance which can be used as a food; but it is a coincidence that the culms of the bamboo, hitherto regarded as dry and barren, should in a time of great scarcity afford sustenance for a famine-stricken people.—(Nature; Pharm. Jour.)

THE ERGOTINS OF COMMERCE.

Merck, in his "Annual Report" for 1899, pages 65-67, gives a comparison of the various brands of ergotin met with in commerce.

Ergotinum Bonjean.—This is an aqueous, reddish-brown extract purified by the addition of alcohol. One part corresponds to 5 to 6 parts of ergot. The dose is 10 to 30 centigrammes in pills or hypodermically.

Ergotinum Bonjean Depuratum Pro Injectione.—This is a further purified preparation of the former, 1.5 part corresponds to 1 part of ergotin Bonjean. Dose, 50 to 60 centigrammes subcutaneously for uterine or internal hæmorrhage.

Ergotinum Bonjean Siccum cum Dextrino is ergotin Bonjean mixed with an equal weight of dextrin. It is a brown powder, and used similarly to ergotin Bonjean, but in twice the dose.

Ergotin Bonjean Siccum cum Saccharo Lactis contains equal parts ergotin Bonjean and milk sugar. It is a brown hygroscopic powder soluble in water. Use and dose same as above.

Ergotinum Bombelon Fluid (Cornutinæ ergotas).—This is a dark brown fluid which is employed subcutaneously or internally in labor. The dose for internal use is 2 grams, to be repeated in ten minutes. For subcutaneous injection 0.2 to 0.5 Cc. of the preparation is aspirated into a 1 Cc. syringe, which is then filled with water, shaken up, and the freshly prepared mixture injected.

Ergotinum Bombelon Spissum.—This is a solid extract for internal use exclusively, in the form of pills. Ergotin solutions in distilled water soon develop fungoid growths, so that they should either be freshly prepared or have alcohol added. A solution which keeps well is obtained as follows; Ergotin Bombelon spiss., 10; Aq. Laurocerasi, 7.5; Alcohol (90 per cent.), 2.5. Four to 15 drops for a dose according to requirements.

Ergotinum Denzel (Fluidum).—A purified extract of ergot which has the same dosage as that of the German Pharmacopœia. The following formulas are recommended for its administration:

(a) Internal. Ergotin Denzel, 2; Cinnamon water, 180. Two or three tablespoonfuls to be taken daily.

(b) Subcutaneous. Ergotin Denzel, 2.5; Borax, 0.25; distilled water, 7.25. 0.5 to 1 Cc. to be injected.

Ergotinum Kohlmann Fluidum.—This is a dark brown fluid miscible in water, 16 drops (1 gram) of this preparation corresponds to 1 gram ergot, the effect is the same as that of fresh ergot. Single dose for uterine atony 4 to 5 grams. For hæmorrhage the same dose is given in portions in twenty-four hours. For inducing labor, at first 8 to 12 drops hourly may be given, the dose increased gradually as required to 20 or 30 drops.

Ergotinum Purum Dialysatum Spissum Wernich is a dialyzed aqueous extract of ergot which has previously been treated with alcohol and ether and is, therefore, specially suitable for subcutaneous injection. This preparation is very rich in salts and is given in relatively large doses (2 grams and over).

Ergotinum Purum Dialysatum Liquidum Wernich.—About two parts of this preparation corresponds to 1 part of the last mentioned; the dose is proportional.

Ergotinum Purum Dialyatum Wernich Siccum.—The active constituents of 1 gram of ergotin Wernich spissum are contained in 0.7 part of this preparation, so that the dose is 1.4 gram.

Ergotinum Purum Siccum Wiggers is a dried alcoholic extract of ergot, partly deprived of oil, which, according to Kobert, consists chiefly of sphacelinic acid. It forms a brownish-red powder which dissolves in warm alcohol; the solution may be diluted with water without precipitation. Dose from 2 to 5 up to 10 centigrammes for each injection. Maximum dose in twenty-four hours, 50 centigrams.

Ergotinum Yvon.—A dark brown fluid extract which contains cherry laurel water, prepared by extracting fat-free ergot with solution of tartaric acid; 1 Cc. of ergotin Yvon contains the equivalent of 1 gram of ergot. Dose for internal use 10 to 20 drops, subcutaneously 1 Cc. each day, the injection to be repeated every second or third day.

PHARMACY.

COLD AND SEED PROTOPLASM.—The degree of cold to which seeds may be subjected without being killed is stated to be as low as —65° C. The latent life in seeds is spoken of by F. Escombe as being in a state of hypnosis, while to tell protoplasm in this condition he gives the name of hypnoplasm.

PURIFYING THE AIR IN A ROOM.—In order to purify the atmosphere of the room inhabited by a phthisical patient the following may be plentifully and frequently sprayed: Guaiacol, 10 parts; carbolic acid, 6 parts; eucalyptol, 8 parts; menthol, 4 parts; thymol, 2 parts; oil cloves, 2 parts; alcohol (95 per cent.), 170 parts. Mix and dissolve. (Louisville Jour. of Med. and Surg.)

RENDERING ALCOHOL UNDRINKABLE.—Coal tar hydrocarbons have lately been allowed in Germany as denaturing agents. The boiling point of the coal tar naphtha used lies between "80° and 180° C." Spirit so treated becomes milky when mixed with water and has an extremely unpleasant taste. About 5 volumes of the naphtha are mixed with 100 volumes of spirit. (Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.)

INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—The following combination is the subject of a recent English patent: Horse radish (14 pounds) is boiled with water (4 litres) to a stiff paste, which is then mixed with tartar (60 grams) and soda (30 grams) and baked in an oven. The product is finely powdered and mixed with powdered sugar (53 pounds), powdered borax (42 pounds) and Brunswick green (2 pounds).

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF CAPSICUM.—K. Micko (Pharm. Centralh.) finds that the so-called capsacutin of Morbitz isolated by the latter from Capsicum annuum (Paprika), and described as possessing a vanilla-like odor, is identical with his capsaicin, the peculiar odor of the so-called capsacutin being due to decomposition products. Reviewing his own work, the author reasserts that capsaicin, $C_9H_{18}NO_3$, is the acrid principle both of the fruits of Capsicum fastigiatum (cayenne pepper) and of C. Annuum (Paprika), but that the former contains about 20 times as much as the latter; hence its greater pungency.

THE NAILS OF THE HUMAN HAND. P. A. Minakoff has made an exhaustive study of the nails of the hand, some of the results of which he regards as of medico-legal importance. Among other things he asserts that the nails of the right hand in a right-handed person are wider by from one-half to two millimetres than the corresponding nails on the left hand; while in left-handed persons the reverse obtains and in the ambidextrous the nails are of equal size on the two hands. The thickness of the nails diminishes progressively from the thumb to the little finger. (Medical Record.)

LIBRARY PASTE:—

White dextrin	12	ounces
White sugar	3	ounces
Alum	½	ounce
Boiling water	20	ounces
Formaldehyde	10	minims
Oil wintergreen	10	minims

Rub the solids to a powder and add water. Then allow to cool and rub in a mortar to a very smooth consistency, adding formaldehyde and oil of wintergreen last.

LIQUID CARBON DIOXIDE.—Although perhaps the cheapest, the method of producing carbon dioxide by the combustion of coke is unsuitable for gas that is to be used in the aeration of beverages, because of the comparatively high percentage (0.26 per cent.) of carbon monoxide present, corresponding to 26 litres per 20 kilos. cylinder of the liquefied gas. Brewers and aerated water manufacturers consulted by C. Gravillon (Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.) state that carbon dioxide obtained from calcium carbonate by the action of sulphuric acid is more piquant than that from coke, to say nothing of the disagreeable flavor produced in coke gas by the sulphuretted hydrogen present.

A NEW SPIRIT-PROOF SEALING AND BOTTLE-CLOSING WAX, said to withstand the softening effect of alcohol or liquids containing alcohol, and also to produce a sealing wax less susceptible to changes in weather, consists essentially of calcium resinate mixed with a little heavy petroleum oil (solar oil) to render it less brittle and containing, if desired, a small proportion of oleic acid or an oleate insoluble in spirit, in order that it may be melted by the use of steam heat. The calcium resinate is manufactured by incorporating 3 parts of slaked lime with about 23 parts of molten colophony. The compound is patented in England.

SPIRIT LAMPS.—An English patent has been granted on the following: Ordinary spirit is mixed with from 15 to 20 per cent. of hard or soft soap, free from glycerin, heated and stirred until dissolved; on cooling, a buttery mass is obtained, from which the spirit does not sensibly evaporate. The lamp, a simple metal box with lid, has no wick, but is filled with this mass, which melts and becomes ignited by applying a light; after extinguishing the lamp by blowing on it, or by using the lid as an extinguisher, the mass again solidifies and is readily and safely portable. The inventor claims "a spirit lamp in which the fuel is fluid in use," but "in a solid or occluded condition when cold."

PILL EXCIPIENTS.—J. Cohn (Pharm. Zeitung) recommends the following excipients for remedies ordinarily prescribed in pill form:

For carbolic acid use soap and powdered licorice or marshmallow; soap, marshmallow and honey; marshmallow, starch or tragacanth, and glycerin.

Alkaloids should be rubbed down with starch, sugar, milk sugar, or kaolin, and massed with honey, syrup or glucose. Aloes rubbed down with a little water in a warm mortar, or with water and soap, or extract of gentian.

Copalba should be mixed with one-sixteenth of its weight of calcined magnesia and a little water; or with kaolin, tragacanth and a little water. Alkaline bromides and iodides with kaolin and vaselin or lanoline; with marshmallow and honey, starch, tragacanth and honey. Calomel, starch, tragacanth and water; tragacanth and glycerine.

Glucose, honey and similar bodies should not be used as they reduce the mercurous salt.

Camphor, soap and starch with honey or glucose.

Chloral hydrate, starch, tragacanth and honey or glucose.

Creolin forms a good mass with kaolin alone.

Ergotin the same.

Creosote, soap, 1 part; powdered licorice, 5 parts; kaolin, extract of licorice and honey. Eucalyptol, guaiacol, and terpineol may be massed with the same excipients.

Methylene blue may be triturated with vaseline and sufficient kaolin added to mass the mass.

Oleoresins, kaolin; kaolin, tragacanth and honey.

Croton oil, licorice powder, tragacanth and honey or glucose.

Tar, powdered marshmallow and magnesia.

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.

J. WEBB FOSTER.

Tradition makes poets appear languid and credits them with outlines slender to the point of attenuation. But nothing could be wider from the mark than such a characterization applied to J. Webb Foster, of Baltimore, the gifted poet laureate of the Wedgwood Club and one of the most jovial of pharmacists. His compact figure, dark eyes, square shoulders and round face suggest joviality and a plentiful infusion of the milk of human kindness. He is quick at repartee and can keep a company in a high state of good humor, besides being thoroughly up in his profession, a circumstance well attested by the fact that he was for twelve years lecturer on pharmacy at the Baltimore Medical College. He is still a young man, in the prime of life. He graduated nineteen years ago at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and soon afterwards established himself in business at the corner of Hanover and Hill streets. Forming a partnership with John Stauff, a quiet and unassuming but very conscientious and well informed druggist, he opened another store at the corner of Barre street and Fremont avenue, both places being conducted with much success. Mr. Foster is vice-president of the College of Pharmacy, a member of the College Board of Examiners, chairman of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association Executive Committee, first vice-president of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, and prominently identified with the American Pharmaceutical Association. He has marked facility for writing verse, and most of the Wedgewood Club minutes are written in rhyme. The peculiarities of the different members are aptly described, and the poetic effusions of the club's secretary are among the most enjoyable features of the meetings.

Dental Enamel.

Borax in fine powder	4 parts.
Glass in fine powder	5 parts.
Silica in fine powder	8 parts.
Zinc oxide	200 parts.
Saturated solu. of calcium chloride, a sufficiency.	

Mix the powders by sifting, and keep in a closed bottle. When required for use make into a stiff paste with the solution.—Br. & Col. Dr.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Liquid Bluing.—(G. A. M.) See this journal, July 5, 1900, page 9.

Distinguishing Extract of Vanilla from Liquid Preparations of Vanillin, Etc.—(G. F. L.) See papers by Hess and Prescott, this journal, June 8 and September 7, 1899, Pages 772 and 329 respectively.

Lister's Carbolic Paste.—(H. S. R.) Various formulas for this preparation have been published. Here are some of them: (1) Carbolic acid, 5 parts; linseed oil, 20 parts; prepared chalk, q. s. Mix them so as to form a mass of the consistence of a soft ointment. (2) Carbolic acid, 50 parts; linseed oil, 350 parts; precipitated carbonate of calcium, 600 parts. (3) Carbolic acid, 50 parts; olive oil,, 450 parts; wheat starch, 500 parts. The second and third formulas are ascribed to Dieterich.

Deterioration of Dynamite.—(U. S. M.) Mining experts say that dynamite deteriorates in two ways. (1) By the loss of nitro-glycerine, this being a slowly volatile substance. The loss would probably be slight if the dynamite were stored in original cases in a reasonably dry and moderately cool place. (2) By chemical changes in the dynamite from various causes. Dynamite, for instance, which has been stored where it froze and thawed alternately, becomes "tender," and is liable to play odd tricks. Dynamite should not only be kept dry, but should not be exposed to sudden changes of temperature.

Practical Experience Required for Registration in New York State.—(W. G.) We do not know how much credit the State Board of Pharmacy will allow you for the time you have spent in a college of pharmacy. The law requires that the applicant for registration as a pharmacist shall have had four years' experience, but whether this may be made up of both practical experience and the experience gained in college we are unable to state. Why do you not refer your inquiry to the secretary of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse, New York?

Crayons for Marking Leather.—(J. T. F.) Try one of the following:

(1) Black, 3 parts; soap, 6 parts; wax, 8 parts; tallow, 4 parts.

(2) Black, 2 parts; soap, 4 parts; wax, 8 parts; spermaceti, 4 parts.

For your use the proportions of some of the ingredients may have to be slightly altered, which, of course, can only be determined by experiment. To make the crayons, melt the wax, etc., over a gentle fire until dissolved, add the soap in fine shavings, stir until dissolved, then add the black, which may be lampblack, drop-black or black lead. These crayons may be cast in a flat cake and then cut up with a saw or hot knife into square pencils, or they can be cast in a grooved box similar to a druggist's pill machine, pressure being applied while hot.

Rhigolene as a Local Anæsthetic.—(Dr. V. B. M.) Rhigolene, the lightest boiling portion of petroleum, has been recommended as an efficient local anæsthetic when employed in the form of a spray. This liquid boils at 18° C. and must be handled with great care, as it emits an inflammable vapor even at low temperature. That portion of petroleum which boils below 50° C. is usually col-

lected by itself and as such is commonly known as naphtha or gasolene. A certain portion of this having a boiling point of about 60° C. is known as canadol. It is principally normal hexane and has also been recommended as a local anæsthetic in the treatment of sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Chloride of methyl (chloro-methane) is similarly employed. It is a gas of an ethereal odor compressed to liquid in cylinders or siphons, in which containers it reaches the customer. Merck lists this substance at $25 per liter siphon.

Ichthyol and Quinine Sulphate.—("Clerk") sends the following prescription with which he has had considerable difficulty in making it into a desirable mixture.

Ichthyol	½	ounce
Quinine sulphate	30	grains
Resorcine	2	drams
Tincture of nux vomica	4	drams
Tincture of columbo	3	ounces
Solution ammonium acetate	3	ounces

We find upon trial that a clear mixture cannot be made from the prescription as written. The quinine sulphate is insoluble in the solvents of the mixture. It should, if dispensed at all, be sent out as a shake mixture. Ichthyol, or more correctly ammonium ichthyolsulphonate, is soluble in water, partly so in alcohol, ether and petroleum benzene. The prescription is a modification of one that has been going the rounds as an antiphlogistic and alterative. If odor be any index of the value and usefulness of this mixture it must be truly valuable. Ichthyol to be taken internally is usually prescribed in pills or capsules.

Embalming Fluid.—(G. A. M.) We cannot give the formula for the proprietary article. Here are several formulas compiled from various sources, however, one of which may prove satisfactory: (1) Mercuric chloride, 2 ounces; zinc chloride, 4 ounces; creosote, 4 ounces; water, 1 gallon. A fluid said to be largely employed in cavity injection has the following composition: (2) Mercuric chloride, 2 ounces; zinc chloride, 3 ounces; creosote, 4 ounces, alcohol, 5 gallons; pyroligneous acid, 5 gallons. Durand & Worth make use of the following injecting fluid (McCurdy); (3) Arsenous acid, 3 ounces; sodium carbonate, 4 ounces; water, 3 quarts. (4) Arsenous acid, 360 grains; mercuric chloride, 1¼ ounces; alcohol, 9 fluid ounces; solution of carbolic acid, 5 per cent., 120 fluid ounces. From 10 to 12 pints of this solution are injected into the carotid artery, at first slowly and afterwards at intervals of from 15 to 30 minutes. The addition of a little red aniline is said to impart a life-like hue to the corpse. Some other formulas are given in the Era, April 21, 1898, page 585.

Lachesis.—(Homeop.) Lachesis is the name of a homeopathic remedy prepared from the poison of the Trigonocephalus Lachesis L., a poisonous snake inhabiting the hot countries of South America. As described in the American Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, this snake attains a length of upwards of seven feet, and its poisonous fangs are nearly one inch long. The skin is reddish-brown, marked along the back with large rhomboidal spots of a blackish-brown color, each of which encloses two spots of the color of the body. The poison resembles saliva, is less viscous, limpid, inodorous, without any marked taste, in color somewhat greenish; at the extremity of the fang it easily forms into drops and falls without threading; exposed to the air it soon concentrates into a dry, yellow mass which for an indefinite time preserves its poisonous qualities. This poison introduced into a wound or injected into a vein produces the most dreadful symptoms and generally death. The virus of this serpent is said to have been more carefully "proved" than that of any other. The same authority states that "the specimen used by Dr. Hering in his experiments was obtained from the living snake, which was stunned by a blow; the poison was then collected on sugar by pressing the poison-fang upwards against the bag and the first three attenuations prepared by trituration." The word "lachesis," "the alotter," is taken from ancient Greek mythology, where it was employed to designate one of the Fates whose special function was regarded to be that of determining each mortal's fate.

Potassium Iodide in a Prescription.—(D. T.) Criticism is asked upon the following prescription:

Potassium iodide	2	drams
Spirit nitrous ether	1	ounce
Tincture chloride iron	1½	drams
Compound tincture gentian	1½	ounces
Glycerin	½	ounce
Water, enough to make	4	ounces

Teaspoonful three or four times a day before each meal.

Several reactions occur when this prescription is compounded, each depending somewhat upon the order of procedure. The reaction most noticeable, and the first one likely to occur, is that between potassium iodide and tincture of iron, free iodine being liberated as explained in the following equation:

$$Fe_2Cl_6+2KI = 2FeCl_2+2KCl+I_2.$$

A mixture containing such a combination is dangerous and should not be dispensed. Another reaction which always occurs in acid mixtures is that between potassium iodide and spirit nitrous ether. In this case the prescription cannot be dispensed without a reaction taking place, iodine and nitrous oxide being liberated. Other criticisms might be made upon the probable changes likely to take place in the mixture, as that between the tincture of iron and the spirit of nitrous ether and also between the tincture of iron and the compound tincture of gentian, but enough has been said to show that the combination is a very bad one as regards chemical incompatibility.

Tobacco Flavors.—(G. A. M.) This subject was very fully discussed in the Era of February 23, last year, page 252. Why don't you consult your indexes? Here are some additional formulas. They are said to be some of the methods used in French and German tobacco factories and we give them for what they are worth: (1) For 1,000 kilos of tobacco take 4 kilos purified potash, 5 kilos kitchen or table salt, 10 kilos canella water, 5 kilos rosewater, 5 kilos melilotte water and 1.4 grams tonka bean, finely pulverized. Color the whole with 4 grams English red. The tobacco, cut up as usual for smoking purposes, is treated with this liquid.

(2) For the same quantity of tobacco: Four kilos sweet almonds, 2 kilos bitter almonds, 2.8 grams saffron, 10 grams cochineal, 4 kilos salammoniac, 3 kilos purified potash, 5 kilos table salt, 5 kilos white sugar, 8 kilos Malaga wine, 8 kilos canella water, 5 kilos rosewater and 3.5 grams oil of bergamot.

(3) For the same quantity of tobacco: Twelve kilos soda, 4 kilos salt of tartar, 10 kilos canella water, 10 kilos rosewater, 5 kilos melilotte water, 2.8 grams tonka bean, 4 kilos simple syrup, 6 kilos French brandy, 6 kilos red sandalwood. Unite the three waters, brandy and the wine, dissolve in them the soda and tartar and add the syrup. Rub the tonka bean to a fine powder and mix with a portion of the tobacco, treat with the above solution and color and put through a sieve. Let macerate and ferment. After fermentation the tobacco is ready to mix with the body of the lot.

Two simpler formulas from Pharmaceutical Formulas are: (1) Heliotropin, 20 grains; essence of musk, 2 ounces; essence of apricot, 18 ounces. (2) Coumarin, ½ dram; essence of musk, 2 ounces; oil of lavender, ½ ounce; alcohol, to 20 ounces.

Formulas and processes for spotting tobacco leaves were published in this journal, April 13, 1899, page 477, and June 28, 1900, page 701.

TO DISTINGUISH GLUE AND OTHER ADHESIVE AGENTS.—In the Oesterreichische Chemiker Zeitung (Sci. Am. Sup.), H. Borntraeger, of Hanover, gives a simple method to distinguish bone glue from gum arabic or dextrin. The product to be examined is heated with hydrofluoric acid (50 per cent.) If bone glue is present in any reasonable quantity, an intense odor of butyric acid arises at once, which strongly reminds of Limburger cheese. Even inexperienced persons will smell this at once. But if dextrin or gum arabic is present, only an odor of dextrin or fluorhydric acid will be perceptible. The author recommends conducting the reaction with little substance, otherwise the smell will be so strong that it is hard to remove from the room.

Era Course Graduates and Prize Winners for 1900.

Below we give the names of the successful students for the present year of the Era Course, and to each and all we extend hearty congratulations and good wishes.

The several prizes will be sent to the fortunate winners of them within a short time. The diplomas will be mailed to all graduates as soon as the names can be engrossed thereon, probably within ten days or two weeks.

The names of the recipients of the trip prizes will be announced at a later date.

SENIOR PRIZE LIST.

GENERAL PRIZES.

First Prize.—Sister M. Bernard Nunan, Mat. No. 3.
Second Prize.—J. E. Addleman, Mat. No. 26.
Third Prize.—Sister Juliana Fleming, Mat. No. 39.
Fourth Prize.—Vincent Schwackenberg, Mat. No. 64.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Official Preparations.—James F. McGlone, Mat. No. 7.
Materia Medica.—Ralph R. Dykstra, Mat. No. 121.
Organic Chemistry.—Maude M. Price, Mat. No. 72.
Operative Pharmacy.—Otto Landwehr, Mat. No. 77.

MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS WHOSE GRADES ENTITLE THEM TO HONORABLE MENTION.

Mat. No.
4....Sam. J. Apple.
96....Wilson W. Bain.
8....Thomas J. Beirne.
158....W. E. Bechtelheimer.
134....Frederick Berger.
11....Charles E. Bixler.
150....James L. Bonnett.
31....R. Buschick.
152....John W. Cox.
57....Otis Connolly.
115....H. P. Crawford.
27....Jacob B. Davis.
69....Lawrence M. Delavan.
141....George L. Draper.
21....Jacob T. Fawcett.
40....Nemesio Garcia.
45....Artice C. Gentner.
19....Harvey J. Gill.
97....Park Gilmore.
59....Donald J. Grenier.
125....J. R. Holcomb.
147....Guy P. Hall.
55....Herman Ernest Hayn.
91....Delmer Brooks Hickey.
18....John Aug. Hook.

Mat. No.
28....J. R. Jackson.
22....Walter V. Keller.
54....Mrs. Lulu Kingerly.
104....Arthur Kipp.
48....S. T. Knox.
153....Adoniram J. Leavitt.
161....Henry C. Ludwig
49....Herbert J. Lytle.
53....J. L. Wagner.
2....Samuel J. Mathis.
32....Frank C. McDonald.
155....C. E. Miller.
5....Charles Norford.
24....Charles H. Orth.
120....U. J. Overman.
122....A. J. Overton.
47....Valpeau C. Petty.
149....Frank L. Riegel, M. D.
144....Kilby Page Sargent, Jr.
9....Thomas S. Sherman.
14....Henry T. Swift.
61....Archibald Thweatt.
80....Mrs. Maude E. Warnock.
133....C. E. B. Wood.
116....Clarence Corry Young.

SENIORS WHO HAVE PASSED ALL FINAL EXAMINATIONS AND ARE ENTITLED TO DIPLOMAS.

Mat. No.
26....J. E. Addleman.
4....Sam. J. Apple.
96....Wilson W. Bain.
8....Thomas J. Beirne.
134....Frederick Berger.
158....W. E. Bechtelheimer.
11....Charles E. Bixler.
150....James L. Bonnett.
1....James H. Brace.
123....Charles G. Buehler.
31....R. Buschick.
57....Otis Connolly.
152....John W. Cox.
115....H. P. Crawford.
139....Oliver Dandurand.
36....Bart E. Daily.
27....Jacob B. Davis.
69....Lawrence M. Delavan.
141....George L. Draper.
13....Joe Field Dulaney.
107....Riberot Duuton.
121....Ralph R. Dykstra.
43....Edward J. Emrich.
21....Jacob T. Fawcett.
39....Sister Juliana Fleming.
40....Nemesio Garcia.
19....Harvey J. Gill.
97....Park Gilmore.
45....Artice C. Genthner.
59....Donald J. Grenier.
147....Guy P. Hall.
143....Robert A. B. Hatch.
55....Herman E. Hayn.
91....Delmer B. Hickey.

Mat. No.
105....Dr. F. A. Hipolite.
75....Hubert C. Hodge.
125....J. R. Holcomb.
18....John Aug. Hook.
146....Elbert C. Howell.
52....Willard R. Hoover.
29....Theodore R. Ingraham.
28....J. R. Jackson.
145....Sylvanus Jones.
22....Walter V. Keller.
54....Mrs. Lulu Kingerly.
104....Arthur Kipp.
48....S. T. Knox.
77....Otto Landwehr.
153....Adoniram J. Leavitt.
138....Albert T. Le Santnier.
161....Henry C. Ludwig.
49....Herbert J. Lytle.
53....J. L. Magner.
2....Samuel J. Mathis.
113....Sister M. Marcelline.
73....Mark J. Meers.
155....C. E. Miller.
32....Frank C. McDonnell.
7....James F. McGlone.
5....Charles Norford.
3....Sister M. B. Nunan.
24....Charles H. Orth.
50....C. F. Osmers.
120....U. J. Overman.
122....Anem J. Overton.
74....Frank H. Packard.
47....Velpeau C. Petty.
72....Maude M. Price.

Mat. No.
149....Frank L. Riegel, M. D.
144....Kilby P. Sargent, Jr.
64....Vincent Schwackenberg.
9....Thomas S. Sherman.
30....Eugene Starke.
14....Henry T. Swift.
61....Archibald Thweatt.

Mat. No.
108....Clinton D. Turner.
62....A. J. Urbish.
80....Mrs. Maude E. Warnock.
133....C. E. B. Wood.
116....Clarence Young.
135....Rudolph Zant.

JUNIOR PRIZE LIST.

GENERAL PRIZES.

First Prize.—Mrs. Margaret M. Dickerman, Mat. No. 146.
Second Prize.—Charles S. Lewis, Mat. No. 382.
Third Prize.—Henry Osterman, Mat. No. 6.
Fourth Prize.—Sister Anna De Sales, Mat. No. 368.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Inorganic Chemistry.—Laura B. Hemens, Mat. No. 206.
Pharmaceutical Physics.—John M. Stansfield, Mat. No. 167.
Pharmaceutical Microscopy.—Thomas W. Murphy, Mat. No. 73.
Botany.—Miss Jessie L. Ridgway, Mat. No. 188.

JUNIOR STUDENTS WHOSE GRADES ENTITLE THEM TO HONORABLE MENTION.

Mat. No.
51....Embroy E. Adams.
152....F. S. Anderson.
366....O. Ralph Anderson.
313....Charles M. Armstrong.
121....Ruth Ashton.
119....S. J. Bard.
267....Martin M. Bennett.
215....Allerton L. Bonney.
194....Robert E. Lee Brown.
14....Mrs. Teresa Cheatham.
396....Harry Collins.
116....A. C. Deno.
112....Harry H. Doty.
179....William H. Eustice.
359....Andrew H. Fisk.
150....Nemesio Garcia.
328....Arthur Hamilton.
198....Fenton Hayes.
71....Clyde Huston.
471....D. R. F. Hyatt.
190....Josiah Jephson, Jr.
250....Chauncey N. Johnson.
30....Vernon Laing.
330....Mrs. Ellen Leach.
275....Robert E. Lee.

Mat. No.
52....Charles E. Leuthner.
74....Bert Messner.
277....James H. Mills.
420....Miss Winifred M. Miller.
473....B. R. Minshall.
290....Harry F. Morrow.
153....A. R. McCalley.
169....Mrs. W. A. McClanahan.
161....Stephen J. McDermott.
68....Ernest L. Nichols.
37....D. R. Osborn.
459....Albert F. E. Otto.
472....Henry A. Pembleton.
419....Wellesley M. Pole.
131....Frederick B. Sampson.
248....Carson Seawell.
98....Philo Soles.
393....Charles J. Spiess.
91....J. C. Arthur St. James.
174....Carl McD. Thompson.
253....Richmond F. Thweatt.
45....Andrew E. Walleck.
55....Louis G. Wellde.
95....Dolphus Whitten.
185....Martin Wuggazer.

MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR CLASS WHO HAVE PASSED ALL EXAMINATIONS AND ARE ENTITLED TO ADVANCEMENT TO THE SENIOR CLASS.

Mat. No.
51....Embroy E. Adams.
173....Arlon C. Adams.
152....F. S. Anderson.
366....O. Ralph Anderson.
368....Sister Anna De Sales.
313....C. M. Armstrong.
121....Ruth Ashton.
355....Carl Atterbery.
119....S. J. Bard.
133....Herman Becker, Jr.
267....Martin M. Bennett.
215....Allerton L. Bonney.
99....Herman Bremer.
18....James F. Brown.
103....Frederick D. Brown.
157....Sylvester L. Brown, Jr.
194....Robert E. Lee Brown.
39....Frank C. Carbone.
14....Mrs. Teresa Cheatham.
220....John W. Clinger.
396....Harry Collins.
24....Oliver Dandurand.
116....A. C. Deno.
146....Mrs. M. M. Dickerman.
268....Clyde B. Nolan.
112....Harry H. Doty.
179....William H. Eustis.
359....Andrew H. Fisk.
150....Nemesio Garcia.
328....Arthur Hamilton.
464....Charles Hartman.
379....Robert A. B. Hatch.
198....Fenton Hayes.
206....Laura B. Hemens.
160....E. C. Howell.
410....Olen B. Hughes.
71....Clyde Huston.
471....D. R. F. Hyatt.
190....Josiah Jephson, Jr.
250....Chauncey N. Johnson.
113....Jacob Koch.
30....Vernon Laing.
322....John J. Lamm.
330....Mrs. Ellen Leach.
275....Robert E. Lee.

Mat. No.
52....Charles Leuthner.
382....Charles S. Lewis.
74....Bert Messner.
420....Miss Winifred M. Miller.
473....B. R. Minshall.
85....Arthur George Morey.
290....Harry Morrow.
70....William H. Murphy.
73....Thomas W. Murphy.
468....Frank H. Murray.
153....A. R. McCalley.
169....Mrs. W. A. McClanahan.
69....Ross R. McClure.
161....Stephen J. McDermott.
68....Ernest L. Nichols.
38....Sister Rosalie O'Reilly.
37....D. R. Osborn.
6....Henry Osterman.
459....Albert F. E. Otto.
472....Henry A. Pendleton.
419....Wellesley M. Pole.
175....Nathan A. Porter.
435....Harry W. Price.
64....Herbert L. Quickel.
154....Miss Ruth Reid.
188....Miss Jessie L. Ridgway.
27....Forrest R. Robertson.
131....Frederick B. Sampson.
248....Carson Seawell.
308....John B. Simes.
98....Philo Soles.
393....Charles J. Spiess.
167....John M. Stansfield.
107....Eugene Starke.
91....J. C. Arthur St. James.
406....Samuel Thomas.
174....Carl McD. Thompson.
253....Richmond F. Thweatt.
45....Andrew E. Walleck.
55....Louis G. Wellde.
95....Dolphus Whitten.
467....Thomas S. Whitley.
185....Martin Wuggazer.
82....John Warren Yeagy.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

In spite of the many rumors that the foreign envoys, missionaries and guards and their wives and children in Pekin are safe, it is now believed that the worst has happened and that all have been massacred, perhaps with outrageous tortures.

The Chinese troops who are besieging Tien-Tsin are well drilled soldiers with modern guns, and they gained several successes in their fights with the foreign garrison last week. Their artillery fire is very accurate and destructive.

The Chinese are driving the Russians out of Manchuria and are threatening the Germans in Kiau-Chau.

Our State Department has issued a note to the Powers declaring that we will insist on maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

The situation in China has begun to affect German trade. Preparations are being earnestly pushed for sending a strong military expedition from Germany.

Senor Silvela, the Spanish premier, says that no Spanish war vessel will go to China, Spain having no interest to defend in the extreme Orient.

A cablegram from Rev. William H. Macy at Foo Chow, says that the Province of Fuhkien, where there are thirty-five Methodist missionaries, is quiet.

It is thought that nearly 50,000 Japanese troops will be sent to China. The Japanese press asserts that a large measure of responsibility for the troubles rests upon Russia and Germany because of their arbitrary action in China.

The American hospital ship Maine has sailed from Southampton for China.

Brigadier-General Grant will probably be assigned to duty in China.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to this country, delivered to Secretary Hay last week a copy of a cablegram from the Chinese Imperial Government disclaiming responsibility of the Imperial Government for the "Boxer" trouble and asserting that the engagement at Tien-Tsin was the direct result of the bombardment of the Taku forts by the foreigners.

The Russians intercepted a courier in Manchuria last week bearing a secret imperial decree commanding the Chinese troops to aid the Boxers.

Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, has been appointed German Minister to China in succession to the late Baron Kettler. The appointment of this minister shows that the German Emperor accepts the American view that we are not at war with China, but are merely engaged in putting down a rebellion.

The steamer chartered by the American consul at Chee Foo to rescue missionaries, has returned from its third trip up the Chinese rivers bringing fifteen French Catholics and six Americans.

South Africa.

The Boers on Wednesday of last week captured Nitral's Nek, eighteen miles west of Pretoria, together with two British guns, the greater portion of a squadron of the Scots Grays and ninety men of the Lincolnshire Regiment. The British garrison was overpowered by a superior force and reinforcements sent from Pretoria arrived too late. It is feared the casualties were heavy.

United States Consul Adelbert S. Hay, of Pretoria, is about to return to the United States.

General Buller reports that 659 prisoners, released by the Boers, have arrived at Ladysmith.

A dispatch from Cape Town says it is understood that at the close of the war Bloemfontein will be the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, the seat of the South Africa Court of Appeals and eventually the Federal capital of South Africa.

Bethlehem, a town in the Orange River Colony, held by the Boer Commander DeWet, was captured by the British under Clement and Paget on July 8. Positions commanding the town were taken by assault.

The Boers have evacuated all their positions around Senekal in the Orange River Colony.

A Boer bulletin has been issued asserting that the Boers have recaptured Waterval.

The Philippines.

The total strength of the United States Army in the Philippines on June 30 was 63,426 officers and men. Of that number 31,821 are regulars and 31,605 volunteers.

Five Filipinos, sailors of the bark Ethel, have been sentenced to death at Perth, West Australia, for murdering the captain and officers of that vessel. M. Royaz, formerly a lieutenant of Aguinaldo, was one of the mutineers.

During last week's scouting in the Philippines three Americans were killed and two wounded and thirty-five rebels were killed. Fifty rebels were captured and twenty-five rifles and fourteen tons of powder and ammunition taken.

Other Foreign News.

Queen Victoria has approved the selection of the Earl of Hopetoun as Governor General of the Australian Commonwealth.

The demand for wheat flour throughout the Orient is rapidly increasing, the best points of consumption at present being Russian possessions in Northern China and Eastern Siberia.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout Chili, washing away sixteen bridges and flooding several cities.

A Berlin dispatch says that Herr Krupp is building a large mill for the manufacture of American car wheels and axles.

The Viceroy of India reports that the rains have been fairly general over many districts of the Peninsula, but much below the average; little or no rain has fallen in Rajpootana, Guzaret and Central India.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

Chairman Hanna announced last week the new National Executive Committee and the appointment of Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster, as secretary, and Cornelius N. Bliss as treasurer of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Heath will resign his present position in a few days.

The official notification of the nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt for President and Vice-President was made last week by the committees of the Republican National Convention.

The formal notification of Bryan and Stevenson is to be made at Chicago on August 8.

The Populists have nominated William A. Poynter for Governor of Nebraska.

President and Mrs. McKinley will visit Senator Hanna at his cottage in Elberon, N. J., next week.

The Maine Democrats have nominated S. L. Lord, of Saco, for Governor and endorsed the Kansas City platform.

Indications point to an interesting struggle for supremacy in Democratic State politics between Hill and Croker.

Other Domestic News.

The State Department has been advised of the appointment of Kogoro Takihara as Japanese Minister at Washington.

Dr. Fernando E. Guachalla has been appointed Minister of Bolivia to the United States.

A mob at Cresswell, Ala., lynched John Jennings, a negro, last week for the murder of L. Martin, a railroad man.

The Baptist Young People's Union, at its tenth international assembly in Cincinnati, last week, elected John J. Chapman, of Illinois, president.

The Newark Dime Savings Institution closed its doors last week.

Senator Gear, of Iowa, died on Saturday of last week.

The exports of domestic products during the last fiscal year amounted to $765,351,798, an increase over the previous year of $45,542,722.

The receipts from all sources at the Havana Custom House for the month ending June 30, 1900, show a total net increase over the preceding year of $100,288.

United States Post Office Inspector James W. Erwin, of San Francisco, has received orders to proceed to the Pallippines and assist in the organization of the postal system in the islands.

A reciprocity convention between the United States and Germany has been effected.

A fire in Prescott, Arizona, last Sunday destroyed $1,000,000 worth of buildings and property in the heart of the town.

—V. W. Bigney, of Bigney & Co., druggists at Sunman, Ind., is the subject of a sketchy "write-up" in a recent issue of a local paper published in his county. Beside being one of the county's successful business men and a druggist, he is the president of the Ripley County (Ind.) Pharmaceutical Association, a real estate agent, notary public, solicitor of the local building association, vice-president of the Milan Bank, etc. His faith in the future of Sunman is made manifest by the erection of a brick store building 36 x 60, and a new modernly constructed residence. Mrs. Bigney is the junior partner in the company.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A recent editorial in the American Druggist touching on the now well-known letter of one George H. Harper, which has been branded as a forgery, was read by Secretary Swann before the members of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting Monday evening last. It so aroused them that they adopted a resolution that a committee of two be named by Second Vice-President Schweinfurth (who presided in place of President Smith, who was unavoidably absent) to confer with like committees from the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, New York Alumni Association and German Apothecaries' Society, and go in a body to the office of the American Druggist to request the management to desist from attacking the associations mentioned in the columns of its journal. Mr. Goldman, who introduced the resolution, said he was tired of the abuse the paper had heaped on the Manhattan Association and that he took exception to the editorial read which characterized the action of the association at its last meeting in censuring the management of the paper for publishing the Harper letter as "silly in men." Mr. Goldman stated it was not the first assertion of like character the journal had made and he believed a stop should be put to the practice. If nothing could be gained by the visit of the committees, then by more stringent means. Mr. Faber stated that repeated efforts had been made to locate the signer of the letter, George H. Harper, but had not been successful and George Kleinau exhibited a letter sent by special delivery that had failed to reach him.

Owing to the "heated condition of the atmosphere" it was decided to dispense with the reading of the secretary's minutes when the meeting began, but Treasurer Hitchcock was allowed to present his report, which showed a balance of $354.79 from the last meeting with receipts of $95 and disbursements of $11.25, swelling the amount on hand to $438.54.

William H. Porr read a letter from the Knickerbocker Telephone Company received in answer to one he sent asking the management of they could give any better tariff rates to the druggists of the city than were proposed at a conference of a committee of the druggists and the Knickerbocker Company sometime ago. The letter stated the company was not in a position to grant any further concessions. Mr. Porr said he had heard from Mr. Walker, of the New York Telephone Company, who had said his company was prepared to give the druggists a better percentage but he could not tell how much. William H. Ebbitt called attention to the fact that all the telephone companies hereabout had consolidated.

Secretary Swann read a communication from the Retail Druggists' Association stating that the members had voted to contribute its share of the expense incurred in making a test case of the shorter hour law. The letter was placed on file.

The Committee on Membership reported favorably on twenty-eight applications and they were unanimously elected; sixteen propositions for membership were referred to the committee. Treasurer Hitchcock brought up the siphon question, which he said he believed was of more importance than the telephone question. He desired that the Committee on Grievances call on the makers of a certain siphon with a view to securing a cheaper price for their product, as at present the druggist was not realizing enough profit on the sales to cover the cost of handling and yet he was compelled to keep this brand of siphon because of a constant demand the manufacturers made for it. The matter was referred to the committee named, after Mr. Faber had made a few remarks substantiating those of Mr. Hitchcock.

Secretary Swann made a motion that the time for meeting be changed from 8 to 9 o'clock sharp, as this was considered an hour when nearly all members of the association could be present, and the motion was adopted, after which adjournment was taken.

COUNTY COMMITTEES FOR LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Charles J. Brownly, F. W. Cotton, C. M. Hays Deemer, all of Atlantic City.

BERGEN COUNTY.—Eugene McFadden, Hackensack; L. Rockefeller, Englewood; Albert Neiderer, Carlstadt.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—George F. Deacon, Bordentown; H. B. Weaver, Burlington; H. P. Thorn, Medford.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—George M. Beringer, Joachin R. Moon and Lewis H. Wilson, all of Camden.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Westley R. Wales, Cape May City, (only member in that county.)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—O. K. Whipple, Bridgeton; Frank N. Weber, Milville; E. M. Wallington, Vineland.

ESSEX COUNTY.—C. Wuensch, Newark; J. B. Thompson, Arlington; S. L. Beegle, Orange Valley.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—F. C. Thoman, Glasboro; H. C. Malsbury and W. E. Speakman, both of Woodbury.

HUDSON COUNTY.—F. O. Coles, and E. T. N. Stein, both of Jersey City; J. N. Petterson, Bayonne.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—W. N. Baker, Clinton; I. Voorhees, White House; C. S. Allen, Bloomsburg.

MERCER COUNTY.—W. L. Briner, Princeton; D. W. Baker and E. E. Riggs, both of Trenton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—S. S. Rust, New Brunswick; F. A. Seaman, Perth Amboy; C. W. Jacques, South Amboy.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Jos. H. Rosell, Freehold; Chas. A. Minton, Red Bank; Jos. T. Antonides, Manasquan.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Robert Kilgore, Dover; J. E. Stiles, Morristown; W. H. Larison, Madison.

OCEAN COUNTY.—C. R. Priest, Bay Head; C. B. Mathis, Tome River; W. J. Harrison, Lakewood.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—W. C. Berger, Passaic; O. V. Carnett and E. B. Oats, both of Patterson.

SALEM COUNTY.—W. H. Dunn, Salem; C. M. Andrews, Woodstown; Frank Leurssen, Salem.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—J. U. Case, Somerville; J. C. Thatcher, East Millstone; George Burns, Bernardsville.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—C. H. Linn, Hamburg; J. V. Rosenkrans and C. Roe, Jr., both of Newton.

UNION COUNTY.—George H. Horning, Elizabeth; R. J. Shaw, Plainfield; George F. Brown, Rahway.

WARREN COUNTY.—H. W. Faust, Belvidere; C. V. S. Rea, Hackettstown; F. N. Jenkins, Washington.

DEATH OF A DRUGGIST'S WIFE.

Mrs. Julia J. Cherey, wife of Louis I. Cherey, a druggist at 104 Canal street, met with a tragic death Friday evening, July 13. Friday was Mr. and Mrs. Sherey's third wedding day anniversary and to commemorate their happy marriage they took a carriage ride to the Bronx, starting early in the morning. Returning home in the evening, the horse shied on Spring street and ran away. The animal took a course over Broome street, zigzagging so that the carriage swayed from side to side like a tree in a gale of wind. Mrs. Cherey became frightened and leaped from the swiftly moving vehicle, but unfortunately her dress fastened to something in the carriage and when she fell her head struck the roadway with much force. In this way she was dragged nearly two blocks before the terrified horse could be brought to a stop. An ambulance took the injured woman to St. Vincent's Hospital where she immediately expired. She had sustained a fractured skull and internal injuries.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE SUICIDED.

Henry A. Schaeffer, aged 24 years, a druggist, was found dead in his bed at No. 21 East 103d street, Tuesday morning, July 10, by Mrs. Katherine Gunther, from whom he rented a furnished room. Beside the body was found a bottle that had contained cocaine. The police reported the case as one of suicide to the Coroner, who on investigation confirmed the opinion. Schaeffer sold his store at No. 1987 Third avenue, about six months ago, to M. Schumann, after which he married. His wife deserted him because of financial troubles, and it is asserted was living with her family on Twelfth street. In letters Schaeffer wrote to friends recently, he mentioned his troubles and seemed much depressed by his wife's desertion.

DRUGGIST-BOWLERS' OUTING.

Coney Island received a visit on Saturday, July 7, from a party of men whom it has never had the honor of entertaining en masse before, and its whole area of shooting galleries, side shows, bowling alleys, etc., seemed to make an extra effort to treat them well. They were sixteen members of the Retail Druggists' Bowling Association, and the occasion was the second annual outing of the organization. Those who composed the party follow: George E. Schweinfurth, William Weis, Otto Boeddiker, J. M. Pringle, Jr., L. W. DeZeller, G. H. Hitchcock, C. H. White, S. V. B. Swann, A. J. Heinemann, S. F. Haddad, Fred. Wichelns, M. Mahler, T. W. Linton, B. Dauscha, F. W. Pond and R. R. Smith. The start was made from the old Iron Steamboat Company pier at 10 o'clock and lunch was enjoyed at Feltman's Casino on the Island, at noon. In the afternoon the Ph. G.'s started in to see the sights. They shot the chutes, threw base balls at the wooden babies, ate hot frankfurters, fed the numerous "wild men" and concluded with bowling. For some reason the crack bowler of the club rolled very poorly, the honors of the day being taken by Otto Boeddiker, R. R. Smith and F. N. Pond, the latter scoring 117 points, higher than that made by any of the players. An excellent dinner was served at the Pabst Loop, a special room being provided. The party reached home about 1 o'clock, after one of the best days in the history of the association. The arrangements for the affair, which were perfect, were made by George E. Schweinfurth, George Hitchcock, R. H. Timmerman, C. H. White and Matthew Mahler.

THE YOUNGEST REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

This is the claim made by O. C. Kleine, Jr., president of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, and it would seem from the proof he has to show in substantiation of his claim that it is a hard one to beat. Mr. Kleine has a son, Edward Kleine, who has but recently attained the age of 17 years, and he has passed the much dreaded Board of Pharmacy, and on his first trial, July 2, 1900. But as young Kleine was "raised in the business," his father says he rather expected he would go through. The youthful Ph. G. was graduated from the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, May 2 of this year. He thought while the memory of his "book learnin'" was still fresh in his mind he would wrestle with the greater problem, which he did. Father Kleine is quite proud of his prodigy, so much so that he has placed him in his drug store, No. 110 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn, that he may get an idea how to manage things. The senior Kleine believes in dealing conscientiously with the people. He is a stickler on honesty, and will not permit the slightest deviation from his set rules. Young Kleine, by passing the board this year, saves four years' time, as he could not try the examination under the new law until he reached the age of 21 years.

LAW SUIT OVER A PRESCRIPTION.

Mrs. Minnie B. Clark, No. 424 West Forty-third street, has instituted a suit to recover $10,000 damages against Herman F. Cassebeer, a well-known druggist of Forty-second street and Ninth avenue. Mrs. Clark claims she was injured to that amount by taking a poisonous prescription which she contends Mr. Cassebeer gave her in place of one—a sedative—her husband took to the drug store to be refilled. Mrs. Clark alleges that her husband, Wm. G. Clark, took a bottle to Mr. Cassebeer's store on March 11 last to be refilled and that he returned with the poisonous prescription which she took and was made violently ill, the services of a physician with a stomach pump being necessary to restore her to health. Mr. Cassebeer has a system in his store of giving checks to persons who have prescriptions filled. When the prescription is ready the number on the check is called out and that person takes the prescription. Mr. Clark's number was called out, but instead of taking the bottle he brought in he took another bottle that was labeled in two places "poison" and "for external use only." This was the prescription that caused Mrs. Clark's illness. It has been said that the complainant has offered settlement, but Mr. Cassebeer is not willing to entertain any such proposition and will try the case on its merits.

JAMES A. HETHERINGTON, NEW YORK.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST DRUGGIST REMOVED.

The attachment against Walter B. Tongue, a druggist at Ninety-second street and Lexington avenue, secured by Lehn & Fink about a week ago and placed in the hands of a deputy sheriff for service, has been removed, Mr. Tongue offering sufficient security to cover the amount called for. The writ was obtained to insure the payment of a bill for goods obtained from the firm.

NOTES.

—Drug men are said to be the easiest going people in the world, but when aroused they are the equal of a hostile newspaper in hounding the person who commits the offence; so it has been with the push-cart man, whose favorite haunt until last week had been Fulton street from Broadway to Pearl street. Members of the firms of McKesson & Robbins and the C. N. Crittenton Company grew tired of going to the corner, a half block away, when they wished to cross the street, but could not for the blockade of push carts, so they began agitation for a movement that resulted in the passing of a bill by the Municipal Assembly and signed by the Mayor, making Fulton street, within the limit mentioned, forbidden territory. The letter of the law was not observed in the prescribed manner, so McKesson & Robbins complained to the police, with the result that policemen were busy during last week driving the peddlers from the thoroughfare, and it is now entirely free from them.

—Members of the trade have recently received circular letters from Billings, Clapp & Co., manufacturing chemists of Boston, Mass., containing an approximate estimate of the firm's assets and liabilities, which are given as follows: Assets—Real estate, plants at Tiverton, R. I., $70,000; real estate at Gloucester, $5,000; machinery and tools, $1,000; merchandise, $58,318.68; merchandise accounts receivable, $48,628.79; notes receivable, $2,000; securities pledged as collateral for note of $5,000, $5,700; mortgage on real estate at Newton, Mass., $5,500; cash, $100.92; total, $196,247.79. Liabilities—Indebtedness to salesmen and operatives, $1,745.01; bills and notes, unsecured, $113,317.03; note payable, $5,000; merchandise account, $11,121.90; leaving a balance of $161,213.74. It is generally believed that the firm will resume its former standing in the trade as soon as the difficulties under which it is now laboring shall be removed.

—Bakst Bros. have a novel as well as ingenious display in the windows of their drug store at 249 Henry street that is attracting the attention of passers-by to such an extent that a large crowd is in front of the place afternoon and evening. The exhibit consists of a nicely-built miniature house covered on the outside by sticky fly paper to keep the flies out of the house, a sign says, while inside is shown a number of different brands of insect powder. The house serves a double purpose in that it advertises the goods of the firm and at the same time keeping the store clear of flies. A member of the firm states the idea has not only caught the flies, but has "caught on" with the crowds as well.

—Among those who visited the trade last week were: C. G. Peter, New Orleans; Joseph Pritchard, Pittsburg;

A. Rosenfeld, New Orleans; Mr. Burk, of Marsh & Burk, Princeton, N. J.; W. C. Baur, Norwalk, Conn.; E. J. Montgomery, Pittsburg, Pa.; Theodore Benjamin, Riverhead, L. I.; P. J. Tormey, San Francisco; J. D. Sipp, Baltimore, Md.; George E. Burrows, New York State representative for Schieffelin & Co.; Mr. McQueen, of R. McQueen, East Norwich, L. I.

——The large plate glass windows in the front of the store of A. I. Meyer, corner Elizabeth and Bayard streets, were shattered by a runaway horse plunging through them, Tuesday afternoon, July 10. The animal was on the drug store floor and trying to draw the wagon load of empty siphons, to which it was attached, in after it, when stopped. A policeman arrested the driver of the outfit on a charge of reckless driving.

——George E. Williams, a druggist of Asbury Park, N. J., has just closed a large real estate deal in Lakewood, by which he becomes the lessee of the Loomis property in that city. The lease runs for ten years, with the privilege of twenty years more. Mr. Williams proposes to erect on the property a new building containing seven stores, with flats above them. The corner store he will occupy with his drug business.

——It was a jolly party which enjoyed the hospitality of William B. Kaufman, manager of the importing department of Parke, Davis & Co., at the Drug Trade Club on Thursday, July 12. It was made up of S. P. Nickells, Parke, Davis & Co.'s manager in New Orleans; W. J. Worthing, ditto in Florida; Cotterill, ditto in Washington, D. C.; G. S. Mariager, cashier for Parke, Davis & Co. in the New York branch, and Mr. Kaufman, the genial host.

——President George Seabury, of the McKinley and Hobart and Sound Money Drug, Paint, Oil and Chemical Campaign Club, has caused to be sent out over 200 letters to various members of the trade in this city asking their co-operation. The club will not take an active part in the campaign for McKinley and Roosevelt unless its services shall be required.

——S. H. Carragan, superintendent of salesmen at the New York branch of Parke, Davis & Co., was in attendance last week at the meeting of the Maine State Pharmaceutical Association at Portland. After the meeting Mr. Carragan, armed with a fishing rod, went to Ringely Lakes, Me., where he hopes to induce a large number of fish to join him.

——A. M. Jones has opened a store at Seventh avenue and 141st street. Mr. Jones is the proprietor of a store at 140 Sands street, Brooklyn. The Manhattan store has been fitted throughout with black walnut fixtures and presents a neat appearance. A new soda fountain made of glass, so that the syrups are visible, is one of the novelties of the place.

——G. S. Mariager, cashier, and W. J. Carr, superintendent of the New York branch for Parke, Davis & Co., leave town to-morrow for the Abbitibbi Fish and Game Club, about sixty miles north of Ottawa, where they will remain about two weeks. A. L. Ritchey was also one of the party.

——United States Marshal Henkel sold the lot of confiscated opium that was consigned to Wing Wo Chong, a Pell street merchant, at the Appraiser's stores, Friday, July 13, Meyer Jeffrey being the purchaser. Ninety-nine cans were sold for $3.50 a can and twenty-one cans at $1.75 a can.

——Dr. B. T. Whitmore, of Parke, Davis & Co., will attend the meeting of the British Medical Association at Ipswich, England, July 31 and August 1, 2 and 3. He will also attend the International Medical Congress at Paris, August 2 to 10. He will go as a delegate to both meetings.

——A handsome and well-equipped drug store has been recently opened at 1783 First avenue by Anton Sieke, who for the last fourteen years conducted a pharmacy at Avenue A and Eighty-eighth street. Mr. Sieke has had over twenty-nine years' experience in the drug business.

——George J. Seabury, of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, accompanied by his daughter, Eugenia, left yesterday on the steamer Deutschland on a tour of the world. They will first visit the Paris Exposition and before returning will stop at Hong Kong, Honolulu and San Francisco.

——The Era trip party, consisting of Harry C. Yager, William Hauenstein, A. B. Baltzly and Arthur Reeder, left Saturday, July 14, on the steamer Astoria for the Paris Exposition, where they will remain about six weeks. The party will return via the steamer Trave.

——Weaver's Pharmacy Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey to manufacture drugs and chemicals. The firm is located at Phillipsburg, N. J., and has a capital of $10,000. The incorporators are J. M. Reese, J. R. Zearfross and Paul Anspach.

——The importation of drugs and chemicals at this port for the week ending July 14 amounted to $984,936. The largest item in the list was 5,887 packages of shellac, valued at $123,067. Only twenty-six packages of quinine, valued at $5,170, were received.

——The store of H. E. McIntire in the Y. M. C. A. building at Pennsylvania and Liberty avenues, Brooklyn, was recently purchased by Ramine & Cole, who will continue the business. Mr. McIntire has another store in Brooklyn at 2812 Fulton street.

——The Secretary of State has issued articles of incorporation to the European Drug Company of this city to deal in drugs. The capital is $10,000, and the incorporators are: I. Schlossberg, W. Wallach and S. Wallach, all of New York.

——A meeting of the Jersey City Druggists' Association was held in Jersey City Tuesday afternoon, when a delegate and an alternate were chosen to the N. A. R. D. convention in Detroit in September.

——Frank Richardson, the well-known druggist of Albany, intends to locate at Cambridge, N. Y., where he will open a new store about August 1. It will be a thoroughly up-to-date establishment.

——Frank Avignone, of Frank Avignone & Co., at 59 McDougal street, is enjoying a well-earned vacation in Sullivan County. Louis Montanaro is in charge of the store during Mr. Avignone's absence.

——Thomas F. Farrell, of McKesson & Robbins, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation at Far Rockaway. George F. Marsh, city salesman for the same firm, returned home Monday from his vacation.

——Pinkus Herz, who for some time had been manufacturing chemist in the Haas pharmacy, will open a drug store shortly at the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

——Articles of incorporation have been secured by the A. R. Bremer Co., Limited, for the manufacture and sale of Coke Dandruff Cure in Canada, with capital of $75,000 and offices at Toronto.

——F. P. Hinkston, for many years traveling salesman for Lehn & Fink, has left their employ and joined the forces of Bruen, Ritchey & Company, covering Northern and Western New York.

——R. E. Miller, secretary of the Owl Drug Company, of San Francisco, Cal., is in town for a few days. Mr. Miller will leave Saturday for Europe, where he will spend some time.

——Bruce C. Hallowell, of Frankfort, Pa., has recently accepted a position with Lehn & Fink, and will travel for them in Pennsylvania and New York, beginning August 1.

——J. Finestone has purchased the drug store of H. Dincin, corner Seventy-first street and Second avenue, and has entirely renovated the place, making an attractive store.

——Lehn & Fink are announcing the receipt of what they say is the first shipment of true German chamomile flowers, which they are offering at market prices.

——The fluctuations in quinine during the last few days have been watched with interest by the trade, and many predictions have been made as to its ultimate rise.

——Max J. Breitenbach, of M. J. Breitenbach & Co., is enjoying a two weeks' vacation in Canada. Mr. Breitenbach took a fishing rod and tackle along with him.

——Port Said, Egypt, will receive a consignment of $2,750 worth of perfume sent from this port last week. This is the largest shipment sent out in some time.

——Solomon Marculescu has sold his store at 33 Avenue B to Henry Jacoby, formerly a clerk in Grimm's pharmacy, corner Avenue B and Fourth street.

——Gideon F. Ebers, representative of Lehn & Fink in Western Pennsylvania and the eastern part of Ohio, will spend the next two weeks in this city.

——Three persons were elected to membership at the meeting of the Drug Trade Club Wednesday, July 11, and routine business was transacted.

——Dr. B. T. Whitmore, of the New York branch of Parke, Davis & Co., is spending the heated months at Hotel Panacci, Seabright, N. J.

——Edwin McGill and Charles A. Loring, representatives of Lehn & Fink in the New England States, spent a few days in the city last week.

——A. Braunstein, a druggist at No. 41 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, has disposed of his store to David Goldman, his clerk.

——Charles Mosher, of Cincinnati, O., and Mr. Conklin, of this city, dined with Henry Merz at the Drug Trade Club last week.

——C. E. Menell, of First avenue, has been making his handsome store look brighter by giving it a thorough renovation.

——A. Weiss, of Ninth street and Second avenue, is rusticating in the mountains. He will remain away about two weeks.

——W. P. Ritchey, of the firm of Bruen, Ritchey & Company, returned last week from a pleasant fishing trip in Canada.

——Isaac V. S. Hillier, secretary and treasurer of R. Hillier's Son Company, is enjoying a vacation in Orange County.

——Mr. Schmetz, manager for William O. Luttman at 440 Columbus avenue, is sojourning at White Lake, Sullivan County.

——G. T. E. Ruckert has recently established a drug store at the corner of East Sixteenth street and Irving Place.

——G. D. Taylor, of South Africa, was the guest of C. Blair Leighton at dinner at the Drug Club one day last week.

——A new drug store has recently been opened at No. 136 Meserole avenue, Brooklyn, by William F. Morgan.

——George Marsh, superintendent of the Brooklyn department of McKesson & Robbins, is away on his vacation.

——T. R. Towles, of J. Milhau's Son's drug store, is enjoying a ten days' vacation at his home in Kentucky.

——A new drug store has been established at East Sixteenth street and Irving Place by G. T. E. Ruckert.

——Frederick W. Robinson, of R. W. Robinson & Son, enjoyed his vacation this year at Far Rockaway.

——C. G. Euler, with the firm of Antoine Chiris, returned recently from a two months' sojourn in Europe.

——Col. E. W. Fitch, manager for Parke, Davis & Co. in this city, is on a two weeks' visit in Detroit.

——The "hot weather" of last week kept a good many buyers in nearby towns away from the city.

——H. M. O'Neil, druggist on Columbus avenue, is enjoying a vacation at Saratoga.

——A. M. Redmond, of J. Milhau's Sons, is enjoying an outing at Chicago.

——Dr. Stella has recently opened a drug store on Broome street.

——A. G. Belden, 156 Maiden Lane, is seriously ill at home.

——The Charles M. Baumbach Company, of Milwaukee, has recently changed its name to the Yahr & Lange Drug Company.

WARNER'S NEW THERAPEUTIC REFERENCE BOOK.—This new book, soon to be issued, must not be confused with Warner's Therapeutic Reference Book, now discarded. This new hand-book is one of the very few guides of its kind now offered students and busy practitioners. As its preface states, it is not intended to teach graduates anything about therapeutics, but is to be regarded rather as a handy aid to a poor memory. Many exceedingly valuable tables are represented, including the metric table, thermometric equivalents, etc.; valuable tests for various matters, including urinary tests for albumen, sugar, etc., comparative values of certain foods, a complete dose table of drugs, a list of diseases and their remedies, hints as to indications of pregnancy, recommendations as to post-mortem examinations, etc., etc. It is bound in two styles, one leather, at 50 cents, and the other a leatherette, at 25 cents per copy, postage prepaid in both instances. The publishers are Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Suicide by Poison Is Epidemic in the Hub.

Boston, July 14.—Boston has been suffering a perfect epidemic of suicides by poisoning within the past week or so. Perhaps the ease with which almost anyone having the price can buy poison at many drug stores may have something to do with these recent cases. Although carbolic acid is on the poison list and has been on it during two years past, comparatively few retail druggists seem to know the law regarding it. They appear to be very lax regarding their sales, and even if they do place a red "Poison" label on a bottle, they do not always compel the purchaser to sign for what he buys.

On the Fourth of July the wife of a retail druggist was standing in a drug store at Jamaica Plain (her own husband's store is in another city) and observed that an old man bought a quantity of carbolic acid to "kill an animal." He was given it without much question or hindrance and half-an-hour later was found dead from having taken the acid. On Saturday last a woman who, on the street, had taken the contents of a bottle of laudanum, throwing the empty bottle away, caused a sensation. She bought this at a Bowdoin Square drug store, saying she had the toothache. She disappeared before she could be apprehended.

Another case this week is that of a formerly prosperous contractor, who died from carbolic acid which he had easily bought at a drug store near his home. Still another case is that of a man who was well known as a poultry dealer. He procured a quantity of carbolic acid, drank it, and died in the hospital ambulance. A young woman was found one day this week in her room in an unconscious condition. She had taken the contents of a bottle of morphine. At the drug store the label of which was found on the bottle, nothing is known of her. She was supposed to be a nurse. An unknown colored woman bought carbolic acid at a South End drug store, drank it and died. Still another case is that of a young woman who bought carbolic acid at the drug store of M. L. Graves, Union Park and Tremont streets, which she took and tried thereby to end her life. She is in a dangerous condition. The druggist was summoned into the Municipal court and fined $20 for selling the poison without a permit and in a bottle (afterwards found) not properly labeled. That it is easy in Boston on the slightest pretext to buy the wherewithal to end life is a fact that cannot be disputed.

NOTES.

——The proprietor and clerks of T. E. Meany's drug store on Chandler street, Worcester, had a bad half hour on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, when the firing of shots from a revolver in the rear of a house on Austin street, nearby, came near causing trouble in the drug store. A board was set up in the yard in the rear of the Austin street house with the idea of using it as a target, but the persons with the revolvers were not accurate as to sight and several shots went into Meany's drug store. A man with a dinner pail happened to be in the store and his pail was struck. The Austin street family was notified that the sport was assuming dangerous proportions.

——In the court at Brookfield, William H. Kelly, a West Warren druggist, was fined $50 for alleged maintenance of a liquor nuisance at his drug store. He appealed and then was re-arrested on a warrant sworn out by Simon B. Harris, State agent of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy, charging him with operating a drug store without being a registered pharmacist. He had both cases continued and furnished $300 bonds in each case.

——William A. Burton, a druggist at Athol, is in financial trouble with liabilities of $5,818 and $2,000 assets, comprising stock in trade. Of the claims against him $2,350 is secured and $3,468 unsecured. The unsecured claims range from $2 to $1,000, those amounting to more than $100 including West & Jenney, Boston, $399; Dana Malone, Greenfield, $305; First National Bank, Greenfield, $300, and the National Bank of Athol, $1,170.

——George A. Hill, who is prominent as a pharmacist and large property holder at West Springfield, has just

met with a deep loss in the death of his son, Walter Garfield Hill, from typhoid fever, at his home in Roxbury. He was a young man of much promise. He had but lately attained his majority. His parents and young wife were with him when he died. The funeral took place at his father's home in West Springfield.

——Deputy Revenue Collector McCrillis, of Methuen, has this week visited Lawrence and commenced the collection of revenues among local dealers who come under his jurisdiction, druggists leading in this matter. He will be in that city regularly one day in the week during the month of July for the purpose of collecting revenues there.

——J. C. Emery Panneton had his customary display of fireworks in front of his pharmacy in the Flint district of Fall River on the night of the Fourth of July. The exhibit lasted about two hours and probably was about the largest in the city. It attracted great crowds of onlookers.

——Patrons of the well-known drug firm of J. H. Oxnard & Co., at Beverly, have received this month tickets entitling them to a drink of punch free. The clean, modern soda fountain there is of the kind to draw trade.

——A Tremont street druggist was arraigned in the Municipal court, July 12, and fined $15 for selling carbolic acid without a poison label, the acid having been bought by a girl who attempted suicide.

——While trying to extinguish a fire which burned up an awning, Arthur Gammon and William Broderick, clerks at the White Corner Drug Store, at Haverhill, had their hands badly burned.

——The week's exports at the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, $6,556; india rubber manufactures, $1,179; soap, $275; tobacco, $22,174; wax, $468, and spirits, $6,450.

——A recent fire in Walker Brothers' chemical manufacturing establishment on Broadway, Chelsea, damaged the building to the extent of $500.

——One of the Roxbury druggists has the following sign displayed in his store: "If we please you, tell others; if we don't, tell us.

——Dr. N. S. Boyce, who died recently at Guildhall, Vt., at an advanced age, formerly was a druggist in Boston.

——Arthur P. Derby, of Danvers, is a new clerk at Moore's drug store in Beverly.

——C. E. Coombs, of Massachusetts avenue, is spending his vacation in Europe.

——Henry Bassett is a new clerk at Cameron's drug store in Springfield.

Other New England Items.

——A large window in Dexter's drug store at Waterbury, Conn., was broken during the Fourth of July celebrations. A man was firing a small cannon at the end of the green across the street from the pharmacy. After one of the discharges it was found that a side window where the prescription department is located, was broken. It is thought that the charge from the cannon struck a stone in the street and hurled it against the window.

——Extensive improvements are being made to the large drug store of the J. O. Roy Company, corner of Tolles and Canal streets, at Nashua, N. H. Among other things the entire interior is being finished in white enamel.

——George Sherry, of Somersworth, N. H., who was formerly connected by partnership with S. S. Forsaith, the druggist at East Rochester, has lately visited his old friends in the last-named place.

——A recent marriage is that of John H. DeOrsay, the junior member of the drug firm of W. C. Hawker & Co., Waterville, Me., and Miss Grace L. Smith, the daughter of D. V. Smith, of South Thomaston.

——D. Edward Nichols, of the Llewellyes pharmacy, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is employed at M. C. Morrison & Co.'s Village Pharmacy in Bar Harbor, Me., for the season.

——The new drug store at Gray, Me., is now supplied with acetylene gas for lighting. It proves a very fine and perfectly satisfactory light.

——Edward J. Forbes, of Deering Centre, Me., has entered the employ of C. B. Woodman at his Westbrook drug store.

——O. N. Davis, the Concord, N. H., druggist, lately has had as his guest W. C. Foster, of Manchester.

——A new drug store at Lisbon, N. H., is practically ready to be opened for trade.

PHILADELPHIA.

Soda at the Department Store.

Philadelphia, July 14.—Some of the big department stores are onto all the kinks of the soda fountain business. Your correspondent, having occasion to purchase a quart of collar buttons, after finishing the transaction, stood behind the six-row-deep flock of "peaches," "daisies" and all the other suggestive flora and fauna adjectives, and watched the shirt waists struggling for position at the soda bar. From a rough calculation this particular store was dispensing at the rate of 3,000 drinks daily. The manager of the department sidled up.

"Do you keep this sort of thing going all year?" was hazarded.

"It averages about the same. Soda in summer and light lunch in winter, and we could handle twice the trade if we had the room."

"Only five cents a glass?" said the Era man.

"Yes, five cents for everything at the counter, from plain up to pistache ice cream soda."

"The average retail druggist claims that there is no money in ice cream soda at five cents?"

"He don't know how to work it," said the manager. "Of course, this is my only job, and I've got it down fine. I don't pay any 20 cents per quart for ice cream, either, and I don't buy the 'Stork' brand. There are others, better and cheaper. I get sixteen dippers of ice cream to the quart, and you can bet I know how to make my own syrups. There's the latest apparatus for carbonating, and I see myself that every glass that goes over the counter is up to standard. It don't do to wait until the trade complains. There's over 100 per cent. in the stuff the way I manage it."

NOTES.

——Harry Campbell, of No. 146 McKean street, and his chum, Dr. Morrison, made a flying trip to Baltimore this week. The Maryland metropolis presents a long and interesting menu: Crabs, terrapin, ducks, oysters all the year round, cheap and rapid trolley rides, canned goods, Pattersons, Bonapartes, John Hopkinses, Peabody, Cardinals, Parks and pretty girls. The latter, however, on the bill of fare cannot be called the pièce de résistance. The Philadelphia pharmacists have not yet disclosed what items they ticked off on the above list.

——An adjourned meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held on Tuesday for the purpose of approving the by-laws. The meeting was well attended, and great interest was manifested by the younger members of the institution. First Vice-President W. J. Jenks, Ph. M., occupied the chair in the absence of the president.

——Prestie Headings, a P. C. P. man, who has been employed by J. C. Perry, in West Philadelphia, since the closing of college, is putting in a "vake" of two weeks at the home of his parents in Lewistown, Pa.

——Prof. Henry Kraemer, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, is looking eagerly forward to the opening of August. He will take his family to the Southland, and there enjoy a much needed rest.

——Lawson C. Funk, an influential member of that brilliant coterie of pharmacists, Lancaster Avenueites, will utilize his month of August holiday among the granite and pine of our next possession, Canada.

——In the phenacetine case of Dickerson vs. Maurer, the testimony on both sides is all in. The records have all been printed, and order of court issued for the final hearing at next October term.

——Barney A. Hertsch, of No. 410 West Cambria street, is dead. He was formerly on Germantown avenue, and was well known as a druggist and local politician.

W. A. RUMSEY, PHILADELPHIA.

—Mr. Watson, late with G. B. Evans, has purchased the pharmacy at Twenty-seventh street and Montgomery avenue, formerly owned by A. Walton.

—W. A. Rumsey, the popular secretary of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, is whiling away the summer at Ocean Grove, N. J.

—F. W. E. Stedem, of Broad street and Fairmount avenue, intends spending the month of August at Ocean City, N. J., with his family.

—Theodore Campbell, of Overbrook, contemplates enlarging his store, in order to accommodate the increasing trade of that swell section.

—E. E. Menger, of Tenth and York streets, has been visiting relatives in Kentucky. Altogether his excursion lasted ten days.

—M. M. Hull, of Manayunk, has disposed of his Merion pharmacy to a clerk who was formerly in charge of the establishment.

—A. H. Bremer has purchased J. D. Shenck's store, Germantown avenue and Cambria street.

—C. A. Gill, of Twenty-ninth and Diamond streets, is summering his family in the country.

—J. R. Smyser, of West Philadelphia, is at Atlantic City.

BALTIMORE.

Alumni Association Committees.

Baltimore, July 14.—President Owings, of the Maryland College of Pharmacy Alumni Association, has appointed the following standing committees to serve until the next annual meeting:

Special Features—Owen C. Smith, chairman; J. Edward Hengst, A. Ferdinand Ries, J. Emory Bond and W. C. Parkhurst

Auditing—Charles H. Ware, chairman; Forest Cochran and Frantz Naylor.

Alumni Prize—George D. Campbell, chairman; Frank Dannettel and W. Robin Zemp.

Deceased Members—Ernest E. Quandt, chairman; Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., and Henry Maisch.

Publications—Louis Schulze, chairman; Chas. Schmidt, Nathan C. Mules, H. L. Eichelberger and Joel J. Barnett.

Druggists and Drug Stores.

Baltimore, July 13.—Opinions as to the profitableness of the retail drug business necessarily vary with the experience of the individual. Some pharmacists regard the trade or profession as worthy of one's undivided attention, while others look upon it as suffering to such an extent from inordinate competition that there is scarcely more than a bare living to be got out of it. Druggists resemble persons engaged in other occupations in this respect, that they believe themselves to be worse off than anybody else. Hence they manifest a disposition to become doctors or whatever else their inclination may suggest. As a matter of fact the prizes in the medical profession, in law, and in all other endeavors, are probably not more numerous than those in the drug trade. Competition is to be encountered everywhere and the list of failures is long, no matter in what direction one may glance. We are prone to fly to the evils we know not of. Enthusiasm is as essential to success in the drug business as in dry goods, literature or hardware. Business knowledge and attention to detail are required in whatever we may attempt. Many Baltimore druggists would like to sell out if they could because they have an idea that they could not easily do worse by going into something else. The representative of a local manufacturing house has a list of not less than sixteen drug stores which can be bought. But would-be purchasers, also, are not lacking. No good location need go begging, the demand for eligible properties being very active. Notwithstanding all the pessimistic talk numbers of Baltimore retail pharmacists are prosperous and not only make money, but hire sufficient intelligent help to enjoy a proper amount of leisure and recreation. While the retail drug business has its limitations, it offers to the energetic and enterprising proportionately large rewards.

NOTES.

—The members of the Wedgewood Club will take their regular monthly diversion to-day in the form of a trip down the bay on board the yacht Runabout. It is the intention of the party to cross the bay to Betterton and to touch at other points. Refreshments, liquid and solid, will be served on board and a jolly time is anticipated.

—A falling leaden plate, 300 pounds in weight, swept five men from a scaffold and hurled them twenty feet to the bottom of a tank in the Liebig Chemical Works at Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday of last week. Samuel Hartly was crushed to death and the other four unfortunates were seriously injured.

—Luther R. Benton has sold his drug store at Laurens and McCulloh streets, which he conducted for years, to Fred. Bein, formerly a clerk for F. A. Meickel, Fremont and Lafayette avenues. Mr. Benton will settle down on his farm.

—J. W. Westcott, of Hynson, Westcott & Co., Franklin and Charles streets, left on a vacation trip of several weeks last Monday. He went to New Jersey, where he owns a country place, and will give himself up wholly to bucolic joys.

—John Hickes, Jr., for some time past owner of the drug store at the corner of Broadway and Canton avenue, formerly occupied by E. Hasenbalg, has purchased the premises.

—The retail drug firm of Rich & Saulsbury, at Towson, Md., has been dissolved, Dr. Saulsbury retiring from the business, which will be continued by Dr. Rich.

DETROIT.

Detroit, July 14.

—Charles H. Woods, formerly in the drug business in Detroit, died July 11, after a lingering illness of two years. Last April Mr. Woods went South to recuperate, and returned to his home less than a week before his death. His funeral on Friday July 13, was very largely attended.

—Vacations are in order, and Detroit clerks are taking turns at enjoying a well earned rest. George Jones and C. E. Knight, of the Michigan Drug Company, are away at present. John J. Dodds and Louis Wolff, of Farrand, Williams & Clark, will begin their vacations next week.

—The Michigan Drug Company baseball team defeated the Walkerville team on July 7, by a score of 4 to 2. To-day (the 14th) the druggists go to Sugar Island, there to play an exhibition game with the Malleable Iron Works team, the occasion being an I. O. F. picnic.

—R. J. Pinkerton, of Detroit, whose drug store was damaged by fire a few weeks ago, is in nice shape again. A new stock of drugs and new fixtures have been put in, and on the whole things look better than before the fire.

—A. T. Ellsworth, manager of the City Drug Store, Hancock, Mich., is in Detroit, the guest of Parke, Davis & Co. H. T. Nichols, traveling representative of P., D. & Co. in the Northern Peninsula, is also in town.

L. S. DUNN, a former Monongahela, Pa., druggist, died recently at his home in Swissdale, Pa.

AUDITORIUM PHARMACY, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 14.

——William Mehl, a druggist at Sixty-seventh and South Halsted streets, who has been spending a two months' vacation at his summer home in Phillips, Wis., having fun with the deer and trout, will return next week.

——Mr. Lauterbach, of the firm of Datin & Lauterbach, at Fifty-fifth street and Wentworth avenues, will leave soon with his family to spend a two weeks' vacation in Central Illinois.

——James A. Davidson, the well known jobber in druggists' sundries, will leave to-night with his family for Yellowstone National Park to spend three or four weeks among the Rockies.

——A new drug store is about to be put in at the northwest corner of Milwaukee and California avenues, in a new building just completed at that location.

——The Omega Drug Company has opened a new store at Milwaukee and Hoyne avenues. It is said that the Alpha drug store started some years ago.

——Ed. Hagerty, West Side salesman for Peter Van Schaack & Sons, was called to Peoria this week by the sudden death of his grandmother.

——Cornelius P. Van Schaack of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, leaves to-night for a few weeks' vacation in Wisconsin, where the fish bite freely.

——It is reported that a new drug store will occupy part of a building now in process of erection at Fifty-ninth and South Halsted streets.

——The drug store at West Adams street and Western avenue has changed hands. The name of the new owner is W. F. Matthew.

——B. J. Baskerville has opened a new drug store at Oakley avenue and Laughlin street.

——Fred. Behrens has succeeded the firm of Behrens Brothers at No. 567 Western avenue.

——R. H. Goederlein has opened a new drug store at Racine and Belmont avenues.

——O'Brien & Kask have opened a new drug store at Fifty-ninth and State streets.

——A. E. Latrenneau has just opened a new drug store in Manteno, Ill.

DR. GEORGE F. PAYNE HONORED.

The Georgia Pharmaceutical Association at its recent meeting in Savannah greatly surprised Dr. George F. Payne by passing the following resolution of esteem and appreciation:

Resolved, That the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association congratulates our brother, Dr. George F. Payne, upon the distinguished honor recently conferred in selecting him as a member of the committee of twenty-five to revise the next Pharmacopœia and likewise congratulates the committee on securing the services of so competent and worthy a representative of the South. Dr. Payne has devoted much of his time and talents to the work of progressive pharmacy and we have every confidence in his ability to worthily represent our section in this important work of pharmacopœial revision.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., July 13.

——Daniel R. Noyes, the wholesale druggist, has long been treasurer of the St. Paul Relief Society, an organization which has accomplished much good in alleviating the condition of destitute people. At a meeting of the society a few nights ago, Mr. Peet, a member, moved to accept a report made by Treasurer Noyes, but qualified his motion by asking the society to direct the treasurer to classify in future reports the receipts and disbursements for publication, so the public might know just how its money was spent. Mr. Noyes objected, and showed that it would be impracticable to carry out Mr. Peet's idea. Mr. Peet insisted, whereupon Mr. Noyes threatened to resign if Mr. Peet's proposition was adopted. The result was that the society rejected the proposition with but one dissenting vote—that of Mr. Peet himself.

——The St. Paul druggists held their annual picnic at Wildwood, White Bear Lake, Thursday. To the number of 150, including the pillmen's wives, sisters, cousins and aunts, they put in a very pleasant afternoon. Athletic games were among the attractions. The drug stores were not closed on the occasion, as was the case last year, due to the refusal of one druggist to close up for the afternoon.

——The Crescent Pharmacy, at Eldora, Iowa, owned by Neal Tobin, has been sold to Steeley Bros. The store is one of the oldest in Central Iowa, and was operated many years by the late J. H. Hammond. The Steeley brothers are from Bristol, Iowa. One of them—John—has for the past year managed the Winchester Pharmacy at Eldora.

——F. M. Parker, Fifth and Wabasha streets, St. Paul, has nearly finished the refitting of his store, which has been in progress for over a month. The space is greatly enlarged and entirely new fixtures have been put in, and Mr. Parker's establishment will be one of the two or three handsomest and largest retail stores in the city.

——A. Quevli, druggist and general merchant, was the heaviest loser from a $75,000 fire that occurred in Windom, Minn., Saturday night. He was burned out almost completely. His loss was $10,000, with only $1,000 insurance.

——C. H. Babcock has gone on a trip to the southern part of the State looking up a location for business.

——B. E. Cole, of Cole & Pierce, Breckenridge, Minn., is in Minneapolis on a short visit.

——Henry Prestholt was down here a day or two this week from North Branch, Minn.

——C. Shumway, Aberdeen, S. D., has sold to S. C. Lacey & Son.

——D. E. Billington has returned from a visit to Milwaukee.

——J. J. Keen is now at Minto, N. D.

GAMBLE & LUDWIG, MINNEAPOLIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Labor Conditions.

St. Louis, July 14.—The street railway strike was "off" but a week and was declared on again last Tuesday, the men claiming the Transit Company was violating the agreement which had been signed. Conditions, however, are by no means so serious as they were before. People are riding on the West End cars much as before the strike, and while the north and south lines are by no means patronized to the usual extent they are being more freely used than before the strike was first settled. The boycott on the cars and those using them is on again and affects trade in some localities. Even this feature seems to be losing its force to some extent.

NOTES.

——Dr. Loler, formerly with Koeneke & Co., druggists, Seventh and Spruce streets, will open a drug store of his own in the new building at Delmar and Walton avenues in the West End as soon as it is completed. He is a graduate in pharmacy.

——Robert Wagenman, head clerk for F. E. Whitcomb, Garrison and Washington avenues, is spending his vacation in Denver, Col. Paul Eichsted, a well-known local drug clerk, is now with Mr. Whitcomb.

——F. V. Johnson, of the Frost-Johnson Drug Co., has recovered from his long illness and leaves for Colorado Springs, Col., for a long stay to regain his strength.

——Gus Kock, the North St. Louis druggist, and George W. Krebs, vice-president of the Wm. A. Stickney Cigar Co., are "summering" at Collingwood, Ont.

——Dr. Meade has discontinued his drug store in East St. Louis and has moved the stock to Pinckneyville, Ill., his home, and where he has a large practice.

——C. P. Walbridge and family left Tuesday of this week for Boston from whence they will go to York Beach, Me., for a sixty days' sojourn.

——G. W. Baker, a recent graduate of the College of Pharmacy, is now clerking for Dr. H. Frielingsdorf, 2200 South Broadway.

——Albert G. Rockel, formerly representing Meyer Bros. Drug Co. in this city, has been given Texas territory.

——Charles Sittel, head pricer at Moffitt-West Drug Co.'s, is spending his vacation at Cincinnati.

THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY'S NEW PLAN.

The California Fig Syrup Company has sent its new price list of July 1 to all wholesale dealers on the list prepared by the committee of the three national associations. The new list quotes Syrup of Figs at $48 per gross. Wholesale houses selected as wholesale distributers, ordering at one time and for one delivery, in quantities of not less than five gross, or $240, who do not quote or sell Syrup of Figs, either directly or indirectly, or divide the above quantity with another party, or permit such goods to be disposed of in any way by their salesmen or others, at less prices than those above stated, will be allowed a rebate of 10 per cent. upon payment of the invoice within sixty days; if paid within ten days, an additional discount of five per cent. If the quantity purchased at one time amounts to two gross, or $96, besides the rebate of 10 per cent., an additional discount of two per cent. will be allowed for cash payment within ten days' time. On orders for not less than two gross, the company will pay freight to destination. Wholesale distributers may allow a discount of five per cent. to dealers buying six dozen Syrup of Figs at one time. It will not, however, be considered a violation of the above terms when wholesale distributers, on their bills paid within ten days, allow a discount not exceeding the customary cash discount on such goods in their section of the country. The company will decline to sell its preparation at any price to any party supplying cutters or brokers.

ROTHINGHOUSE BROS., GAS CITY, IND.

PATENTS
Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued July 3, 1900.

652,741.—Emil Beringer, Charlottenburg, Germany. Making hydrocyanic acid.
652,761.—Justus B. Entz, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to American Alkali Company, of New Jersey. Electrolytic production of caustic soda, etc.
652,826.—Theodor Weyl, Charlottenburg, Germany. Ozonized-soap preparation.
652,910.—Jean Peeters, Schaerbeek, Belgium. Making yeast extracts.
652,969.—Wilhelm Krauth, Griesheim-on-the-Main, Germany. Making ionone.
653,013.—William A. Armour, Thomaston, Conn. Syringe.
653,166.—Henry B. Cary, assignor to F. W. Braun, Los Angeles, Cal. Open bunsen burner.
653,193.—Joseph Albiez, New York, N. Y. Stopper for atomizers or perfumery bottles.

TRADE-MARKS.

Registered July 3, 1900.

34,844.—Tonic. John C. Wilson, Houston, Texas. The representation of a shield, flags and a liberty-cap.
34,845.—Tonic. John C. Wilson, Houston, Texas. The word "Vinosula."
34,846.—Pharmaceutical Preparations for Lung Tuberculosis. Gustav Köhne, Hanover Germany. The representation of a thorax and the compound word "Tuberkel-Tod."

LABELS.

7,677.—Title "Carmeliter Bitters." (For Bitters). Carmeliter Stomach Bitters Company, New York, N. Y. Application filed June 7, 1900.
7,678.—Title: "Balm-Oil." (For Medicine). John C. McFarland Drug Company, Dallas, Texas. Application filed June 7, 1900.
7,680.—Title: "Physicians', Surgeons' and Dentists' Toilet Disinfectine Soap." (For Soap). Disinfectine Co., Canton, Ohio. Application filed June 7, 1900.

A Profitable Article.

Langerfeld's Baby-food Warmer is a simple, automatic but efficacious method of heating any form of artificial food to precisely the correct temperature at very small expense, and with the least possible risk of breakage or trouble. It requires no watching nor exercise of judgment, a very important fact to mothers and nurses, who by the use of this simple apparatus, can rapidly and safely heat any required artificial food without waste of time or unnecessary annoyance. This food warmer has never been prominently placed before the trade, but has had considerable local sale. Druggists who wish to add it to their line should write for quotations to J. H. White Mfg. Co., No. 127 North Tenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The good points of Stearns' Headache Cure are too numerous to be mentioned in one advertisement, but we are glad to see that its makers are emphasizing its safety, as well as its efficacy. No wonder this article is used by millions, since it produces such uniformly good results.

Associations, Boards, Colleges.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association was held at Glen Springs, Lewis County, June 19 to 22, and was easily the most enthusiastic and successful meeting ever held by the association.

One hundred and twenty-five members, with a large number of ladies, were present. Twenty-five new members were elected.

The matter of the association supplying a number of representative physicians with epitomes of the National Formulary, as compiled by Prof. C. Lewis Diehl for the American Pharmaceutical Association, was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the actions of the N. A. R. D., and reaffirming to that body the loyalty of this association.

The executive committee was instructed to form local organizations throughout the State.

The following papers were presented: "The Proper Relations Which Should Exist Between Competing Druggists," by J. W. Gayle, A. Dimmitt, R. J. Snyder, V. Driskell, H. P. Chenoweth and C. S. Porter; "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Our Pharmacy Law, with Suggestions for Improvement," by Addison Dimmitt; "Is a Druggist Justifiable in Diverting the Sale of a Proprietary Preparation," by C. S. Porter, V. Driskell and E. B. Walthall; "Why Are Loaded Sponges the Most Expensive and the Most Unsatisfactory," by Vernon Driskell; "Why Every Druggist Should Be a Member and Attend the Meetings of His State Association," by Addison Dimmitt; "Is Soda Water a Profitable Adjunct to the Drug Business," by E. B. Walthall, Vernon Driskell and W. H. Tibbals; "Is It Profitable or to the Advantage of the Retail Druggist to Manufacture His Stock of Pills, Tablets, Fluid Extracts, Elixirs and Medicinal Syrups," by A. Dimmitt, E. B. Walthall and Vernon Driskell.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville; first vice-president, J. L. Clark, Vanceburg; second vice-president, C. W. Peters, Sharpsburg; third vice-president, J. M. Lang, Paducah; secretary, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort; treasurer, Vernon Driskell, Ghent; chairman Executive Committee, Howard Jett, Cynthiana.

The place of the next meeting will be either Crab Orchard or Rock Castle Springs, the selection to be made by the Executive Committee.

MAINE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Portland, Me., July 14.—Maine druggists in large numbers congregated at Portland this week for the thirty-third annual meeting of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association, held July 11, 12 and 13. The visitors made their headquarters at the Preble House. On Wednesday afternoon a short business meeting was held and various matters discussed. That evening the entire party went by special electric cars to Riverton Park, a suburb, where there is a summer theatre. Later came a reception and dance, with supper and a general good time.

Thursday was given over to pleasure and business combined. Early in the forenoon a car ride about the city was followed by a sail in and about the many beautiful islands in the harbor. The programme included a stop at Harpswell, at about noon time, when another business meeting took place. This included the appointment of committees and delegations to conventions and like matters, but the main interest centred in the annual election of officers, as follows: President, William H. Boynton, of Biddeford; vice-presidents, F. R. Partridge, of Augusta, B. P. Moulton, of Lewiston, and F. T. Crane, of Machias; secretary, Dr. L. H. Porter, of Danforth; treasurer, W. I. Drew, of Portland. A fine dinner, well served, proved an enjoyable feature of the visit to Harpswell, and an orchestra enlivened the occasion for the druggists. Friday's programme included a trip to the White Mountains, with dinner there and a return to Portland in the evening, during which the druggists went to Underwood Spring Park and attended the entertainment by the Fadettes. A supper was also enjoyed at that place.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

Wednesday evening, May 30.—The meeting was held at Hazelwood, the residence of Vice-President Dr. T. F. Allen, near Litchfield, Conn., subsequent to a field excursion arranged by Dr. Allen, in the vicinity of Litchfield, the club being his guests from May 29 to May 31. F. L. Montgomery and E. A. Colby were elected active members of the club. The regular meetings of the second Tuesdays in October and November will be held at the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden at 4 o'clock p. m.

Prof. Lloyd called attention to the occurrence of nectaries on the leaves of Pteris aquilina. The glands are found on the rachis, one below the insertion of each pinna, and may be recognized as modified oval areas covered by a dark red epidermis. The color is due to the presence of matter dissolved in the sap, and is found also in lines running up and sometimes down the rachis from the glands. It is noteworthy that up to the present time no other Pteridophyte has been reported to be possessed of nectar-secreting organs.

Dr. Britton remarked on a young tree of the Swamp Spruce, Picea brevifolia Peck, found in a sphagnum bog near Litchfield, and stated that this was probably the most Southern known station for this species in New England. Mrs. Britton exhibited specimens of the red-flowered Columbine of the Litchfield region.

N. L. BRITTON, Secretary, Pro Tem.

—The Tennessee Druggists' Association has issued an elaborate programme for its fifteenth annual meeting, to be held at Kingston Springs, July 18 and 19. Reduced rates on all of the railroads have been secured (round trip tickets for one and one-third fare) and also the unusually low hotel rate of $1 per day. The programme includes various athletic contests, guessing contests, etc., and the member coming the greatest distance from each of the three divisions of the State will be awarded a prize. A number of interesting papers will be read at the meeting.

—The North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association will hold its fifteenth annual meeting at Fargo, August 7, 8 and 9. An elaborate amusement programme has been prepared for the last day of the meeting, which takes place at Detroit Lake, Minn. The association offers prizes to the winners in the various sports and games provided by the Committee on Entertainment.

—The Michigan Board of Pharmacy examined ninety-eight applicants for registration at the meeting held at Star Island, June 25 and 26. The following received certificates: Registered pharmacists—R. M. Bauer, Petoskey; L. Barlow, Hastings; M. J. Cloonan, Pontiac; L. O. Cushing, Ann Arbor; A. G. Dunlap, Charles Davey, Detroit; D. F. DeWitt, Port Huron; E. C. Edsall, Jackson; H. Hudson, Riverdale; H. Hudnutt, Hanover; E. W. Hackmuth, Big Rapids; J. W. Kremer, Grand Rapids; F. M. McCarrick, Lansing; D. S. Mathews, Ypsilanti; J. R. Martin, Monroe; S. P. Rockwill, Pontiac; G. F. Stickney, Gowen; P. J. Tischard, Detroit; F. W. Tillson, Battle Creek; F. H. Whiting, Union City; G. A. C. Wilson, Mancelona. Assistant pharmacists—E. J. Belser, Ann Arbor; H. D. Berry, Detroit; E. J. Bennett, New Haven; G. S. Coffman, Sheboygan; J. B. Cannon, Detroit; F. L. French, Spring Harbor; G. D. Hilton, Freemont; W. W. Horn, Fayetteville, N. C.; A. E. Lembert, Detroit; D. M. Monroe, Cass City; J. J. Neihardt, Detroit; G. J. O'Brien, Bessemer; E. Royce, Mecosta; G. G. Stillwell, Jonesville; A. L. Todd, Spring Arbor; F. A. Williams, Ionia. The next meeting of the board will be held at Sault Ste. Marie, the last week in August. The board elected officers as follows: President, A. C. Schumacher, Ann Arbor; secretary, H. Heim, Saginaw; treasurer, W. P. Doty, Detroit.

—Adolph Brandenberger, of Jefferson City, has been appointed by Gov. Stephens a member of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy for three years. His commission dates from July 2.

GEORGIA BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Georgia Board of Pharmacy examined thirteen applicants for licenses at Savannah, May 21. Seven passed successfully. The only graduate in pharmacy among the applicants made 15½ per cent. higher than the next highest man. The successful applicants were: H. S. Redding, Ph. G., Waycross, pharmacist; D. L. Brown, Culverton, apothecary; C. A. Francis, Augusta, apothecary; P. H. Croghan, Savannah; B. F. Chapman, James B. Black and E. L. Sumeran, all of Augusta, druggists. Dr. Harry Sharp, of Atlanta, a member of the board, was not present, on account of continued ill health. He notified the board that he had decided to tender his resignation to the Governor. Dr. Sharp had an exceedingly severe attack of what appeared to be paralysis about a year ago, and has been in feeble health ever since. He has left for a trip through the West. At the meeting of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, May 22, five names were selected to be presented to the Governor, from which he is to fill the vacancy occurring in the board next November, and also that caused by the resignation of Dr. Sharp. The names chosen are C. D. Jordan, Monticello; C. G. Paine, Waycross; H. H. Arrington, Rome; J. O. Tigner, Greeneville, and J. D. Dodson. The next meeting will be held in Atlanta, November 26.

—The South Dakota Board of Pharmacy held a meeting for the examination of applicants for registration at Mitchell, July 11. Eight candidates were examined. The president of the board reported that the members were looking after violators of the pharmacy law, and that he had recently secured the conviction of a druggist who was conducting a drug store without a license. Three convictions for this violation of the law have been obtained in the State during the year. Numerous violations of the liquor law by druggists throughout the State, especially in the smaller towns, have been reported, but the prosecution of these offenders is beyond the province of the Board of Pharmacy, though the members state they are willing to co-operate as individuals with the State's attorney in any county and help to put an end to violations of this law.

—The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy is actively engaged in prosecuting violators of the pharmacy law in that State. On July 7 F. W. Clark, of Colby, was fined $50 and costs for conducting a drug store with no registered pharmacist in charge. This case attracted considerable attention as it was one of the first of the kind since the law was passed in 1882, where an assistant was in charge of a store in a town of over 500 inhabitants. Similar charges were preferred against C. W. Schied, Highland, Iowa County, about the same time, but he was found not guilty. He testified that he sold his stock of drugs a short time before the complaint was made. The Board of Pharmacy will proceed against the new proprietors of the store, who are said to have no pharmacist in charge of the business.

—The Nebraska Board of Pharmacy met in regular session at the Paddock Hotel, Beatrice, June 5. Twenty candidates were examined, of whom the following will receive certificates of registration: Arthur L. Adams, Talmage; W. E. Bechtelheimer, Juniata; C. H. Hoff, Wisner; Harold R. McKeen, Beatrice; E. R. Wheeler, Beatrice. The next meeting of the board will be held August 8, at the Thurston Hotel, Columbus.

—The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy, through Secretary Heimstreet, reports the conviction of Myers & Chase, proprietors of a large department store at Abbottsford, Clark County, for running a drug store department with no registered pharmacist in charge. The convicted parties were fined $50 and costs.

—The Iowa Commissioners of Pharmacy examined a class of eight applicants at Clear Lake last week, previous to the meeting of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, which was held at the same place. About 200 druggists were in attendance, and the membership of the association was increased to 400.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The commencement exercises of this school were held on June 19, 20 and 21. An address to the graduating class was delivered on June 19 by Prof. James H. Beal, of Scio, Ohio. This address concerned the present status of pharmacy, and was full of interesting counsel to those now engaging in the profession. The meeting of the alumni in connection with the alumni of other departments of the university was held on the 20th, with a general business session at 3 p. m. On the evening of the same day there was a reception by the Senate of the university in all its departments in the spacious gymnasium building. The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Department of Medicine and Surgery was celebrated on the same occasion. A large number of former graduates in chemistry and pharmacy were present. The commencement oration was given on the 21st, by Dr. John Merle Coulter, of the University of Chicago. His subject, "The Mission of Science in Modern Education," was of especial interest to the graduates of the scientific departments of the university. Following the oration there was a dinner for the graduates and guests of the university, all departments coming together. The following are the names of those graduating in the School of Pharmacy: Pharmaceutical Chemist—Harry Albers, Lyman Frederick Barlow, Ernest Joseph Belser, Edwin Judson Bennett, Pearl Charlotte Bennett, Harry Denman Berry, Edgar Charles Edsill, Lemuel William Famulener, John Estill Ferris, Llewellyn Elliott Frazier, Frank Leonard French, George Delbert Hilton, Henry C. Hitchcock, Warren Winslow Horne, Edward Nicholas Emil Klein, John Richard Martin, Augustus O'Brien, William Alexander Pearson, Burnette Burgoon Smith, George Giles Stilwell, Arthur Louis Todd, Frank Holmes Whiting and Frank Yott, Jr.

Bachelor of Science (in Pharmacy)—George Millard Heath, Ph. C.; Charles Willis Johnson, Ph. C.

NEW ORLEANS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The New Orleans College of Pharmacy, recently organized in that city, has elected the following members of the faculty: Jacob A. Storck, M. D., M. Ph., professor of materia medica, botany and physiology; Walter T. Taylor, Ph. G., professor of pharmacy, and Philip Asher, Ph. G., M. D., professor of chemistry. The assistants to the various chairs are to be appointed by the professors. Each of the professors has had much practical experience in the drug business and is thoroughly equipped for successful work. The board of trustees has under consideration several sites for the new college, but none has yet been positively decided upon. A prospectus is soon to be issued and the school will open sometime during the latter part of October.

Does Good Everywhere.

The benefits which are conferred on suffering humanity by "Tanglefoot" sticky fly paper are appreciated in every country on the globe. "Tanglefoot" catches the flies and the loads of filth they carry, and coats them all over with a varnish from which escape is impossible. The article sells as soon as known, and, as it offers a good profit, it is a valuable asset to dealers. All jobbers in druggists' goods handle "Tanglefoot" sticky fly paper.

Mr. A. Hart, manager of the sponge department of Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, has gone to Europe to purchase goods for the coming fall and spring trade. Smith, Kline & French Co.'s business in the sponge department has very considerably increased in the last few years, and they attribute this increase to the high class goods which they carry. They send their representative abroad in order that he may be better able to select such goods as suit the trade, which consist chiefly of high grade Mandruka Bath and Fine Toilet Cup Sponges, of which they had an exhibit in New York from April 2 to 5. Mr. Hart's father was one of the first in the sponge business in this country, and he still personally selects and looks out for the best grade of goods that are shipped to the London market.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK HUMPHREYS.

Dr. Frederick Humphreys, as briefly told last week, died at his summer home, "The Gables," at Monmouth Beach, N. J., Sunday, July 8, after an illness of about four weeks. The funeral was held from "The Gables," Tuesday, July 10, and the interment was made at Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. Humphreys was born in Marcellus, Onondaga County, N. Y., March 11, 1816. When a lad of seven years his family moved to Auburn, where he served his father, Erastus Humphreys, who was a physician of high standing, as office boy. Later he was sent to the Auburn Academy, where he spent a brief time under a Quaker tutor. When 14 years of age, he secured a position clerking in a store, which he held for two years, when, with his brother and uncle, he left for the South to engage in the manufacture of clocks. His father was a man who believed that a young man should go through the mill of experience at an early age, and it was for this reason that Frederick went South. In three years he returned and took charge of a farm his father had purchased. Shortly afterward he married. He then made another journey Southward, but had been away only a year when he was called to Chillicothe, Ohio, where his wife had died. The affairs of his father-in-law being somewhat unsettled, young Humphreys took up teaching to assist the family. He followed this three years, and then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His pastorates were at Worthington, Ohio; Cayuga twice, Cortlandville, New Hartford and Utica. He was ordained deacon at Wilksburg in 1843; elder in 1845 and minister in 1846. He had begun researches in homeopathy in 1840, and when he resigned from the ministry he joined his father to obtain further knowledge. There were scarcely any works in English on the subject, the majority of scholars being French and German, so young Humphreys began a study of these languages. He soon came to be regarded as an authority, and after nine years of study he was said to have the finest and most lucrative practice in Utica. He spent the winters of 1848, 1849 and 1850 in Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical College, where he was on intimate terms with Dr. Constantine Hering, a noted authority on all medical subjects. In 1856 he issued, with his father, a series of "Tracts for the Times," and later he wrote on "Cholera and Its Homeopathic Treatment," and a monograph on dysentery. His most important labor was the "Proving of Apis Mellifica, or Poison of the Honey Bee." Before this was issued, nothing had been known on this subject, consequently Dr. Humphreys' original proving was considered the most important contribution ever given to homeopathic materia medica in America. Attention was next attracted by the appearance of "Nux Cum Sales." Three years after the announcement of this, with the aid of his class, Dr. Humphreys proved Plantago Major. He assisted in forming the Central New York Homeopathic Medical Society, and when this was later transformed into a State organization, Dr. Humphreys was one of those who aided in the change. That his work was appreciated by his fellows was evident from the fact that he was called to the chair of the Bureau for Augmentation and Improvement of Materia Medica of the American Institutes of Homeopathy, the highest honor that could be given him. He accepted the position and filled it in a most satisfactory manner. He came to this city in 1853, and a year later founded the Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedy Company at No. 109 Fulton street. The present site is at the corner of William and John streets. He received a call to the chairmanship of the Homeopathic Institute of the Practice of Medicine in his old college, and served for three years, proving an excellent lecturer. He resigned because of differences arising from his new discovery and subsequent practice of a new homeopathic combination, termed by him Homeopathic Specifics. The alternative he chose when the controversy arose was to pursue his researches in the field he was in, rather than sacrifice his labor for personal relations, and his friends left him. He continued his work for twenty-five years in a successful manner.

Dr. Humphreys was instrumental in building Trinity Church, Asbury Park, N. J., and he also had a hand in the construction of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in this city. His residence here was at No. 22 West Thirty-ninth street. Beside his summer home at Monmouth Beach, he had a winter house at Thomasville, Ga. He was very fond of dumb animals, and had contributed many articles to "Animal Friends." The establishment in this city was closed during the first three days of last week in observance of his death.

DR. CHARLES W. GELINEAU, druggist at Indian Orchard, Mass., aged fifty-six years, is dead from blood poisoning. A wife and three children survive him. The funeral was held from his home in Indian Orchard, with services also in St. Aloysius Church.

One of the most important acts of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention of 1900 was the passage of resolutions or general principles, one of which was upon the subject of "Doses," instructing the Committee on Revision and Publication of 1900 that:

"After each Pharmacopœial article (drug, chemical or preparation), which is used or is likely to be used internally or hypodermically, the committee is instructed to state the average approximate (but neither a minimum nor a maximum), dose for adults, and, where deemed advisable, also for children. It is to be distinctly understood that neither this convention nor the Committee on Revision created by it intends to have these doses regarded as obligatory on the physicians, or as forbidding them to exceed them whenever in their judgment this seems advisable. The committee is directed to make distinct declaration to this effect in some prominent place in the new Pharmacopœia."

It was further directed that doses should be expressed metrically, followed by the older Apothecaries' weights and measures.

In line with this action, H. K. Mulford & Co., Philadelphia, have been the first, in their new catalogue, to give under the list of Fluid Extracts, etc., the dose of the products in the older form of weights and measures, followed by the newer metric system.

The catalogue, which is an unusually comprehensive one, embraces 234 pages of closely printed subject matter, and is unique in the fact that it contains a Therapeutic Index, which classifies remedial agents according to the conditions in which they are indicated.

STATE OF TRADE.

Seasonably Meagre Trade, But Prospects Good.

New York, July 17.—In a general way conditions are practically as noted in last week's report, but there have been several developments of more than ordinary interest, and while the aggregate volume of business continues of seasonable meagre proportions, there are indications that the outlook is considered favorable to an improved demand with the advent of cooler weather. In other words, it is expected that the coming Autumn and Winter season will bring a revival of activity, and a return of the prosperity noted during the corresponding periods of the past two years. The leading feature of the past week was an advance in quinine. At the bark sale in Amsterdam on Thursday, nearly the entire quantity offered was disposed of, at prices showing an advance of about five per cent. over the average unit value at the previous sale. This was immediately followed by cable instructions to local representatives of foreign manufacturers of quinine, to mark up quotations 2c. per oz. Domestic makers also announced a corresponding advance, and all leading brands of both foreign and domestic are quoted on the basis of 33c for bulk. Desirable parcels in second hands are held on the same basis and holders offer sparingly, an opinion prevailing that still higher prices are warranted by the strong statistical position of bark.

Opium also has developed increased firmness, and prices are about 5c. per pound higher, the improvement being due to an advance in prices at primary markets, where considerable purchases are reported by cable that the London market has been cleared of all descriptions suitable for shipment to China.

In the department of essential oils there has been a partial reaction in values of anise and cassia. Some claim that the recent advances were not wholly warranted and others that the reaction is due to manipulation on the part of speculative operators. Natural wintergreen is a shade lower, and synthetic has declined on account of the lower prices ruling for salicylic acid. Wormwood is offered more freely and wholesale prices are about 25c lower. Rose is easier, owing to reports from Turkey indicating an abundant yield from the current crop, and it is generally expected that prices will be reduced.

Under the influence of the decline in salicylic acid, manufacturers have reduced their quotations for benzoate of soda. Cassia buds and the star variety of anise seed are both firmer in sympathy with other products of China, which have been affected by the disturbed conditions of political affairs in that country. Celery seed is fractionally higher owing to reports of stronger primary markets due to crop shortage. Cuttlefish bone continues to harden in price and holders offer very sparingly as reports of a small yield from the current season's catch are fully confirmed. Cubeb berries show a further advance under the influences noted last week. Short buchu leaves are decidedly firmer. Cables from London reporting that the bulk of stock there had been taken up for American account caused local holders to advance prices 3@5c per lb. The feeling is very strong, as it has since transpired that the recent large purchases have been chiefly for consumption. This will materially reduce the available stock, and no fresh supplies are due until the beginning of next year. Serpentaria root is firmer owing to scarcity. An advance abroad in ozokerite has resulted in a higher range of prices for all grades of ceresin wax. The steady upward movement in sugar has caused a further advance in rock candy syrup. Jaborandi leaves are in reduced supply and firmer. Jobbers quote a higher range of prices for the African variety of ginger.

A Pretty Good Week.

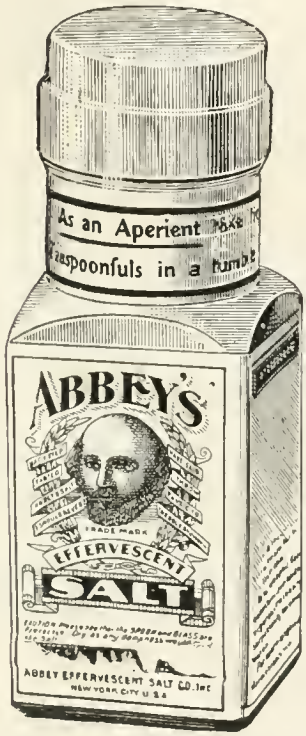
Boston, July 14.—This has been, all in all, a week of pretty good trade, for at many places business has been very good, while here and there others have found it fairly so, and in no instance has there been a dull week. There has been nothing to make trade active and it therefore must be looked upon as of the legitimate kind. At nearly all retail drug stores the soda fountain trade keeps good. In the general market the trade in chemicals and drugs is better than might be expected. Prices hold well and there is an undercurrent of satisfaction with present conditions. There is no marked change in alcohols. They are steady and in fair demand. Dyestuffs show some activity and rather good trading.

Trade Experiences a Slight Slump.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The summer of 1900 being a remarkably healthy and prosperous one, with almost everybody well and thousands out of town on various recreations bent, it causes no remark when trade takes a slight slump toward the middle of the season. In other words, the current week was duller than the last. All merchants admit, however, that business is better than the corresponding period of last year. The change in the position of quinine and opium was not unexpected in

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT

is as staple in a drug store as quinine. Its rapid rise in popular and professional favor has been phenomenal, and is due solely to its merit and the methods used to market it.



Progressive druggists everywhere should take advantage of our increased advertising campaign for 1900, and push sales.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes retailing at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Trade List on Application.

this market. Quinine is considered a buy and opium a sell by the well informed, owing altogether to the condition of affairs in the East. The uproar will in all probability extend to all the South Sea Islands, the bark-producing regions will be affected, hence there will be a rise in quinine. Speculators in the alkaloid are pleased to note the sympathy exhibited between the American and foreign manufacturers, though there are no big purchases to record in this market. Other staples are quiet. Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and chemicals report no change in their lines.

Business Very Satisfactory.

Baltimore, July 16.—Business continues remarkably good for this season of the year. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals report a large city trade, while the jobbing houses confirm the prevalence of a brisk movement along the whole line. Out-of-town orders, though numerous, are generally small, involving a lot of detail which taxes the clerks in a manner rather disproportionate to the total of transactions, but the situation upon the whole presents a very satisfactory aspect. The retail druggists are having a rush for soda water and similar decoctions, the prescription trade being fair. A moderate movement in heavy chemicals prevails, while the market for botanicals adheres closely to the conditions at New York.

Fair for July.

Detroit, July 14.—Even the most sanguine among the druggists of Detroit are to-day willing to admit that business for the week has not been any more than "fair—for July." A rise of two cents on quinine was received this morning, and linseed oil is away up, selling at 68 and 69 cents per gallon. Other prices keep pretty steady.

Firm Summer Trade in Chicago.

Chicago, July 14.—Although this is the middle of the vacation and convention season, trade with the manufacturers remains good. It is, they say, somewhat better than it was last summer. The jobbers are busy, especially so with all seasonable, hot weather goods. The city trade is rather slow in some localities which are immediately affected by the strike, which is not yet settled, though the prospects for a settlement seem very bright. Dealers in sundries are fairly busy. The opening of several stores recently has contributed to the general activity in some degree. Staple, regular trade and collections remain good and steady.

Improved Conditions in the Northwest.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Minn., July 13.—A rise of two cents per gallon in linseed oil this week breaks the long reign of unchanged prices. The market on all other Western commodities remains steady. Retailers unanimously report improved conditions. This is particularly true of collections, of which not one complaint is to be heard. General trade is well sustained. The jobbers are well satisfied with the present status of affairs, though less busy than a month ago. This is usually a quiet time of the year, but the falling off in orders this year is not one-half so noticeable as in previous years. Every sign points to 1900 as a "bumper" in the drug trade.

Some Improvement in St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 14.—Trade conditions are but little changed from last report. Wholesalers state that country business is, if anything, slightly better than last week. Quinine has been advanced a couple of cents, the notifications being received this morning. Local trade in some sections of the city is again adversely affected by the renewal of the street railway strike and boycott. Collections locally are slow.

T. C. HILTON, of the firm of T. C. Hilton & Co., druggists at Lock Haven, Pa., died July 13. He had been in ill health for nearly three years, but did not give up active business life until last January. He was born in Kittanning, Pa., in 1852. After receiving his education he graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and located in Lock Haven in 1877. In 1879 he was married to Miss Gertrude M. Brown, who with one son, survive him. He was a great lover of music, and was director of the Lock Haven chorus of more than one hundred voices. He was also for many years leader of the choir in the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

DR. JOHN COTTON, one of the leading druggists of Charlestown, West Va., and among the oldest in the town, died on the morning of July 8, from paralysis. He had been helpless for several weeks. Though only 52 years old, he had a long business career behind him, and was highly esteemed in the community.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 17.—Transactions continued limited to the light current requirements of consumers, but the market retained the steady undertone which has been a prominent feature thus far during the midsummer season.

OPIUM.—Early in the week jobbers reduced quotations, but primary markets have since developed increased strength under a heavy demand and liberal purchases, presumably to be for Eastern account. Consequently the local market is firmer and it is doubtful whether buyers can shade the former range of $3.35@3.50 for 9 per cent. and $3.45@3.60 for 11 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—There is no improvement in demand but the market is steady with jobbers quoting $4.45@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Small lots are finding a steady outlet and jobbing quotations remain unchanged at $1.95@2.05 in ounces and $2.20@2.30 in eighths, as to brand.

QUININE.—Manufacturers advanced quotations 2c. per ounce on Friday last and the revised jobbing prices are 33@34c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 35@36c. in 50-oz. tins, and 40@41c. in ounce vials, according to brand. There is no demand of consequence, but the tone of the market is strong.

BENZOATE OF SODA.—Manufacturers have reduced their quotations and the jobbing market is easier to the extent that small lots are obtainable at 55@60c., as to size of order.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—Natural is unchanged at $1.75@2, but the synthetic variety is easier in sympathy with crude material and quotations show a decline to 60@70c.

OIL WORMWOOD.—Primary markets are easier and spot quotations for jobbing quantities have been reduced to $6.75@7.75 for best and $6@7.25 for good, as to quantity.

OIL ANISE.—There has been a partial reaction in prices and the revised jobbing range is $1.90@2.15.

OIL CASSIA.—Under a similar influence quotations for jobbing parcels have been reduced to $1.25@1.50.

OIL PENNYROYAL.—There is a seasonably active demand and jobbers have advanced quotations to $1.65@1.85.

THYMOL.—Owing to scarcity and stronger foreign markets jobbers have advanced quotations to$3.65@4.

BEECHWOOD CREOSOTE.—A firmer feeling has developed and jobbing quotations show an advance to $1.15@1.25.

MANNA.—A general revision of prices indicates a continued strong market and the new figures are 68@75c. for large flake, 40@45c. for small flake, and 35@40c. for sorts.

SALICINE.—The market is a shade firmer and jobbers have marked up quotations to $4.75@5.

JABORANDI LEAVES.—Supplies have diminished and values are firmer, jobbing quotations showing an advance to 27@32c. for whole, 30@35c. for ground and 32@37c. for powdered.

MENTHOL.—The market is somewhat unsettled and jobbing parcels are available at $3.10@3.25.

ROCK CANDY SYRUP.—Jobbing prices show a further advance to 62c. in barrels, 65c. in half barrels, 67c. in 10-gallon kegs and 73c. in 5-gallon kegs.

GINGER.—African is firmer and jobbers have advanced quotations to 11@15c. for whole and 16@20c. for powdered.

FREDERICK H. EGGERS, a pioneer druggist of Allegheny, Pa., died July 7 after a lengthy illness. He was born in Allegheny in 1841, and served his apprenticeship with A. J. Zwinger, one of the most prominent of the early druggists of Pittsburg. He continued in the drug business until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers. During his service in the army he was chief steward at the Patent Office Hospital in Washington, and was taken prisoner at Harpers Ferry. He was the father of eight children, all of whom, with his widow, survive him. In company with his son, Frederick W. Eggers, he conducted several pharmacies in the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburg. He was connected with a number of financial institutions, and was vice-president of Teutonia Insurance Company. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, and was identified with a number of fraternal organizations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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INDEX TO VOLUME XXIII.

All subscribers who wish the Index to Volume XXIII., from January to June, 1900, are requested to send us a postal card request to that effect.

MATRICULATE PROMPTLY.

As recently announced, and set forth in various positions in this issue, the Era Course in Pharmacy has been so remodeled and revised that it can now be completed within a calendar year. As a part of the plan it is arranged that new classes will commence each month, beginning with October next. We want to urge all intending students, who desire to commence the work at the earliest moment, to send in their matriculation orders now. The prospectus of the new course is now being distributed, and we shall be pleased to send copies of it to all applying. All students who matriculate now will be entered in the October class; those coming in subsequent to that time will begin the work in the month during which they matriculate.

Matriculate now.

PRINT THE PAPERS.

At the meeting of every State pharmaceutical association are read at least a few papers upon subjects of direct interest to the members and druggists generally. Very few of these papers, however, ever see the light of publication, save in the annual volumes of proceedings. These proceedings are, as a rule, issued several months after the annual meetings are held, they are circulated only to the members of the association, and the contents of the volume is, except in rare cases, but cursorily perused. By limiting in this way the distribution of the papers read at the meeting, they lose very much, if not all, of their value

Every State pharmaceutical association should have a special committee whose duty it should be to see that copies of all papers to be read are prepared in advance of the meeting, so that they may be sent promptly after adjournment to the leading pharmaceutical journals. This committee, of course, could exercise its judgment and discretion in the matter, and send only such papers as are worthy of publication. We believe that if such a rule were lived up to the druggists of the country generally would profit largely, and the pharmaceutical journals would reflect more closely than they do now the real sentiment and impressions of the trade.

There is many a practical paper upon a subject which lies close to the druggist's heart which

is read at some State pharmaceutical association meeting and goes no farther. Such a paper given the wider circulation of the pharmaceutical journals would exert good in many directions, and not its least effect would be to draw out the views and recitals of experiences of other druggists. There is a large element among the retail druggists of this country who possess the ability, the knowledge and the experience requisite to write valuable papers upon professional and trade topics. This is a mine which has been poorly worked thus far. These are men who will not go to the trouble of preparing papers and giving away the results of their experience and observation if their hearers are to be limited to the very few, comparatively, in attendance at the association meeting. They are the very men, however, who, if assured wider circulation for their articles, would be ready to contribute of their fund of information. Let the State associations make some effort to devise a plan whereby papers read at their annual gatherings may be brought to the attention of the profession at large.

WHAT ARE "PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS?"

Under the Oklahoma pharmacy law the sale of drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations is confined to regularly licensed pharmacists. The Board of Pharmacy is notifying general dealers that they will be held to strict accountability and must not deal in articles contrary to the provisions of this law. The board goes very far, however, in defining what the law means by the term "pharmaceutical preparations!" The board tells the general dealers that under the classification "pharmaceutical preparations" are included perfumes, toilet preparations, medicinal soaps, etc. While the intent of this definition and warning is to be commended, yet we believe if placed under test it would not stand. We do not believe any court would rule that the sale of toilet articles and perfumes should be confined to registered pharmacists.

IS THIS SO?

In an interview published in our Baltimore correspondence this week the statement is made by the representative of the largest cutter in the South, and one of the largest in the entire country, that the manufacturers of proprietary medicines are not, yet at least, observing their agreement with the retail druggists and jobbers, and that he has no difficulty in purchasing goods direct from any manufacturer. This statement is of altogether too serious an import to be allowed to go without refutation, if denial can be substantiated. A number of proprietary houses have stated very plainly that they will not sell to cutters, or to any one who supplies cutters, and several of these firms have farther announced that this plan has already gone into effect. If the statement of the cutter in question is worthy of any credence, this is a case where the N. A. R. D. officials should get right to work and probe the matter to the bottom. Do the manufacturers and jobbers intend to keep faith with the retail druggists through the N. A. R. D. plan, or do they not? Sixty proprietors and eighty or ninety per cent. of the jobbers say that hereafter they will be honest. Mr. Jacobs' mouthpiece says they do not and will not observe their agreement. Who is right?

NOT VERY PROFESSIONAL.

DRUGGIST, handy man, elderly, to put up drugs, wait on door, &c., in doctor's office; salary $9; give full particulars and references; one speaking several languages preferred. Drugs, 140 Herald.

Gentlemen: This ad. appeared in to-day's Herald, page 13, section first. I would like to know your opinion about it; whether a pharmacist of to-day is still a professional man or simply a common laborer, who can be hired for any work at any price.

J. FINESTONE.

New York, July 15.

VOLATILITY OF PERFUMES AND THE SENSE OF SMELL.—In order that a substance may act on the olfactory nerves it is necessary that it shall be volatile, but since the converse does not follow, Erdmann (Zeits. f. angew. Chem., Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.) considers that the sense of smell has the nature of a chemical reaction. This is further borne out by the fact that those substances which are most pronounced perfumes belong to the class of aldehydes which, possessing unsaturated valencies, readily form additive compounds. Another instance in support of this view is given by oxygen, which in its ordinary condition is without smell, while as ozone it possesses a distinct odor. In considering the sense of smell, a distinction must be drawn between quality and penetrating power. The quality depends entirely upon the chemical constitution of the substance and those substances possessing similar constitutions have the same or a similar scent. It occasionally, however, occurs that differently constituted substances, e. g., nitrobenzene and benzaldehyde, or bornylacetate and trichlorisobutylalcohol, have an almost identical odor. With regard to the penetrating power of a scent, this also is dependent upon its constitution. The investigations of Valentin, E. Fischer, and Penzoldt have shown that it is possible to recognize 1-600 mgrm. of bromine, 1-5000 mgrm. of sulphuretted hydrogen, and 1-20,000 mgrm. of otto of roses, whilst the 4,600,000th part of a milligram of chlorophenol and the 460,000,000th part of a milligram of mercaptan may still be detected. The condition, however, in which a scent exists considerably modifies its penetrating power. For instance, the evaporation of a slightly volatile perfume is increased by passing a current of air through it or by dissolving it in alcohol, and if this solution be used in a spray diffuser the evaporating surface is still further increased and the odor is most fully developed.

STERILIZATION OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Dr. DeSchweinetz makes a useful suggestion in regard to the sterilization of ophthalmic instruments without blunting or tarnishing them. He finds that ten minutes' immersion in a 1:1000 formaldehyde solution is satisfactory, but he prefers the use of pure formaldehyde gas. The instruments are first washed and dried and are then packed in a box in the bottom of which there is a dish of formaldehyde. A small piece of calcium chloride is placed in the dish and the close-fitting cover adjusted. In ten minutes the instruments are sterile; no harm is done by leaving them in the gas for an hour. (Red Cross Notes.)

CHLOROFORM may be preserved for long periods, according to Durien (Pharm. Ztg.), who recommends that it be kept in amber colored bottles with a layer of glycerin floating on the surface. The chloroform is removed as wanted by means of a glass siphon.

THE PROPER RELATIONSHIP THAT SHOULD EXIST BETWEEN COMPETING DRUGGISTS.*

By ADDISON DIMMITT.

As the above query only calls for the consideration of what constitutes the proper relationship that should exist, and does not call for a statement of the many causes of friction in our ranks, it may seem inappropriate for me to discuss the latter side of the question. Yet, as this negative side shows the rocks to avoid, it may aid us to touch upon it.

I cannot resist calling your attention briefly to some of the more pertinent reasons why druggists do not work harmoniously.

To the local conditions that surround the retail druggists may be traced much that influences their feelings and conduct towards each other. In many cities and towns the business is overdone, necessarily reducing the volume of each, and in some towns this is so true that it does not justify the employment of a clerk by the druggist. In many such cases the close confinement and long hours have an unfortunate result. The man becomes physically and mentally exhausted, and prone to take a pessimistic view of his own and his neighbor's business prospects. He concludes that his own lack of business is due to some underhand methods of his competitors. He is ready to hear and believe all that is told him by the professional shopper, or prevaricator I should say, who wilfully misrepresents both sides. The idea that he is not being fairly treated takes complete possession of him, warps his judgment, and prejudices him against his fellow-druggist, who, he at last believes, is in league with his satanic majesty.

Another, and a very justifiable, cause for ill-will or enmity between competing druggists is the cut-rate system. This subject has been threshed over so much that every one is familiar with its ravages. I will only say it is the greatest evil that any class of merchants has ever had to contend with. It is so far-reaching in its harmful results, and we have as yet been unable to cope with it successfully. But if we fight it persistently, it may at last be overcome.

Other causes for disagreement and jealousy are conditions that are hard to remedy. For instance: One druggist may display more push and energy than his neighbor; or one's location may be better than another's; or one's financial condition may permit of a larger and more varied stock, or one druggist may be more highly educated in his profession than another. But these are purely personal, and can only be dealt with or remedied by the individual.

I might enumerate an endless chain of seeming causes for disaffection between competing druggists, but realizing that all of us have enough glimpses of the dark side and need the sunshine that amity and good-fellowship bring, I will present the other side, which, when realized, will be all the brighter by contrast.

"The proper relationship that should exist between competing druggists."

I do not know a better way to bring about this proper relationship than by endeavoring to follow the Golden Rule, which, after all, is the hardest task ever given to mortal. Suppose we illustrate it, showing how we would like our fellow-druggist to do unto us, and in this light we may hope to see the proper relationship reflected, which in the near future may develop into a beautiful reality. A reciprocal basis is the best foundation. It will bring the greatest and most lasting benefits, and tend to establish a bond of unity and good feeling between local druggists in every community.

I will mention a few of the benefits that would accrue if the proper relationship existed.

First take it up from a financial standpoint:

If there is a thorough understanding and confidence existing between competing druggists, fair, legitimate prices can be established and maintained. We can purchase merchandise together and divide it, thereby securing quantity prices and discounts. This also permits a druggist to buy oftener, insuring fresh, clean stock, and saves the interest on the money that would necessarily be tied up if one made quantity purchases alone. This same plan permits of an exchange of stock and supplying of shorts at a limited margin. Another item that saves money for both is receiving shipments, in the way of freight and drayage. This branch of our business is a very important one, for, as you know, "goods well bought are half sold." There are numerous financial advantages if we will but work together.

Then we look at the advantage to our profession. By competition we do not mean opposition. We all know that only in union is there strength. Individual force is scarcely recognized to-day in the business world. By a combination of druggists in every town great good may be accomplished. The trade of no druggist will be encroached upon by another. Let there be a unity of purpose, a standing shoulder to shoulder to uphold the standard, and by well-directed, intelligent and united effort each man will secure a fair share of business. If we are occupied with work—which is "God's best gift to man," there will be no time or room for harboring unkind thoughts of our neighbor. Let us give our earnest thought and labor towards elevating our profession. By local agreement and legislation we can restrict the sale of liquor, cocaine and morphine for legitimate uses only. We can stamp out adulteration and substitution, and finally, by getting together and discussing the many perplexing questions that naturally and constantly arise in every druggist's business life, such as a defective formula, new preparations, incompatible prescriptions or some unusual chemical reaction, we may glean ideas that will shed new light on these subjects and be of material assistance in our work.

There are equally as many advantages from a moral standpoint, for is it not the desire and ambition of every druggist to have the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, whether they be competitors or not? To know and feel in his heart that all his dealings are above suspicion; that his competitor doubts not his integrity or honesty of purpose; that his word is held as good as his bond? For, gentlemen, honor is more in life than money or glory or aught else. Let us direct our business relations on the highest possible plane; always be fair and just, avoid personalities when speaking of competitors, then you can command and hold their confidence. Let us remember that we are all striving for the same goal. Uphold the weaker and lend a helping hand to all who are struggling. Cultivate, if necessary, a kindly feeling for all who are in our ranks, give of our time and interest, and thus—and thus only, may we hope to bring about the proper relationship among men in our profession, and make life one grand, sweet song.

*Read before the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association at Glen Springs, June 19th. Contributed by the author for publication.

IPECACUANHA contains more than 2 per cent. of total alkaloid, of which 72 per cent. is emetine, 26 per cent. cephaëline and 2 per cent. consists of a third alkaloid which is as yet unnamed. Other constituents of ipecacuanha root are an amorphous bitter glucoside named ipecacuanhic acid, choline, resin, pectin, starch, sugar, calcium oxalate, odorous fatty matter and a disagreeable smelling volatile oil. Cartagena ipecacuanha contains rather more total alkaloid than the Brazilian, but 57 per cent. of that consists of cephaëline and only 40 per cent. is emetine (Pharm. Jour.) The expectorant property of ipecacuanha appears to be due to emetine; the emetic effect is ascribed to cephaëline. The alkaloid emetine was discovered by Pelletier in 1817.

SODIUM BOROGYLCERIDE.—Schazki (Ap. Ztg.) recommends the following as a reliable process for the preparation of sodium boro-glyceride: Boil together 120 grams of glycerin, sp. gr. 1.255, and 100 grams of borax in an evaporating dish until the glassy mass may be drawn into threads. The half cooled mass is then rolled out into cylindrical lengths, wrapped in wax paper, and preserved in well-stoppered flasks. Schazki believes that sodium boroglyceride is a chemical compound having the formula $(C_3H_5)_4(H_2BO_3)_2(HNaBO_3)_2(OH)_6O$. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol and melts at 153°—154° C.

(Specially Prepared for the Era).

Chemical Exhibits at the 1900 Exposition.

The Foreign Nations at Paris.

GERMANY undoubtedly takes first place among all the foreign nations who have decided to exhibit at Paris. This is the first time since the great Franco-Prussian war of 1870 that the Fatherland has been represented at a Parisian international exhibition. The Kaiser is supposed to have taken a personal interest in making the finest show possible, and certainly it is not to the German exhibits that the reproach of "schlect und billig" can be addressed on this occasion.

The German National Pavilion

is unique in its way and the Emperor's collection of masterpieces of French art is visited by all fashionable Paris. The German Maritime Exhibit, with its models of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the Deutschland, the Port of Hamburg, etc., etc., is crowded to suffocation every Sunday afternoon. The gigantic machinery arouses the wonder of every visitor. The German collection of historic military uniforms is one of the neatest retrospective museums in the Exhibition. And so one might continue. But our particular object is to describe

The German Chemical Exhibit

which is the leading feature of all the foreign groups in this building. Germany's allotment is one of the largest of all; it is said she sacrificed space elsewhere to enable her to do adequate justice to this national industry.

The collective character of the exhibit is even more marked than at Chicago, and, as will be seen, it is on somewhat the same lines. The Central Committee was composed of Dr. J. F. Holtz, president; Dr. C. A. Martius, vice-president; Drs. H. T. Bottinger, Kraemer and Hauesen, together with the presidents of the sections—Dr. Merck (pharmaceuticals), Dr. Stroof and Herr Voigt (chemical works), Herr Struckelin (mineral colors, varnishes, etc.), Dr. Steche (essential oils and artificial perfumes), Dr. Brunck (coal tar products) and Dr. Heræus (apparatus).

These gentlemen have succeeded in producing the most comprehensive and best arranged object lesson in organic chemistry which a student could desire, a sort of a fully illustrated and cleverly grouped text book of glass jars of all the colors of the rainbow. For neither trouble nor expense has been spared to secure the rarest productions when necessary to complete a series.

The Allegorical Statue

of the Stassfurt Potash Salt Mines, shown in our engraving, is the first object that strikes the visitor's eye. Science stands aloft with her arms outstretched in a protecting attitude over two seated females, one engaged in deep study of a book, the other bent over a retort. Below, a miner, holding aloft a block of the mineral won by his toil, offers it to Science. The figures are of bronze, the pedestal of blocks of chloride of potassium and the whole symbolizes, of course, the union of physical labor and intellectual research which builds up all industries in general and the German chemical trade in particular. We remember that one German Aniline Fabrik alone employs 6,500 workmen and 150 doctors of science as we pass on to view the exhibits in the oaken cases. On the right are products of the sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acid industries, soda and potash, arsenic, ammonia and artificial manures. On the left are pyrite residue products, compressed and liquefied gases, metals and metal salts, phosphorus and its derivatives, aluminum and the electro chemistry products.

The Drug Court

forms a separate compartment, where again the exhibits are classed in cases according to their nature. In one, for instance, we have the antiseptics and dermatics, in the centre astringents and laxatives; anæsthetics, narcotics, excitants, etc., are similarly divided. The recipients vary in size, usually according to the importance of the product and their endless glassy ranks are agreeably relieved by models of medical plants in full bloom, labeled in French and Latin. Aloes, belladonna, camphor, cinchona, cassia, digitalis, jaborandi, poppy, podophyllum, tobacco—we need not give a complete list—are thus represented. In a few instances the raw drug is shown—poppy heads, for instance, and samples of opium.

THE ALLEGORICAL STATUE.

Up-to-Date Pharmacy.

One case is devoted to preparations in modern form, capsules of santal and guaiacol, cod liver oil emulsion, tabloids, lanoline, vaseline, paraffin, glycerine, etc. Another shows a neat collection of essential oils in elegantly stoppered bottles (many very rare and costly specimens being included), also their constituents.

The exhibit of synthetic perfumes hardly attracts much

IN THE ENGLISH COURT.

attention, and there are essences of flowers and fruits. A pervading odor of ylang-ylang hangs about, despite stoppers and glass cases, and testifies to the odoriferous capabilities of this product of the Philippines.

A Retrospective Exhibit

forming a history of German chemical discovery during the Nineteenth Century is also an attractive feature. Each bottle is labeled with a name and date, ranging from "Morphine, Sertürner, 1811;" "Aniline, Unverdorber, 1826;" and "Chloral and Chloroform, Liebig, 1831;" and passing by "Carbide of Calcium, Wöhler, 1862," to conclude with "Phenacetine, Kast and Hinsberg, 1887," Knorr's Antipyrine, 1893, and other well-known modern products. In another case just opposite the leading chemical dyes are treated in the same historical fashion. A piece of dyed material is placed under each bottle and the whole is as picturesque as it is instructive. The only defect of the collection is that it leaves one under the impression that every important chemical discovery of the century was made in the Fatherland, outside science being necessarily ignored in a national exhibit.

Linde's Liquid Air Machine,

which works daily, is a principal feature in the third court, where photographic sundries, with chemicals for perfumery and confectionery, dyeing and color printing, analysis, etc., are shown; also acid proof metal vats. We may pass rapidly by the apparatus exhibit, the vat containing 6,000 litres, the product of the Berlin Royal Porcelain factory, the silver lined copper capsules, the still and worm in pure silver, "without joint or soldering," etc., etc., and enter

The Coal Tar Court,

perhaps the most remarkable and attractive of all. In the central case is a bronze female figure, whose running attitude is symbolic of the giant strides this industry has made in Germany and elsewhere. She poises her foot on a huge boulder of coal—the raw material— and her hand supports rays of all the colors of the spectrum—the coal tar dyes, of course.

Around this Goddess of Coal Tar are grouped all the products, marshalled in hierarchic order of precedence and in jars suited to their importance. The process can thus be traced from the original tar product to its most distant derivative, the "chemistry manual" idea being skilfully worked out. Here, for instance, is a big jar of naphthalin, flanked by two smaller recipients containing A and B naphthalin; from each of these extends a long line of jars, gradually growing smaller.

From this main centre case, in its turn, branch off four corner cases. One shows alizarine, synthetic indigo, gallic acid, etc., etc.; a second is devoted to triphenylmethane, etc., with its dazzling fan of dyestuffs; the two others show us the azo dyes (1) for wool (2) for cotton, the dyed material being exhibited as well as the dye itself. The whole coal tar exhibit contains some 1,500 specimens; about 400 chemical colors and pigments are also shown.

The Weak Point

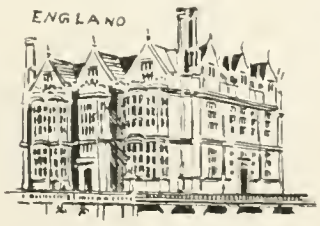
of these collective exhibits, however well arranged, is that the individual manufacturer is to some extent sacrificed. With very few exceptions, not a single manufacturer's name is given. They are, it is true, to be found in the official catalogue by those interested and a uniformed attendant is stationed at a desk in the centre of the exhibit, where, by the way, there is a show of the products of wood distillation. Just opposite the Coal Tar Court, across the corridor, is

The German Perfumery Court.

The entrance is guarded by two female statues holding baskets of flowers, and a fresco over the door—a trifle high colored, perhaps—represents the "Triumph of Flora;" this was probably before the days of synthetics! Inside the court are two more very vivid frescos in which Parsifal and Tannhauser, dear to all fervents of Wagner, form a picturesque excuse for a wealth of floral decoration. This court is not so uncompromisingly collective as its chemical neighbor; each firm has its own case (though all are uniform) and the exhibitors vie with each other in tasty arrangement and get up. Only Farina's Eau de Cologne has the honor of two cases. A feature that is sure to attract the visitor is the little model of the auditorium of a theatre by Leichner's Perfumery, Berlin, where the stalls and boxes are filled with bottles, etc., a clever idea, well carried out, and lit by electricity. One attendant distributes printed matter and gives information for the whole of the exhibitors.

The British Chemical Exhibit,

just opposite the German, affords as striking a contrast as could well have been devised. If the Germans have unduly sacrificed individual exhibitors to make a great collective show, English individuality is no less exaggerated and regrettable. In fact, the British have decidedly spoilt the general effect of exhibits (which are in themselves very creditable and interesting) by a total lack of system and mutual understanding, carrying out the good old rule of "each one for himself," backed by the idea that the United Kingdom will always "muddle through" somehow.



The large stand of the Sunlight Soap on the main corridor at once strikes the eye. This is the firm (Lever Bros.) which gave its working people—some 1,500 in all—a free day at the Paris Exhibition, running special trains and boats and paying all expenses, food, etc. This immense beanfeast was quite one of the events of the Paris Exposition and the photos of Port Sunlight, and the model upstairs, show it to be a pretty model town of the Pullman type.

But this long and lofty case, interesting and creditable enough in itself, as will be seen by our illustration, entirely hides from view the four charming little kiosques constructed by Pears Soap, Grossmith's and Atkinson's perfumeries, and Gosnell's Famora, which are among the prettiest features of the section. In the same way the other cases in the main corridor, Howard & Sons' medi-

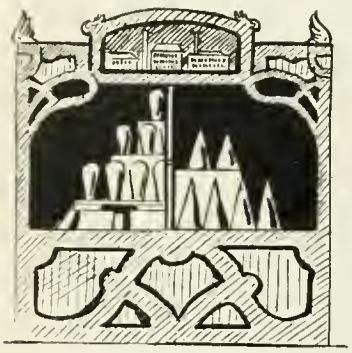
cinal chemicals, J. McFarlane's opium alkaloids, and Wilkinson Heywood & Clarke's varnish and paints are all so utterly unlike and so closely juxtaposed that the general effect is regrettable. The only attempt at a collective exhibit is the fourfold case of pleasing effect where we find the United Alkali Co., of Liverpool; Brunner, Mond & Co., of Norwich; Gossage's soap, soda and glycerine from Widnes; Chance & Hunt, J. & J. White, of Glasgow, and the British Cyanide Co.

Behind are many well-known firms, Day & Martin's blacking, Price's candles and soap, with stearine figures of Her Most Gracious Majesty and "Liberty Enlightening the World," delicate compliments to the British or American patriot; Elliman's Embrocation, with its little picture gallery of the clever and amusing sporting sketches which one sees in almost every English chemist's shop; Field's soap and candles, Lowe's carbolic acid, the Fuller's Earth Union, Riley's chemicals, Mander's paints and varnishes—there is the material here for an attractive show with little arrangement.

As a happy medium between British over-individuality and German autocracy, we would recommend a visit to

The Austrian Court

on the first floor gallery. All cases are strictly uniform, carved in warm-toned red wood, with the wondrous curves which are characteristic of "New Art," and lined with sage green. A carpet of old gold tint and an awning to soften the light make up as pretty a court as could be wished for. Here every exhibitor has his own case or separate portion of a case, and has not apparently tried to "kill" his neighbor's exhibit, but to harmonize with it as far as possible. The names and addresses are clearly and distinctly stated and in many cases circulars are obtainable. One attendant in the centre is charged with the whole exhibit, as in the case of Germany.



Austrian Court.
A Show Case of Chemicals.

Vienna is the Paris of Eastern Europe and tasty window dressing is evidently one of the characteristics of the Austrian capital. First we have the perfumers. Calderara & Bankmans surmount their exhibit by the Austrian Imperial crown (their trade mark) prettily worked in artificial flowers. Kielhauser, of Graz, Styria, makes a pleasing effect with violet and lily of the valley perfumes; Gottlieb & Taussig, perfumers to the Imperial Court, and J. Feix, of Gablonz (founded 1804) may also be named.

Nor are the soap and stearine exhibits less effective in their way, grouped on each side of Olszewski's apparatus for liquefying gas, which is shown by Dr. Bauer, of Vienna. Sarg, Son & Co.'s big case is adorned by a bust of A. de Milly, founder of the stearine industry, and shows what an artistic show can be made with this class of goods. Their "Kalodont" is conspicuously put forward, and in a small side case are Ozokerit and Ceresine. Equally clever is the "Apollo" Company's exhibit. The lyre, emblematic of this god of music and medicine, is surrounded by rays of stearine candles. Soap is also shown, and the date of the foundation of the firm (1839) is conspicuously indicated.

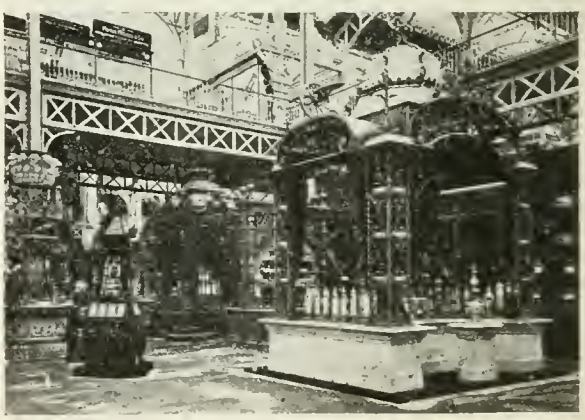
As Hungary exhibits apart, most of the goods here come from Bohemia or from near Vienna. Hell & Co. are a Viennese firm and have chosen new or special products as far as possible, subtannate of bismuth, peptonate of iron and manganese, parhæmoglobine of iron and Hell's Haemalbumine for anemia, tannate of mercury, Horbeczewski's nucleine, petrosulfol (a cheap substitute for ichthyol in certain cases), Honthin (an astringent), etc., etc. Kleewein shows hæmeticum, a preparation of hemoglobine, hypodermic solutions, pills, etc.; Brosche has malt, potash and chemicals; Wagenmann & Seybel, tartar and chemicals; Marguilie, gelatine, and Mautner a brewery and distillery exhibit; all these firms are in or near Vienna.

From the Prague district we have Janousek's well-arranged display of essential oils and anethol, Oesinger's liquid and solid extracts for tanners. Heiltreyer's soap trophy and Herbert's white lead exhibit (well worth examination) with its great show of prize medals, are both from Klagenfurt, near Trieste, and the first Austrian soda works (who show soda salts) are situated at Hruschau, in Silesia. The Austrian Chemical and Metallurgical Union, of Aussig-on-Elbe, show a large case of heavy chemicals, soda, pyrites, superphosphates, etc., etc. Fischer also has chemicals, slabs of gelatine and bone powder, unartistic goods tastefully shown, with a view of his works, at the back of the case, in the latest style of New Art. The Austrian paper and leather exhibits, hardly, are likewise very nicely arranged.

Hungary

asserts her rights, as a separate kingdom under the same crown, to an independent exhibit, here as in all other sections. We therefore find her chemical show in the neighboring gallery. Less important than Austria's, it is characteristic and comprehensive in its way. The ironwork of the cases is strangely quaint, and long tri-colored streamers of the national colors make the general effect very picturesque. It is arranged in small courts, in the first the tobacco industry is well illustrated by maps, diagrams, samples, etc., etc. The leather and paper courts are creditable; the aerated waters and asphalt industries, stearine, wax, potash and chemicals, gelatine and glue are all represented, and Nobel's dynamite factory has a case to itself.

The most interesting to a pharmacist is the fourfold case jointly occupied by pharmacists, an exporting agency's exhibit, a medicinal plant exporter and sundries. We must refrain from a detailed description, but may just notice the Paprika, or Hungarian red pepper (which is, we believe, popular with bird fanciers for



RUSSIAN CHEMICAL COURT.

deepening the tint of the plumage of canaries), chamomile flowers, etc., etc. A petroleum trophy, a nude female figure holding an antique lamp, with barrels, jars and tins of paraffin, and a model of the special railway trucks used, closes this relatively small but interesting section. Having thus described two or three of the most characteristic chemical exhibits, we must deal very briefly with the remainder, some of which present no very special features.

RUSSIAN COLONIAL BUILDING.

Russia

has naturally been placed on the footing of "the most favored nation," and is next to Germany on the ground floor. She naturally suffers, like England, by the comparison. The space is large and not crowded, the cases are of all sizes and shapes, but well grouped, and some of them are delightfully Slavonic in their form and ornaments. There are plenty of varied exhibits, paper, colors, varnish, soap, matches, tobacco, chemicals and chemical apparatus and perfumes—the Shah of Persia's perfumer exhibits here—and we notice a small case devoted to Dr. Poehl's sperminum and organic extracts.

The Belgian Section

is also large and varied, but not very pharmaceutical. Aluminum, chemicals, artificial manures are all largely produced in the busy little kingdom. The great feature of this section is Solvay's handsome court with its eight frescoes in violet and gold representing the manifold uses of soda in bleaching, dyeing, soap, paper, glass and chemical works. Neat iron stands hold the sample products, and a handsome iron screen at the back is adorned with the arms of the various countries where this important firm has chemical works and the names of the localities where these different factories are to be found.

Italy's Exhibit

is neither large nor striking. Iris root from Florence, liquorice from Naples and Sicily, chemicals from Turin, and soap from Tuscany are among the principal features. S. M. Novelli's pharmacy at Florence shows flower extracts and powder of iris. Candiani & Co., of Bovisa (the first chemical works established in Lombardy), who were at the Chicago World's Fair, show bismuth and mercurial salts and rock alum, and Erba, of Milan, has mannites and lactates, various chemical crystals, etc.

The Swedish Section

is about the same size, and mostly given up to wood pulp, paper and similar exhibits. Matches are, of course, prominent. The well-known "Sakerhets-Tandstickor" safeties are shown by Jonkoping in a revolving case with medals and views. The Vulcan Works inform us they manufacture "205,000 matches a minute" and show a large glass bottle full. We also notice carbide of calcium and a few specialties—the Vademecum antiseptic, the Krafts-skur powder and some preparations for dairymen's use—coal tar, tar graphite and sleeper oil which is said to be superior to both creosote and carbolineum. These latter three articles are shown by the J. Oklsson Co., of Stockholm.

Having thus viewed the ground floor exhibits, we may mount to the galleries and commence by the

Norwegian Court,

where, as in the Swedish, wood pulp is a great feature, the rest is mostly leather, paper, cellulose, etc. There is also soap and a few chemicals.

Denmark

figures creditably all over the Exhibition considering the small size and population of this kingdom. The Copenhagen Chemical Works show pyrites and cryolites and Bang & Tegner patriotically illustrate their surgical dressings by the figure of a wounded soldier. But here blacking is the great feature. Rasmussen and Sples and Adolf Prior show by Chicago certificates and English labels that they cater for Anglo-Saxon custom in this line.

Roumania

is a country which has made much progress and has a small but representative exhibit in which pharmaceutical proprietaries largely figure. The photographs and

ITALIAN CHEMICAL SECTION.

specimens shown by the Chemical Institute of Bucharest are worth examination.

Holland

has a large allotment for such a small kingdom, but there is little to interest the pharmacist except a very pretty perfume kiosque, Ketjen's chemicals and Jan Dekker's soaps. These Wormerveer soap works claim to be the largest in Holland, and though much is consumed at home—was it not a Dutchwoman who imagined Heaven was a place where everything was always being scrubbed and scoured—they evidently do a very large export trade as well.

But time presses, and we must pass rapidly on to

The Spanish Exhibit,

attracted by the gay festoons of yellow and red flags, which make it visible from afar.

Here pharmacy is well to the fore, and it is interesting to note what are the popular remedies on the other side of the Pyrenees. Dr. Trigo, of Valencia, (it should be remembered that the Doctorate degree for pharmacists exists in Spain) has chlorate of magnesia and cod liver oil emulsion with hypophosphites. Nadal, of Tarragona, shows us another emulsion, and Dr. Fernando Gomez, of Madrid, his kola wines. From Barcelona—ever the chief seat of Spanish pharmaceutical and other industry—we have Dr. Piza's oil of sweet almonds, J. Font & Co.'s soaps and perfumes, Page's soaps, and Callol's elixir and ovules. Dr. Sastre's "Vine de Ostras" appears to depend for its virtues rather on quinine, coca and kola than on oysters—possibly the name implies that it vies with the toothsome bivalve in regenerating invalid strength. Felipe Guasch, who owns the "Liceo" pharmacy in the center of Barcelona, shows chlorate of potash lozenges and compressed tablets of various kinds.

Japan

has here for the first time entered the lists side by side with the great civilized nations of the world. There is a certain tendency to exaggerate the use of diagrams and to make a somewhat monotonous show in some cases, but here, in the Chemical Section, this is not the case. The exhibit is interesting enough, though on a somewhat tiny scale (which reminds one of a doll's house) in some respects. There is a great tendency to use the English language—in fact, the printed labels on the put-up goods are usually in English and in Japanese, though we noticed German used in one case, and the written descriptive labels are, of course, in French. In a big case devoted to camphor—a leading Japanese article which seems to come principally from Formosa—we noticed a neat "Trade Catalogue" got up in English and adorned with views of the famous Japanese volcano, etc. Peppermint oil is another feature of this exhibit, also vegetable wax and, of course, lacquer. Rapeseed, camelia and kuromoji oil, flowers of sulphur, tobacco, cement in tiny barrels, soaps and perfumery in boxes neatly chromolithographed with Japanese and Oriental figures, etc., may be noticed. The rapeseed oil bottles in our sketch, capped with gold cloth and tied with tasselled cords in gay red or violet, show the popular Japanese idea of getting up show goods. The tiny barrels bound around with rushes or osiers, are also used for many classes of goods and are equally characteristic.

The French Chemical Exhibit

is too important to be dealt with in the space at present at our disposal. This interesting section—as well as various American exhibits (not ready at the time our last article appeared) and an immense number of articles shown which, though not included in the Chemical Industries Building, are of interest to pharmacists—must be reserved for future description.

FRUIT ESSENCES AND FLAVORS.*

By G. WEINDEL.

Pineapple Essence.—A ripe, but not too soft pineapple, weighing about 500 grams, is mashed up in a mortar with Tokay, 200 grams. The mass is then brought into a flask with water, 500 grams, and allowed to stand two hours; alcohol (90 per cent.), 400 grams, is then added and the mixture distilled until 700 grams of distillate have been collected; cognac, 300 grams, is then added to the distillate.

Apple Essence.—Thirty fresh ripe apples are peeled thin and the peel thus obtained, about 350 grams, is covered with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 grams, and water, 2,000 grams, and allowed to stand for 24 hours; 1,250 grams is then distilled off, and vanillin, 10 centigrams; bitter almond water, 50 grams, added to the distillate. This may be colored with 10 drops of saffron tincture.

Sweet Orange Essence.—Twenty-five large oranges, about 500 grams, are thinly peeled and the finely cut peel macerated for 24 hours with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 grams, and water, 3,000 grams; 5 drops of lemon oil and 10 drops orange oil are added, and 2,000 grams distilled off. The distillate is allowed to stand for eight days and is then filtered. Vanillin, 0.05 gram, is dissolved in the filtrate and two drops saffron tincture and caramel tincture, 3 grams, added.

Banana Essence.—Twelve bananas are peeled, the thick peel sliced and macerated with Burgundy, 300 grams; cognac, 200 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 300 grams; water, 1,000 grams; 1,000 grams distillate is now recovered and saffron tincture, 3 drops; and coumarin, 10 centigrams, added.

Pear Essence.—Forty muscatel or bergamot pears are peeled and the peel, about 430 grams, macerated with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 grams; Moselle wine, 250 grams; water, 2,000 grams, for six hours, and then 1,500 parts distilled off. To the distillate, which may be colored

*Translated from Pharm Zeitung by Journ. Pharm.

a faint green, coumarin, 5 centigrams, and sweet orange oil, 5 drops, are added.

Bitter Almond Essence.—Bitter almond water, 16 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 18 grams; water, 12 grams; rose essence, 1 gram. Mix.

Bishop Essence.—Tincture of bitter orange, 30 grams; aromatic tincture, 3 grams; bitter almond water, 3 grams; orange flower water, 20 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 50 grams; water, 100 grams. Distil off 100 grams and color with caramel.

Cardinal Essence.—Green orange peel, 10 grams; unripe orange, 4 grams; cloves, 0.5 gram; cinnamon, 0.5 gram, are macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 50 grams; water, 80 grams, to which is added bitter orange oil, 4 drops; lemon oil, 1 drop; bitter almond water, 5 grams; 100 grams is then slowly distilled and colored with caramel.

Cinnamon Essence.—Cinnamon, 10 grams, is macerated for 5 days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 70 grams; water, 70 grams, and 100 grams distilled off; this is colored with caramel.

Champagne Lemonade Essence.—Vanilla essence, 1 gram; celery essence, 5 grams; woodruff essence, 1 gram; cognac, 4 grams; Burgundy, 2 grams. Mix.

Lemon Essence.—Twenty-five medium size lemons are peeled and the finely cut peel macerated for 24 hours with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,500 grams; water, 3,000 grams; lemon oil, 10 drops; sweet orange oil, 5 drops, are then added; 3,000 grams distilled off. This is set aside for eight days and filtered. Vanillin, 10 centigrams, is added and the product colored with tincture of turmeric, 60 drops; saffron tincture, 4 drops; caramel tincture, 60 drops.

Strawberry Essence.—Fresh dry strawberries, 750 grams, are pulped in a mortar and then put into a retort with Tokay, 200 grams; cognac, 200 grams. Then add vanilla, 1.5 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 300 grams; water, 500 grams. This mixture is allowed to stand for an hour in the warm, and 1,000 grams is then slowly distilled over and colored light red.

Clove Essence.—Cloves, 15 grams, are macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 70 grams; water, 70 grams. Distil 100 grams; color with caramel.

Raspberry Essence.—Fresh raspberries, 200 grams, are pulped in a mortar, allowed to remain for two days at a temperature of 20° C., and then mixed with water, 100 grams. Fifty grams is then distilled off and alcohol (90 per cent.), 25 grams, in which 0.01 gram vanillin has been previously dissolved, is then added to the distillate.

Ginger Essence.—Ginger, 100 grams, is macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 600 grams; water, 800 grams. The whole is then put in a retort and 1,000 grams distilled off and colored with caramel.

Melon Essence.—Two or three large ripe melons are peeled and the finely cut peel macerated for three hours with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 grams, and water, 2,500 grams.

Orange Flower Essence.—Orange flower water, 100 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 50 grams; water, 50 grams; rose essence, 20 grams; lemon oil, 2 drops; orange oil, 1 drop. Mix.

Peach Essence.—Twenty ripe peaches are stoned and bruised in a mortar. The kernels are made into a paste with water, 200 grams. After half-an-hour the mixed pulp is placed into a retort; water, 600 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 400 grams, and 1,000 grams distilled off. To the distillate, coumarin, 0.1 gram; orange flower water, 100 grams; orange oil, 5 drops, are added and the mixture colored with saffron tincture, 5 drops; safflower tincture, 3 grams.

Quince Essence.—Twenty-five ripe quinces are peeled and the fine cut peel allowed to stand in a retort for two hours with water, 500 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 300 grams, is then added and 500 grams distilled off. To the distillate, coumarin, 0.5 gram; vanillin, 0.1 gram; bitter almond water, 25 grams; lemon oil, 5 drops; citronella oil, 2 drops; saffron tincture, 3 drops, are added.

Greengage Essence.—Thirty fresh ripe greengages are stoned and bruised in a mortar, the kernels are also made into a paste with water, 200 grams. After 30 minutes both are mixed in a retort with water, 600 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 400 grams, and 1,000 grams distilled off. Vanillin, 0.05 gram; bitter almond water, 20 grams; lemon oil, 5 drops, are added. Color green.

Rose Essence.—Rose oil, 1 gram; alcohol (90 per cent.), 70 grams; water, 30 grams. Mix and color rose tint.

Vanilla Essence.—Vanillin, 1.5 gram; alcohol (90 per cent.), 700 grams; water, 300 grams; turmeric tincture, 30 drops; caramel tincture, 20 drops. Mix.

Orris Essence.—Finely-sliced orris root, 500 grams, is macerated for three days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 500 grams; water, 800 grams, then 1,000 grams is distilled off. Vanillin, 0.5 gram; coumarin, 0.02 gram, are dissolved in distillate.

Walnut Essence.—Five hundred bruised green walnuts; cloves, 2 grams; cinnamon, 5 grams; mace, 1 gram, are macerated for four days in alcohol (90 per cent.), 750 grams, and water, 500 grams. Another 500 grams of water are then added and 1,000 grams distilled off. To this is added bitter almond water, 100 grams, and the mixture colored deep green.

Woodruff Essence.—Bruised tonka beans, 100 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 480 grams; water, 140 grams, are macerated for seven days, water, 400 grams, is added, then 700 grams is distilled, mixed with orange flower water, 50 grams, and colored green.

Lemon Wine.—The fine cut peel of 4 to 5 lemons is treated with sherry, 1,000 grams; cognac, 300 grams; and filtered after 24 hours. To the filtrate add orange flower water, 50 grams.

Pineapple Wine.—A pineapple of about 500 grams and one quarter of a vanilla pod are cut up and macerated with port wine, 1,300 grams; cognac, 200 grams; allowed to stand two days, then filtered without strong pressure.

Orange Wine.—Two blood oranges are stuck with cloves and the whole fruit is then covered with Burgundy, 1,000 grams; cognac, 300 grams; alcohol (90 per cent.), 200 grams, and filtered after standing for four days.

Artificial Orange Juice.—Tartaric acid, 2 grams; citric acid, 80 grams; water, 300 grams; lemon essence, 10 grams; orange essence, 50 grams; caramel, 0.2 gram. Mix.

Artificial Lemon Juice.—Citric acid, 10 grams; phosphoric acid, 1 gram; water, 40 grams; lemon essence, 50 grams; mix. These juices mix clear and bright, have a pleasant odor and taste and do not become mouldy in less than three to four months.

Froth Heading—(1) Quillaia bark, 5, is covered with water, 15, allowed to stand for three hours and then heated for four hours on a water bath. It is now filtered, the filtrate evaporated to 8, and glycerin, 2, added. (2) Saponin, 5, are dissolved in water, 80, and alcohol (90 per cent.), 20, added.

NEW METHOD FOR THE ACETIMETRIC VALUATION OF VINEGAR.—The method described by Durieu (J. Pharm. Chim.) is advocated as being applicable to the colored vinegars. Two solutions are prepared, the first a 5 per cent. solution of sodium bicarbonate, the second a 7 per cent. solution of acetic acid. The apparatus requisite consists of a tube graduated in 0.1 Cc. such as is used in the determination of urea by Esbach's method, and a 1 Cc. pipette. Six Cc. of the bicarbonate solution are first introduced into the tube, followed by 6 Cc. of 95 per cent. alcohol, so added that the two liquids do not mix and 1 Cc. of the dilute acetic acid solution is then added and the whole well shaken. When reaction is complete the opening of the tube is placed under water and the volume occupied by the gas read off, as in making a determination of urea. The volume is noted and a second experiment is made with a similar quantity of the vinegar to be examined. The volume of gas evolved by this, compared with the volume given by the standard acetic acid solution will give the amount of acetic acid in the sample. It is, of course, first necessary to determine that the whole of the free acid in the vinegar is acetic acid.

MOSQUITO BITES.—Contractile collodion has recently been recommended as a most satisfactory application for mosquito bites. When a drop of collodion is spread on the red bites the itching at once disappears and with the contraction of the collodion the swelling flattens down and becomes comparatively bloodless, the collodion soon being alone apparent.

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.

JAMES C. PERRY.

To the Philadelphia readers of the Era, the labelling of our life-like representation of their popular champion will seem quite superfluous; for, if there is one single druggist in that city who has not met Mr. Perry and had N. A. R. D. talked into him, he must have been stranded here during the late Republican Convention. If so, he had better get his dollar ready for dues and sign his application for membership in the N. A. R. D. as soon as he sees this warning, for Mr. Perry dearly loves to coax a newcomer into the local ranks.

Mr. Perry is best known to fame as the active organizing spirit of the local branch of the N. A. R. D., in which body he occupies the trying position of Chairman of the Executive Committee. In addition to this well-earned honor, he has lately sprung into prominence as the only man who ever dared to beard the Jersey "skeeter" in his den and escape with whole skin and on top of the heap.

When the now well-established N. A. R. D. movement first began to attract attention, Mr. Perry was one of the few who recognized its importance to the retailer; he was a delegate to the original convention, and to his labors are largely due the organization and continued prosperity of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists. Most people who own two drug stores think they have enough troubles of their own, not so with J. C. Perry; he amuses himself in leisure moments by doing about three men's work for his local association. Energy is the keynote of his character; if Prof. Keely had been able to develop as much energy in his celebrated motor, the world would now be revolutionized. Thirty-seven atmospheres to the square inch was the latest reading taken while Mr. Perry wasn't looking. Whether it is lassooing retailers and dragging them into the fold, creating atmospheric disturbances in a football game, persuading a reluctant customer to buy a dollar bottle of "Beef, Iron and Wine," or convincing a recalcitrant druggist of the error of his ways, Mr. Perry goes into the business with a vim and earnestness that are irresistible. When "J. C. J." goes on the warpath, the aggressive cutters quake in their boots and flee to the woods for safety.

The great beauty of Mr. Perry's way of doing business is his evident earnestness and sincerity; it is just these traits that have given him such success in his N. A. R. D. work; everybody knew that he didn't have a buyers' club up his sleeve to sandbag the "Plan" on some fine evening! "You always know what Perry means when he says anything." One of the pleasant little episodes that have made Mr. Perry so popular was his work as president of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in drawing together the graduates and undergraduates of that institution. He made the students feel that the Alumni regarded them with the most kindly affection, and that a student could always count on a "job" with the Alumnus when business was good; indeed, Mr. Perry has always a tender spot for the old college, and an earnest desire to further its interests.

To the community at large, James C. Perry is known as an enterprising, successful business man, one who is suspected of having amassed a fortune from the sale of stamps and patent medicines. To his friends, and they are legion, he is ever the honorable, kindly gentleman; staunch in his friendships, open in his fighting, none know him but to respect him. "Long may he sell soda water!"

(Written for The Era.)

DOCTOR RUMMUN'S EMULSION.

By THERSITES MENDAX.

Agrippa Rummun, M. D., is a representative of a class of medical men who are (fortunately for society) becoming more rare from day to day. Born about the end of the forties, he "taught school" for a couple of years and thence gravitated into a country doctor's office, where he spent two more years pulling teeth, washing bottles, mixing medicines and generally "assisting" his preceptor. When his second year was up he decided to go to college and as the Civil War was raging at the time and the demand for medical officers in both armies was considerably in excess of the visible supply, he emerged from the institution of learning he had honored with his presence, as a fully fledged M. D. in less than a year from the day of his matriculation. He was under fire in several sharp actions, received a severe wound and on his discharge at the conclusion of peace he sought out the village he now resides in and opened a practice there.

Now I know more than one medical man who graduated under the same circumstances and who has realized that a diploma is not the only necessary qualification to ensure professional success. Some of my friends have taken post-graduate courses in American colleges, others have crossed the water and put in longer or shorter terms at London, Edinburgh, or even on the continent, and one or two, who were unable to stand the expense of a post-graduate course, have done their best to keep up with the times by a diligent and systematic perusal of the most recent works on medicine and surgery and a careful study of the best professional journals and magazines.

Dr. Rummun, however, has never troubled himself about a post-graduate course, his library is more remarkable for its antiquity than its size, the periodicals he reads are usually sample copies, and any new ideas he gets are derived from the advertising matter of the various proprietary remedy companies. He resides twenty miles from my place of business, and all the druggists in ——— (myself included) most devoutly wish that the distance was two hundred.

It is the usual custom of this great and good man to make about four pilgrimages a year from his place of abode to our town, there to attend to an interminable

lawsuit he is interested in, buy small amounts of drugs and medicines, and sample the liquid refreshment provided at the various barrooms. I may add that when at home he is strictly temperate, and consequently he has a large arrearage of drought to work off when he arrives in town. In appearance the doctor is not prepossessing, he stands about five feet ten, weighs about a hundred and ninety pounds, and judging by the visual and olfactory tests he uses a very limited quantity of soap and water. He usually has some new invention in the medical line that he wishes the druggists to "take hold of and push."

The first time I met him I happened to be in one of my competitor's stores. The store is the best, cleanest and most fashionable one in town. The proprietor makes a specialty of seeds, and one of his customers had just sent in about a dozen very fine onions from "sets" he had supplied. When I entered the sanctum sanctorum, I saw the doctor seated on a stool devouring one of these onions with the aid of a "toad-stabber" jack knife. The onion was as large as a good-sized apple, and the doctor was cutting slices from it and in the intervals of mastication holding forth on the virtues of a certain tonic bitter he had recently invented. I transacted my business and retreated, declining the drink which the doctor offered me.

On another occasion he honored my place with a visit. He had warmed up considerably under the influence of Medford rum and raw onions, and the peculiar odor which he evolved was the reverse of pleasant. He ensconced himself in my most comfortable chair, and after a few inquiries for quotations on a line of glucosidal granules manufactured by the Skowhegan Chemical Company, and a rather severe comment on my negligence in not keeping them in stock, he began to criticise the medical practitioners in our town. When he had enumerated the shortcomings of his professional brethren, he turned on the druggists.

After commenting on their lack of push and energy in not stocking the "latest" remedies, carrying a full line of Messrs. Puffer & Blower's tinctures and fluid extracts, and Batting & Company's surgical dressings, he requested to be enlightened as to the source of a certain noise he heard in the back shop. I told him that it was caused by the churn in which my emulsion of cod liver oil was prepared, and ushering him into the rear store I showed him a large-sized colored man laboring at a crank. Now I take especial pride in my emulsion. A fifty-cent bottle costs me exactly twenty-five cents to prepare, wrap up and place on the market. The doctors prescribe it in seven cases out of ten, and the public, finding they can get more for their money, buy it in preference to the patent article. It contains forty-five per cent. of oil, and that oil is the best money can buy, and I make a batch every Monday morning. I may add that I use nothing but oil, mucilage of acacia, hypophosphites and flavoring, unlike one of my competitors who uses "just a little" alkaline matter to prevent accidents. I cannot say that the patent emulsion firms love me much, in fact, one or two of them have evinced a decided dislike to my product and myself, but as long as the doctors prescribe, and the public buy, my "substitute" I am quite contented.

Doctor Rummun sank into a chair and watched the Ethiopian turn the crank: presently the process was completed and the emulsion was drawn off into bottles. Then the darkey commenced to clean up the churn, graduates and other utensils with the aid of some hot lime water, washing soda and a scrubbing brush, as a preliminary to a second cleaning by my clerk or myself. I picked up a test tube with a few drachms of oil in it, poured a little lime water into it, gave it a shake and drained the contents into the sink. Doctor Rummun asked me "what did you mix with the oil in that tube?" "Just lime water and nothing else," was my reply. My answer was a brief one, but it was enough for Rummun. He rose from his chair, refreshed himself from a pint flask and started—somewhat unsteadily—for his boarding house. I expected a call from him later on but he did not turn up. Next day I enjoyed the pleasure of his society for several hours. He requested further light on the subject of emulsion, and I gave him as much as I deemed advisable. He thanked me for my information, lamented my imperfect knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy, predicted the speedy ruin of all firms who make emulsion on an unscientific basis and informed me that he was going to revolutionize the emulsion business in six weeks.

Three weeks later I saw that he had raised the sum of one thousand dollars by mortgaging his house, and not long after both local papers came out with a half-page advertisement of "Doctor Rummun's Perfect Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil." Then the other papers in the vicinity joined in, to the extent of from a quarter to half a column, and the local druggists began to receive printed circulars extolling the virtues of "Rummun's Emulsion." The first advertisement I saw ran as follows: "To all who are consumptive, scrofulous or tubercular; Notice. For years you have been imposed on by unscrupulous firms who have placed six or seven-ounce bottles of emulsion on the market at the price of fifty cents a bottle. Latterly this evil has been aggravated by the action of dishonest druggists who have filled their shelves with an inferior product at a lower price. Utterly ignorant of chemistry or medicine they have copied the product of the original firms until their spurious imitations can hardly be distinguished from the 'genuine' article. Rummun's Emulsion is a perfect compound. It is prepared by a medical man with over thirty years' experience, on a scientific and altogether novel basis. Bulk for bulk it is cheaper than any emulsion on the market, and in therapeutic value one pint of it is equivalent to six pints of any known preparation of cod liver oil, etc., etc.'

Shortly afterwards I noticed that a gentleman in the grocery line had laid in a stock of several dozens. The emulsion was put up in amber whisky bottles, six to the gallon, to retail at sixty cents each. Each bottle bore a well-lithographed label, and the package "looked well for the money." Then one of the druggists laid in a quarter of a gross and Rummun "advertised him." He was a tolerably new hand at the business, and didn't know the doctor. For several weeks emulsion became a very slow seller. The public thought they had a good thing and bought from the grocer and Green's drug store, and we who declined to stock the new preparation, found ourselves more or less in the cold as far as emulsion was concerned. With the experience of Porkis' Perfect Purple Purgative in my memory I could not be sure whether Rummun was selling his emulsion at cost "to introduce it" or whether he was trying to run his business on an infinitesimal margin. Each dozen bottles represented very nearly three dollars worth of oil, bottles, corks, wrappers and mucilage of acacia, to say nothing of labor, advertising and packing, and Rummun sold the stuff at three sixty a dozen! Oil in barrel lots was worth about a dollar a gallon, and if it rose, as it seemed likely to do at any time, the doctor would be selling below cost.

One day a medical friend of mine entered the store bearing a bottle of the preparation. He was in an unamiable temper, for a patient of his who was in a critical condition had just had a severe hemorrhage following a violent emesis, produced—the doctor said—by Rummun's Emulsion. The lady had been taking S's emulsion for some weeks and holding her own, but from mistaken ideas of economy she had invested in the "sixty cents a quart" variety, with the above results. I did not happen to be particularly busy, so we tackled the emulsion at once, and after a careful comparison with two standard patents, my own make, and an extemporised preparation we were enabled to form a very definite opinion that my friend's patient had been taking cod liver oil soap in tablespoonful doses. To make matters doubly sure we purchased an original package and sent it to the nearest public analyst. He pronounced it "a compound of inferior cod liver oil saponified with saccharated lime water, and apparently flavored with nitro benzene." He added that there was no trace of gum acacia or any other gum in the mixture and that in his opinion anyone who sold, or attempted to sell, such a mixture as an emulsion would be liable to a prosecution for fraud. My friend placed the correspondence before the Board of Health and the patient's husband, who happened to be a lawyer, entered an action against Rummun and Mr. Verdant Green, the druggist who had supplied his wife with the bottle. The Board of Health took no steps in the matter. Verdant Green settled his case out of court and Rummun got off on some legal technicality after spending five or six hundred dollars in fighting the case from court to court.

It seems that previous to the doctor's complaint several people had been kicking about the indigestible, nauseating qualities of the emulsion. I think Rummun must have spent nearly a thousand dollars in advertising, half that amount in stock, printing and expenses of distribution, and his law costs were over six hundred dollars. His venture left him with several gross of emulsion on hand, goodness only knows how much was "commissioned" over three or four counties, a small stock of cod liver oil suitable for the manufacture of blacking, a one thousand dollar mortgage on his house and a chattel mortgage on his furniture, horse and other personal property.

For two or three years he regarded me as the source of all his woe. My share in the matter had been the lending of a microscope and some test tubes and reagents to the doctor who denounced his preparation. Latterly, I am sorry to say, he has forgiven me, and he called in to see me yesterday about a gold mine he had discovered. The vein shows no free gold and the substance he claims to be telluride of gold bears a strong resemblance to low grade manganese.

My friend the grocer has a couple of dozen of emulsion on hand which he will sell very cheap to the first purchaser. This episode caused some little falling off in the sale of my own emulsion and helped the manufacturers of the staple brands of patent emulsion correspondingly, as far as our town and its immediate vicinity were concerned. Things have righted themselves again, from my point of view, but the very obvious moral of my story is: If you put up an emulsion of your own see that it is an emulsion and don't try to sell cod liver oil soap for internal use.

(Special Correspondence.)

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Sidney, N. S. W., June 19, 1900.

Professor Anderson Stuart, dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the Sydney University, speaking at the annual dinner of the Registered Pharmacists' Society on the 14th inst., strongly urged an amendment of the Pharmacy Act of New South Wales in the direction of including in the University curriculum of pharmaceutical students the teaching of physiology and pharmacology. He gave cogent reasons for the inclusion of these subjects, urging that pharmacists could not be expected to understand the action of the simplest drug without a knowledge of anatomy and physiology. Dr. Dixson, the lecturer in materia medica at the University, supported the professor, and stated that when he commenced the lectures last March he felt like a man trying to climb a steep hill, for he found the students absolutely deficient of a substratum of knowledge of physiology. Mr. Knibbs, the secretary of the Royal Society, also spoke and dwelt upon the necessity of intellectual culture throughout Australasia. He held up Germany as a model of intellectual energy, remarking that Germany's idea was to systematically educate her people and trust to the future to bring about the right results.

Business in Sydney has been almost at a standstill for over a month on account of continuous rain and storms. We have only had about two dry days since the early part of May and pharmacists here felt the pinch as much as any business class. In many city pharmacies I have found the assistants and apprentices killing time by playing cards and dominoes, while the masters, heartsick and sad, have betaken themselves home to soliloquize by the fireside. There is no longer any demand even for disinfectants, as every householder has adequate supplies; the city has been cleansed throughout and the back of the bubonic plague broken. The only people making money are the rat catchers, who get sixpence for every rat alive or dead. If the "Pied Piper of Hamelin" struck Sydney just now his fortune would be assured. By the way, one of our Sydney newspapers stated the other day that an enterprising New York firm was tinning rats for export to Sydney. Joke, or no joke, there's money in it.

A Sydney pharmacist, W. F. Count, who recently took part in a fatal abortion case, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Count came to Sydney from London. The case in all respects was a shocking one, the deceased girl being taken to Count by her two brothers, who confessed to continued improprieties with their sister.

The Early Closing Act in New South Wales, as its provisions applied to pharmacists, viz., the closing up at 9 P. M. on five week nights, being defeated by Mr. R. T. Bellemey, one of our most prominent chemists who refused to close his door, is to come before Parliament shortly with a view to its amendment. Plebiscites of the registered pharmacists are now being taken by both the old and the new pharmacists' societies and feeling is running very high. The old society sends out this question: "Are you in favor of closing up at 9 P. M.?" while the new society asks: "Do you consent to your shop doors being compulsorily closed by law at 9 P. M.?" The latter is regarded as the fairer question. A great many masters have replied to this: That while they have no desire to keep open late hours, they resent the idea of being shut up by statute law. It is unlikely in the face of the judgment of the Banco Court in Sydney that any compulsory law will be imposed upon pharmacists.

The New Zealand customs authorities have scheduled capsules containing copaiba, buchu and cubebs at 20 per cent., and dentists' cabinets at 25 per cent. The Tasmanian customs has put 20 per cent. on ground glass stoppered bottles and the same on glass eyes.

The higher education of Australian pharmacists is being vigorously taken up in the Colonies where universities exist. South Australia has followed the example of New South Wales in getting university tuition and university examination in place of pharmaceutical tuition and examination by members of the Council. The budding pharmacists in both Sydney and Adelaide are delighted with the innovation. The Sydney University is furnishing a special laboratory for the teaching of practical chemistry and generally preparing things on an elaborate scale. The old system was a rotten one. Your correspondent has seen examinations of pharmacists conducted in Sydney by men who never passed an examination themselves, knew nothing more than dog-Latin and were painfully ignorant of the English language.

Professor Anderson Stuart, a vigorous and enthusiastic worker, has set himself the task of cataloguing all the scientific works in the different Sydney libraries for the special use of scientific men, medical men, pharmacists, etc. The books are so scattered over the many different libraries that it is impossible to find certain of them without a reference catalogue. The professor finds much cause for regret that our scientific, medical, chemical and pharmaceutical books are not up-to-date, and that the only places where modern works can be found are at the Sydney University and in the professors' private libraries. He strongly impresses upon the pharmaceutical societies the necessity of expending their surplus cash in procuring up-to-date books.

After many years' agitation on the part of the Australian pharmaceutical bodies there seems an early probability of something tangible being done with Great Britain in respect of the interchange of certificates with these colonies. When the pharmaceutical law of the mother country was being amended some two years ago, the reciprocal movement was treated with indifference, but since then many things have happened that tend to bring about a closer bond between England and her so-called dependencies. Recently the question of reciprocity was warmly advocated by leading English pharmacists and the news which we have received is full of encouragement and promise. Until Great Britain accepts the New South Wales pharmacists, British chemists and druggists will not be registered by the Pharmacy Board of Sydney.

Kreolin Pills (Von Spoeth).

Kreolin	6 grams
Dilute alcohol	1 gram
Extract licorice,	
Powdered licorice root, of each	6 grams
Powdered tragacanth	1 gram

Mix and divide into 100 pills.—(Ap. Ztg.).

Swedish Tooth Drops.

Oil of cloves	10 grams
Oil of cajuput	10 grams
Chloroform	5 grams
Acetic ether	5 grams
Menthol	3 grams
Camphor	1 gram

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Ung. Resinol.—(A. C. B.) We cannot give the formula for this proprietary ointment.

Carpet Bugs.—(A. E. F.) The late Dr. C. V. Riley is authority for the following remedy: Bare as many rooms as possible at house-cleaning time, and, after carefully removing all dust, spray benzine by means of an atomizer into all of the floor cracks and under the baseboards until every crevice has been reached. The carpets, after thorough beating, should be slightly sprayed in the same manner. Benzine quickly evaporates and leaves no odor. Its inflammability should be remembered and no light be brought near it.

Indigo Paste, Indigo Carmine and Indigotine.—(A. M. F.) asks "what quantities of indigo carmine and indigotin would be equivalent to an ounce of indigo paste?"

It depends entirely upon the character of the sample of indigo paste chosen for comparison. Some lots of the paste are quite rich in indigotin (indigo blue), others are very poor. A. Klipstein & Co., manufacturers of dye stuffs, this city, inform us that commercial indigo paste ordinarily contains anywhere from 5 to 12 per cent. of indogotin. In the same way indigo-carmine may contain an equivalent of 15 to 25 per cent. pure indigotin. Commercial indigotin runs from 50 to 100 per cent. pure indigotin.

Campho-Phenique.—(J. McC.) This is a proprietary preparation and the formula has not been divulged by its owners. A mixture of camphor and phenol sometimes recommended as an antiseptic, germicide and local anaesthetic, may be made by mixing one part of carbolic acid with two parts of camphor, allowing the mixture to stand some hours and purifying by washing with water. The resulting liquid is of a reddish-yellow color, having the smell of camphor, insoluble in water and soluble in alcohol and ether. This combination is recommended by Bufalina, who asserts that the camphor modifies the caustic and disorganizing character of the phenol without destroying its useful effects. Hager gives this formula: Camphor, in fine powder, 25 parts; carbolic acid crystals, 10 parts.

Tablets of Acetanilid and Sodium.—(F. S.) writes: In making tablets of acetanilid and sodium or other tablet in which sodium is employed, what brand or grade of soda should be used, the commercial, C. P., "Arm and Hammer" brand or saleratus?

We suppose by "sodium" you mean sodium bicarbonate, which is the sodium salt most frequently prescribed with acetanilid in tablet form. Sometimes other salts of sodium are similarly prescribed. But whatever salt is ordered that one is meant which answers the pharmacopœial requirements regardless of what it may be branded. It does not always follow that because a certain chemical is labeled "C. P." it is really such. It may be, but it is the compounder's duty to determine this fact. In the absence of instructions from the prescriber you will do well to follow the standards furnished by the official guide—the Pharmacopœia. A chemical which answers its requirements is pretty sure to represent the full physiological value of that substance. The same reply may be given to your other inquiry concerning the brand of hypophosphites which should be used in preparing syrups of these salts. If they are of U. S. P. standard you can depend upon them to produce physiological results.

Mosquito Mixtures.—(W. P.) Various mixtures have been recommended for expelling mosquitos from the room. We cannot vouch for the practicability of any of them, but we give the following formulas for what they are worth: (1) Eucalyptol (or oil of eucalyptus), 1½ fluid ounces; acetic ether, 6 fluid drams; cologne water, 6 fluid ounces; tincture of insect powder (1 in 5), 7½ fluid ounces. (2) Oil of pennyroyal, 1 fluid ounce; oil of lavender, 1 fluid dram; alcohol, enough to make 10 fluid ounces. (3) Camphor, 5 parts; oleobalsamic mixture, 100 parts; amylic alcohol, 10 parts; alcohol, 150 parts. (4) Insect powder, 1 ounce; acetic ether, ½ fluid ounce; alcohol, 4 ounces. Macerate three days, filter and add oil of lavender, 15 minims, and enough alcohol to make 5 fluid ounces. Beside being sprayed or sprinkled about the room to destroy or expel mosquitos, these mixtures may be used as applications to prevent their attacks.

Mosquito Pastilles.

(1) Make with mucilage of tragacanth a paste of 500 parts charcoal in powder, 60 parts saltpeter, 40 parts carbolic acid, and 250 parts insect powder. Divide into suitable sized cones and use as fumigating pastilles. (2) Thyme leaves, coarse powder 2 ounces; lavender flowers, 2 ounces; insect powder, 2 ounces; potassium nitrate, powdered, 1¾ ounces; potassium chlorate, 72 grains; powdered tragacanth, 175 grains. Mix well, add sufficient water to form a mass; divide into pastilles and dry.

BRITISH PHARMACY NEWS.

The Companies Bill.—This bill is full of surprises; it was generally considered that when Mr. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade, expressed his opinion in the House of Commons that the pharmacy and medical clauses of the bill were not germane to its general tenor, these two sections would be dropped. The bill was referred to the Grand Committee on Trade and everyone thought that it would come back from that body minus the two clauses referred to. But on Tuesday last the committee decided by 17 votes to 12, in spite of Government opposition represented by Mr. Ritchie, to retain the two clauses. Mr. Ritchie's statement in favor of dropping the clauses had lulled pharmacists into a false security, consequently they were not ready with any amendment to the pharmacy clause. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society considered the matter at the meeting on July 4 and decided to adhere to their previous policy and to oppose the clause when the bill returns to the House of Commons. Many pharmacists look upon this as a mistake and it certainly appears that to amend and not to destroy would be the wiser course of action.

Carbolic Acid.—Many attempts have been made by the Pharmaceutical Society to secure the inclusion of carbolic acid in the list of poisons which can only be sold by chemists, and with regard to which regulations as to labelling have to be carried out. Hitherto the Privy Council, which is the final authority, has refused to listen, notwithstanding that the deaths from carbolic poisoning have for years been much in excess of those from any other poison. But at the last Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society a communication was read in which the Privy Council expressed their willingness to agree to the scheduling of all liquid carbolic preparations except those specially packed for agricultural purposes. Carbolic acid was scheduled in Ireland some eighteen months ago without reservation of any kind.

Dr. Daniel John Leech, professor of materia medica at Owens College, Manchester, and chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, died on July 2 from cancer of the stomach. Dr. Leech was in his sixty-first year.

Mellin's Food, Limited, declare a dividend for the year of 14 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

Mr. Arthur Albright, head of the well-known firm of Albright & Wilson, phosphorus manufacturers, of Oldbury, died on July 3, aged ninety-three. Mr. Albright commenced business as a chemist and druggist and was for a time with Messrs. T. & W. Southall (now Southall Bros. & Barclay), of Birmingham. He afterwards, before becoming a manufacturer, had a retail shop in Charlbury,

Era Course Graduates and Prize Winners for 1900.

Below we give the names of the successful students for the present year of the Era Course, and to each and all we extend hearty congratulations and good wishes.

The several prizes will be sent to the fortunate winners of them within a short time. The diplomas will be mailed to all graduates as soon as the names can be engrossed thereon, probably within ten days or two weeks.

The names of the recipients of the trip prizes will be announced at a later date.

SENIOR PRIZE LIST.

GENERAL PRIZES.

First Prize.—Sister M. Bernard Nunan, Mat. No. 3.
Second Prize.—J. E. Addleman, Mat. No. 26.
Third Prize.—Sister Juliana Fleming, Mat. No. 39.
Fourth Prize.—Vincent Schwackenberg, Mat. No. 64.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Official Preparations.—James F. McGlone, Mat. No. 7.
Materia Medica.—Ralph R. Dykstra, Mat. No. 121.
Organic Chemistry.—Maude M. Price, Mat. No. 72.
Operative Pharmacy.—Otto Landwehr, Mat. No. 77.

MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS WHOSE GRADES ENTITLE THEM TO HONORABLE MENTION.

Mat. No.
4....Sam. J. Apple.
96....Wilson W. Bain.
8....Thomas J. Beirne.
158....W. E. Bechtelheimer.
134....Frederick Berger.
11....Charles E. Bixler.
150....James L. Bonnett.
31....R. Buschick.
152....John W. Cox.
57....Otis Connolly.
115....H. P. Crawford.
27....Jacob B. Davis.
69....Lawrence M. Delavan.
141....George L. Draper.
21....Jacob T. Fawcett.
40....Nemesio Garcia.
45....Artice C. Genthner.
19....Harvey J. Gill.
97....Park Gilmore.
59....Donald J. Grenler.
125....J. R. Holcomb.
147....Guy P. Hall.
55....Herman Ernest Hayn.
91....Delmar Brook Hickey.
18....John Aug. Hook.

Mat. No.
28....J. R. Jackson.
22....Walter V. Keller.
54....Mrs. Lulu Kingery.
104....Arthur Klpp.
48....S. T. Knox.
153....Adoniram J. Leavitt.
161....Henry C. Ludwig
49....Herbert J. Lytle.
53....J. L. Magner.
2....Samuel J. Mathls.
32....Frank C. McDonnell.
155....C. E. Miller.
5....Charles Norford.
24....Charles H. Orth.
120....U. J. Overman.
122....A. J. Overton.
47....Valpeau C. Petty.
149....Frank L. Riegel, M. D.
144....Kilby Page Sargent, Jr.
9....Thomas S. Sherman.
14....Henry T. Swift.
61....Archibald Thweatt.
80....Mrs. Maude E. Warnock.
133....C. E. B. Wood.
116....Clarence Corry Young.

SENIORS WHO HAVE PASSED ALL FINAL EXAMINATIONS AND ARE ENTITLED TO DIPLOMAS.

Mat. No.
26....J. E. Addleman.
4....Sam. J. Apple.
96....Wilson W. Bain.
8....Thomas J. Beirne.
134....Frederick Berger.
158....W. E. Bechtelheimer.
11....Charles E. Bixler.
150....James L. Bonnett.
1....James H. Brace.
123....Charles G. Buehler.
31....R. Buschick.
57....Otis Connolly.
152....John W. Cox.
115....H. P. Crawford.
139....Oliver Dandurand.
36....Bart E. Daily.
27....Jacob B. Davis.
69 ...Lawrence M. Delavan.
141....George L. Draper.
13....Joe Field Dulaney.
107....Riberot Dutton.
121....Ralph R. Dykstra.
43....Edward J. Emrich.
21....Jacob T. Fawcett.
39....Sister Juliana Fleming.
40....Nemesio Garcia.
19....Harvey J. Gill.
97....Park Gilmore.
45....Artice C. Genthner.
59....Donald J. Grenler.
147....Guy P. Hall.
143....Robert A. R Hatch.
55....Herman E. Hayn.
91....Delmer B. Hickey.

Mat. No.
118....Dr. F. A. Hipolite.
75....Hubert C. Hodge.
125....J. R. Holcomb.
18....John Aug. Hook.
146....Elbert C. Howell.
52....Willard R. Hower.
29....Theodore R. Ingraham.
28....J. R. Jackson.
145....Sylvanus Jones.
22....Walter V. Keller.
54....Mrs. Lulu Kingery.
104....Arthur Klpp.
48....S. T. Knox.
77....Otto Landwehr.
153....Adoniram J. Leavitt.
138....Albert F. Le Saulnier.
161....Henry C. Ludwig.
49....Herbert J. Lytle.
53....J. L. Magner.
2....Samuel J. Mathls.
113....Sister M. Marcelline.
73....Mark J. Meers.
155....C. E. Miller.
32....Frank C. McDonnell.
7....James F. McGlone.
5....Charles Norford.
3....Sister M. B. Nunan.
24....Charles H. Orth.
50....C. F. Osmers.
120....U. J. Overman.
122....A J. Overton.
74....Frank H. Packard.
47....Velpeau C. Petty.
72....Maude M. Price.

Mat. No.
149....Frank L. Riegel, M. D.
144....Kilby P. Sargent, Jr.
64....Vincent Schwackenberg.
9....Thomas S. Sherman.
30....Eugene Starke.
14....Henry T. Swift.
61....Archibald Thweatt.

Mat. No.
108....Clinton D. Turner.
62....A. J. Urbisb.
80....Mrs. Maude E. Warnock.
133....C. E. B. Wood.
116....Clarence C. Young.
135....Rudolph Zant.

JUNIOR PRIZE LIST.

GENERAL PRIZES.

First Prize.—Mrs. Margaret M. Dickerman, Mat. No. 146.
Second Prize.—Charles S. Lewis, Mat. No. 382.
Third Prize.—Henry Osterman, Mat. No. 6.
Fourth Prize.—Sister Anna de Sales, Mat. No. 368.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Inorganic Chemistry.—Laura B. Hemens, Mat. No. 206.
Pharmaceutical Physics.—John M. Stansfield, Mat. No. 167.
Pharmaceutical Microscopy.—Thomas W. Murphy, Mat. No. 73.
Botany.—Miss Jessie L. Ridgway, Mat. No. 188.

JUNIOR STUDENTS WHOSE GRADES ENTITLE THEM TO HONORABLE MENTION.

Mat. No.
51....Embroy E. Adams.
152....F. S. Anderson.
366....O. Ralph Andersen.
313....Charles M. Armstrong.
121....Ruth Ashton.
119....S. J. Bard.
267....Martin M. Bennett.
215....Allerton L. Bonney.
194....Robert E. Lee Brown.
14....Mrs. Teresa Cheatham.
396....Harry Collins.
116....A. C. Deno.
112....Harry H. Doty.
179....William H. Eustis.
359....Andrew H. Fisk.
150....Nemesio Garcia.
328....Arthur Hamilton.
198....Fenton Hayes.
71....Clyde Huston.
471....R. D. F. Hyatt.
190....Josiah Jephson, Jr.
250....Chauncey N. Johnson.
30....Vernon Laing.
330....Mrs. Ellen Leach.
275....Robert E. Lee.

Mat. No.
52....Charles E. Leuthner.
74....Bert Messner.
277....James H. Mills.
420....Miss Winifred M. Miller.
473....B. R. Minshall.
290....Harry F. Morrow.
153....A. R. McCalley.
169....Mrs. W. A. McClanahan.
161....Stephen J. McDermott.
68....Ernest L. Nichols.
37....D. R. Osborn.
459....Albert F. E. Otto.
472....Henry A. Pendleton.
419....Wellesley M. Pole.
131....Frederick B. Sampson.
248....Carson Seawell.
98....Philo Soles.
393....Charles J. Spiess.
91....J. C. Arthur St. James.
174....Carl McD. Thompson.
253....Richmond F. Thweatt.
45....Andrew E. Walleck.
55....Louis G. Wellde.
95....Dolphus Whitten.
185....Martin Wuggazer.

MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR CLASS WHO HAVE PASSED ALL EXAMINATIONS AND ARE ENTITLED TO ADVANCEMENT TO THE SENIOR CLASS.

Mat. No.
51....Embroy E. Adams.
173....Arlon C. Adams.
152....F. S. Anderson.
336....O. Ralph Andersen.
368....Sister Anna de Sales.
313....C. M. Armstrong.
121....Ruth Ashton.
355....Carl Atterbery.
119....S. J. Bard.
133....Herman Becker, Jr.
267....Martin M. Bennett.
215....Allerton L. Bonney.
99....Herman Bremer.
18....James F. Brown.
103....Frederic D. Brown.
157....Sylvester L. Brown, Jr.
194....Robert E. Lee Brown.
39....Frank C. Carbone.
14....Mrs. Teresa Cheatham.
220....John W. Clinger.
396....Harry Collins.
24....Oliver Dandurand.
116....A. C. Deno.
146....Mrs. M. M. Dickerman.
268....Clyde B. Dolan.
112....Harry H. Doty.
179....William H. Eustis.
359....Andrew H. Fisk.
150....Nemesio Garcia.
328....Arthur Hamilton.
464 ...Charles Hartmann.
379....Robert A. B. Hatch.
198....Fenton Hayes.
206....Laura B. Hemens.
160....E. C. Howell.
410....Olen B. Hughes.
71....Clyde Huston.
471....R. D. F. Hyatt.
190....Josiah Jephson, Jr.
250....Chauncey N. Johnson.
113....Jacob Koch, Jr.
30....Vernon Laing.
322....John J. Lamm.
330....Mrs. Ellen Leach.
275....Robert E. Lee.

Mat. No.
52....Charles E. Leuthner.
382....Charles S. Lewis.
74....Bert Messner.
420....Miss Winifred M. Miller.
277....James S. Mills.
473....B. R. Minshall.
85....Arthur George Morey.
290....Harry F. Morrow.
70....William H. Murphy.
73....Thomas W. Murphy.
468....Frank H. Murray.
153....A. R. McCalley.
169....Mrs. W. A. McClanahan.
69....Ross R. McClure.
161....Stephen J. McDermott.
68....Ernest L. Nichols.
38....Sister Rosalia O'Reilly.
37....D. R. Osborn.
6....Henry Osterman.
459....Albert F. E. Otto.
472....Henry A. Pendleton.
419....Wellesley M. Pole.
175....Nathan A. Porter.
435....Harry W. Price.
64....Herbert L. Quickel.
154....Miss Ruth Reid.
188....Miss Jessie L. Ridgway.
27....Forrest R. Robertson.
131....Frederick B. Sampson.
248....Carson Seawell.
308....John B. Simes.
98....Philo Soles.
393....Charles J. Spiess.
167....John M. Stansfield.
107....Eugene Starke.
91....J. C. Arthur St. James.
406....Samuel Thomas.
174....Carl McD. Thompson.
253....Richmond F. Thweatt.
45....Andrew E. Walleck.
55....Louis G. Wellde.
95....Dolphus Whitten.
467....Thomas S. Whitley.
185....Martin Wuggazer.
82....John Warren Yeagy.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

A despatch alleged to have come from Minister Conger, and written in the State Department cipher, was received by Secretary Hay last Friday through the Chinese Minister. It was in answer to the dispatch to Mr. Conger forwarded through Mr. Wu on July 11 and reads as follows: "In British Legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre." The message is not dated, but it is understood that it was sent from Peking on the 18th and is accepted as genuine.

Secretary Long, in view of Minister Conger's dispatch, immediately cabled Admiral Remey to use and urge every possible means for the relief of Peking, and Secretary Hay has called on the other powers to take speedy action.

Sixty missionaries and one hundred native converts were massacred at Tai-Yuan, in Shansi province, last week.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has given formal permission to all its missionaries in China to leave the country at once if they deem it wise. The Board has received a message from Che-Foo that Christians are being bitterly persecuted, and an official proclamation issued that they must recant.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that French gunboats have landed 300 Annamese soldiers to protect Shamien, a suburb of Canton.

General Joseph Wheeler has asked the War Department to assign him to duty in China.

W. W. Rockhill, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, has been appointed a special Commissioner from this country to go to China and investigate and report upon the situation. He was formerly Secretary of Legation in Peking and speaks Chinese.

Brigadier-General Chaffee, who is to command our forces in China, has been promoted to be major-general of volunteers.

Temporary repairs will be made on the battleship Oregon, and she will soon be back at Taku.

The Chinese are driving the Russians out of Manchuria. Railway communication with Port Arthur has been broken, and New Chwang is said to be in imminent danger. Last week the Chinese stopped navigation on the Amur river and captured Blagovestchensk, the capital of the Russian province of Amur, but the town was retaken by the Russians. Russia has declared the border provinces to be in a state of war.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coolidge, of the Ninth infantry, reports that in the attack on Tien-Tsin the American losses were Colonel Liscum and seventeen enlisted men killed, five officers and seventy-two enlisted men wounded and two enlisted men missing. In the marines the casualties numbered forty.

The Japanese landed 15,000 troops at Taku last week.

Li Hung Chang has started for Peking, where he will try to quell the disorder.

The Danish mission station at Fung Kwang Tung on the peninsula of Lia Tung has been destroyed. The missionaries escaped to Chemulpho.

There are indications of serious trouble in Korea arising from the anti-Christian and anti-foreign movements, similar to that of the Boxers.

South Africa.

Lord Roberts cabled last week that General Methuen occupied Heckpoort on Thursday, and that Generals Ian Hamilton and Mahon continued their march along the country, north of the Delagoa Bay railroad.

The Cape Colony parliament was opened last week in Cape Town. Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor, prophesied an early close of the war.

The Boers made a determined but unsuccessful attack on the left flank of Lord Roberts' army on Thursday of last week. Their losses were fifteen killed, fifty wounded and four captured, while the British lost seven killed, thirty wounded and twenty-one missing.

Lord Roberts reports that 1,500 Boers broke through the cordon between Bethlehem and Fleksburg last week, and were making toward Lindley, closely followed by the brigade of Generals Paget and Broadwood. Ian Hamilton's column has advanced to Waterval and Haman's Kraal.

J. M. A. Wolmorans, of the Transvaal Executive Council, has been arrested at his house within the British lines near Hatherley. Bar gold worth $30,000 and a quantity of arms were found concealed in the house.

A Cape Town dispatch says that Irish-Americans are arranging preliminaries for the emigration of over 10,000 Boers to the United States when the war is over.

The latest Machadodorp advices state that President Kruger will refuse to surrender until his supplies are gone.

The Philippines.

A Manila dispatch says that Captain Steever, who has been pursuing the Filipino Generals Tinio, Natividad, Aglipay and Alejandrino in the Ilocos district, has scattered the forces of Tinio and pushed on to Adra.

General MacArthur declares that he needs all the soldiers he has in the Philippines and cannot spare any more for China. He has sent about 3,000 to China and has more than 60,000 left. The insurgents are still extremely active.

Buencamino has sent to Aguinaldo the amnesty resolutions adopted by the meeting of representative Filipinos on June 21, with Gen. McArthur's answer to them and other documents bearing upon the restoration of peace. It is understood that Aguinaldo will summon his advisers, and that a reply may be expected within a month.

Filipinos in Manila will give a banquet Saturday in celebration of President McKinley's order of amnesty.

Capt. Charles D. Roberts of the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, who was captured by the Filipinos last May, has arrived in Manila on parole. He will not return to captivity.

It is officially announced that last week 200 insurgents were killed and 130 surrendered or were captured. One hundred rifles were taken. Twelve Americans were killed and eleven wounded.

A detachment of the Signal Corps, while repairing wires last week, was twice ambushed.

Other Foreign News.

The plague has appeared at Nichtheroy, Brazil.

The hot wave caused a number of deaths in London last week.

The Rotterdam dock strike is extending, and over 12,000 men are now involved. There are 170 vessels in the Maas river awaiting discharge.

A Berlin dispatch says that two Pittsburg glass manufacturers are in that city selling pressed glassware, which a few years ago America bought from Germany.

Kumassi, besieged by the natives in the Ashanti rebellion against British rule on the Gold Coast of Africa, has been relieved by the column under command of Colonel Wilcox.

Mount Azuma, in Japan, broke into violent eruption on Tuesday of last week, and the lava engulfed several villages. Two hundred persons were killed or injured.

American athletes captured about three-fourths of the prizes at the amateur athletic contests at the Paris Exposition during the past ten days. They would have captured still more if the exposition managers had not broken their agreement to allow American records made on weekdays to count in the Sunday contests, as several of our best athletes refused to contest on Sunday. In the handicap contests our men were plainly discriminated against.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

The two Democratic factions in North Dakota have effected a fusion and nominated a single State ticket headed by M. A. Wippolman, for Governor.

The Bryan and Stevenson notification meeting will be held in the open air at Indianapolis, August 8.

John G. Woolley, the Prohibition candidate for President, was formally notified of his nomination in Chicago last Friday night.

The Kentucky Democrats have nominated J. C. W. Beckham for Governor. The platform recommends the amendment of the much-assailed Goebel election law.

The Kentucky Republicans have nominated John W. Yerkes for Governor, and adopted a platform practically making the repeal of the Goebel election law the one issue of the coming State election.

Other Domestic News.

President McKinley and Governor-General Wood have agreed upon September 15 as the time for holding elections for the Constitutional Convention in Cuba. It is said in Washington that the Constitution adopted by the convention will be closely scrutinized in Washington, and Cuba will not be permitted to make treaties with foreign countries, except through the United States, nor will the people be allowed to involve the island in debt, unless authorized to do so by this Government.

It is believed that the United States troops will all be withdrawn from Cuba within eight or nine months.

The foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year 1900, which ended June 30, was $320,000,000 greater than that of the year previous. The total was $2,244,193,543. The imports of the year increased $152,000,000, of which increase two-thirds was in manufacturers' materials; and the exports increased $167,000,000, of which one-half was manufactured articles.

The total value of exports from the port of Havana for the first six months of 1900, as compared with the same period of 1899, shows a decrease of $519,109.

Many deaths and prostrations occurred in New York and Brooklyn last week from the heat.

The Adjutant-General of the United States Army reports that the total number of organized militiamen in the United States is 106,339, while the number of men available for military service, but unorganized, is 10,343,152.

A reciprocity agreement between Italy and the United States, under the provisions of the Dingley act, was signed in Washington last week.

Heavy rains injured the corn crop in northern Nebraska last week.

Peoria, a town near Dallas, Texas, was destroyed last week by a tornado.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

"A VACATION WINDOW DISPLAY."

In these trying times of competition—and hot weather—druggists vie with each other to make the most attractive displays of their goods to entice trade. To advertise the soda water fountain, Henry C. Miner, at 112 East 125th street, makes an elaborate window display which has proven a valuable stimulator to the soda fountain trade. The display is a summer scene. In consists of a mountain landscape in miniature, the rocks sloping down toward the sidewalk side of the window in truly realistic fashion. Moss is arranged in such a careless manner in the crevices as to look almost natural. From the highest point of the landscape a little log cabin stands forth, from which a pathway of glistening pebbles leads to a bubbling fountain, round the edges of which grow pretty pond lilies, among whose roots swim little gold fishes. There is nothing suggestive of soda water in this scene, unless it be the tiny sign on the house which reads: "This house to let for the summer months. Inquire of the Soda Man," but as the perspiring crowd outside look in at the cool rocks and cooler fountain, they apparently with one mind think of the dry and dusty city, with no hope of vacation for themselves, and the summer half gone, there comes a desire for an artificial transportation that seems to be realized in the products of the soda fountain. It is claimed that ninety per cent. of the people who look in the window come in the store and buy soda water. The display is worthy of much credit for the careful and painstaking manner in which it has been made up, and the power it has to attract trade.

JERSEY CITY DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Several matters of interest came up before the regular meeting of the Jersey City Druggists' Association, held in Phillips' Hall, Bergen avenue and Montgomery street, Jersey City, Tuesday afternoon, July 17. The first was the report of John Kimpel, Jr., as delegate to the meeting of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, held at Asbury Park some time ago. The report, which was written, as Mr. Kimpel is now in Europe, was read by Charles Kuehne. After relating very briefly the details of the meeting, Mr. Kimpel closed with a suggestion that the Jersey City Association hereafter refrain from sending delegates to the State meeting. The proposition was discussed, but owing to the few members present it was decided to delay action, and the report was received and placed on file. Another important matter was the election of Charles Kuehne as delegate to the meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists, in Detroit, September 12 to 14. No alternate was chosen, delegate Kuehne being given power to name one should he find it impossible to attend himself. President John C. Gallagher, who presided over the meeting, stated that he would attend the Detroit assembly as chairman of the Committee on Trade Marks and Patents. Treasurer W. A. Beardmore presented his report, which showed a balance at the last meeting of $74.26; disbursements of $58.87, leaving a present amount in the treasury of $15.39. The next meeting of the association will be held October 16.

A YOUNG PHARMACIST DROWNED.

A deep gloom was cast over the members of the class of '99 of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on Saturday, July 7, by the news that Charles Pezold, one of the members of the class, had been drowned in Canarsie Bay. Mr. Pezold, who was one of the favorite members of his class, was out rowing in company with two other young men. The boat upset, and although not one of the trio could swim, two were saved. Mr. Pezold resided at 20 Ditmar street, and was the sole support of his widowed mother. The funeral was held Tuesday, July 10, and was largely attended, a number of the members of the deceased's class being present. A delegation from the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, of which Mr. Pezold was a member, was also in attendance.

DRUG CLERKS' OUTING POSTPONED.

The Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was to have held an outing at Hotel Two Pines, Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, July 17, but owing to the extreme torridity of the weather the event was postponed indefinitely. President Dietz, of the organization, was on hand, as was also one member, Mr. Richards, of Brooklyn, and one young lady. The arrangements for the trip contemplated a bicycle ride from Jersey City to Bergen Point. Three of the party went over the course and returned. It is anticipated the outing will be held at some near date.

NOTES.

——Fred. A. Hessig, of the new firm of Hessig-Ellis Company, which is about to begin a large wholesale and retail drug business in Memphis, Tenn., was in the city last week. Mr. Hessig is a man of recognized pharmaceutical ability. He was formerly connected with the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Company, at Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Hessig is accompanied by Henry R. Bauer, who is here to purchase druggists' sundries for the new firm. The officers of the company are J. W. McCarley, president; E. C. Kincannon, vice-president; E. M. Ellis, secretary and treasurer; J. S. Horn, assistant secretary and treasurer; F. A. Hessig, general manager, and E. T. Warnock, assistant manager. The firm expects to begin operations about August 15.

——Among those who visited the trade during the last week were Lyman T. Coppins, of Buffalo, N. Y.; A. R. Bremer, of the A. R. Bremer Co., Chicago; A. N. Slack, Mexico; J. Wey, Arcadia, Fla.; J. P. Primley, Chicago, Ill.; T. S. Armstrong, Plainfield, N. J.; W. Townley Case, traveling salesman for Boehringer & Soehne; John T. Payne, Columbus, O.; Frank J. Betts, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. C. B. Story, Bayside, L. I.; Mr. Briner, of Haverstraw, N. Y.; A. M. Heron, Belmar, N. J.; W. D. Olney, Middletown, N. J.

——A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedy Company was held last week to elect a successor to the late Frederick Humphreys, president of the organization, and other officers of the corporation. Those chosen were: President, Frederick H. Humphreys; secretary, F. L. Humphreys; treasurer, H. B. Harding. Mr. Harding was actuary of the company for some time, and his accession to the new position abolishes this office.

—C. W. Dietz, President of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, has a brother William of whom he is very proud. William served in the Spanish-American war, and he has recently joined Company E of the First U. S. Engineers, now located at West Point, and under orders to proceed to China. President Dietz is of course sad to think his brother is going to the war, but he is none the less glad to know that he represents a part of a patriotic family.

—Charles S. Erb, a popular member of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, German Apothecaries' Society, N. Y. College Alumni Asociation, of which he is president, and numerous other fraternal orders, also a druggist on Amsterdam avenue and Sixty-fifth street, is receiving many congratulations on the announcement of his engagement to Miss Anna T. Conway, of Philadelphia. The ceremony is to take place in September.

—The largest piece of kauri gum that has been shown on this market since 1893 is being displayed by G. W. S. Paterson & Co., at their offices in this city. The specimen is about 1½ cubic feet, weighs nearly 72 pounds, is unscraped and at the present market value of standard kauri is worth about $21. The only other piece of kauri known to have been larger than this one was shown here about seven years ago; it weighed 78 pounds.

—Henry C. Tonjes, a well-known soda water manufacturer of 344 East Thirty-first street, died at his home on Wilson avenue, Flushing, Thursday, July 19, after an illness of but a few days. He had been suffering greatly from the heat and expired suddenly. He was fifty-two years of age and had been in the soda water business for some time. He is survived by a widow and five children.

—T. D. Reams, representative for William R. Warner & Co., in Texas, was the guest of B. B. Hamlin, local manager of the firm, one day last week. Mr. Reams reported trade in Texas exceedingly good, and stated that notwithstanding the fact that this was a Presidential year the drug business was decidedly active.

—The Executive Board of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy held a meeting in the college Wednesday afternoon. The College journal has been delayed in publication by the loss of a number of plates in transmission by one of the express companies.

—George W. Hague, Ph. G., member of the class of '98, New York College of Pharmacy, has resigned his position with Thomas P. Rushmore, druggist of Garden City, L. I., and accepted a position as head clerk at the pharmacy of Wm. P. Thompson, Jamaica.

—H. B. Harding, treasurer of Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedy Co., believes he has received the first letter from the Hawaiian Islands bearing the United States stamp. The letter was postmarked Honolulu, July 4, and came to Mr. Harding Tuesday, July 17.

—A. Ammon, who was proprietor for some years of what is now W. O. Luttman's pharmacy, corner of Eighty-first street and Columbus avenue, accompanied by his wife, left, Thursday, July 19, for Europe, where he will enjoy a long visit.

—Lehn & Fink protested some time ago against paying 25 per cent. ad valorem on lysol when they claimed it was dutiable only at 20 per cent. The Board of Appraisers at a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, July 17, sustained the protest.

—The case of E. H. Hammer, first vice-president of the firm of Keasbey & Mattison, and acting for the firm, against David N. Neuberger, a lawyer, was brought before Magistrate Hogan in the Center Street Police Court Monday morning.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss May Carmichael, in charge of the telephone exchange in the New York office of Parke, Davis & Co., to John J. Doran, bookkeeper in the same office. The ceremony will take place in August.

—Ira Uhlman, druggist, at 775 Columbus avenue, has purchased the pharmacy of John H. Quest, at 1917 Amsterdam avenue, formerly owned by Riegin and Klussman, and established 40 years ago.

—A new store will be opened about August 1 by G. W. Jaynes, at 159th street and Amsterdam avenue. Mr. Jaynes was formerly with J. Diner, druggist at 126th street and St. Nicholas avenue.

—Wm. H. Ebbitt has sold the drug store of H. Uhle at 1695 Amsterdam avenue to J. H. DuBois, of New Canaan, Conn., and, acting for Mr. Uhle, has bought Mr. DuBois' store at New Canaan.

—A record of twelve hours soda water sales said to eclipse that of any dispensers in the city was made Tuesday, July 17, by a firm on Nassau street. Over 4,000 glasses were sold.

—Theodore Roth, of the Dalbender pharmacy, 8 Court street, Brooklyn, left Monday for Hurleyville, Sullivan County, N. Y., where he will enjoy a vacation of several weeks.

—The store of J. M. Gardner, druggist at 1,760 Third avenue, was visited by fire early Friday morning, July 20th, and $175 damage was done; the cause was unknown.

—C. Lewis Stephens is having a pleasant vacation through the upper part of the State. Mr. Stephens is with W. J. Quencer, druggist at 40 West Fifty-seventh street.

—E. J. Bryson, manager for A. P. Kerley & Co., druggists at 215 Boulevard, corner of Seventieth street, is enjoying a few weeks' outing at Bath Beach.

—The exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., for the week ending July 17 amounted to only $83,768. This is the lowest point reached in some time.

—Mr. Geety, of the firm of Geety & James, 113th street and Eighth avenue, is receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a ten pound baby girl.

—Importations of drugs and chemicals to this port for the week ending July 20 were valued at $583,337. This is a little below the average.

—Col. E. W. Fitch, manager of the New York office of Parke, Davis & Co., is back at his desk after two weeks spent in Detroit.

—Davis S. Sears, salesman for R. W. Robinson & Son, returned home last week after an enjoyable vacation at Bellport, L. I.

—B. Altshul, druggist of Broome and Chrystie streets, has greatly added to the appearance of his store by a new metal ceiling.

—W. T. R. Mersereau, of Schieffelin & Co., returned Monday from a vacation of two weeks at Ortley Inn, Ortley, N. J.

—Charles Weisz, buyer for McKesson & Robbins, returned Monday after a two weeks' vacation at Five Islands, Me.

—W. O. Luttman, druggist at Eighty-first street and Columbus avenue, is enjoying a vacation at Bay Shore, L. I.

—W. C. Berger, druggist of Passaic, N. J., is on his way to Germany, where he will enjoy a vacation of two months.

—Arthur Neville, city representative of Wm. R. Warner & Co., is doing the work of H. C. Yager, who is in Europe.

—The New Jersey Board of Pharmacy met at Trenton, Thursday, July 18, and examined a large number of candidates.

—R. L. Palmer, druggist at Atlanta, Ga., who had been visiting the trade here during last week, has returned home.

—C. H. White, druggist at Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, is enjoying a vacation at Greenwood Lake, N. J.

—Wm. M. Warren, general manager for Parke, Davis & Co., has returned to Detroit after a week's stay in this city.

—J. H. Uhle, of Amsterdam avenue and 134th street, has sold his store to J. H. DuBois, of New Canaan, Conn.

—G. H. Gilman entertained H. H. Whitman and G. Ermy, Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., at the Drug Club last week.

—Avon, N. J., supports a new drug store recently opened. The names of the proprietors are not known.

—L. P. Rupp, druggist at Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, is enjoying a rest in the Catskill Mountains.

—Charles Haight is managing a new drug store that was recently opened at 1782 Amsterdam avenue.

—S. Silverman has purchased the drug store of B. Gluck, at 115 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn.

—O. Alexander has recently sold his drug store at 335 Grand street, Brooklyn, to A. Braunstein.

—Peter R. Lance, the well-known representative of Wm. R. Warner & Co., was in town last week.

—Nicholas Kruskal has sold his drug store at 2196 Eighth avenue to James Livson.

—Col. J. W. George, with Schieffelin & Co., is enjoying the fishing at Block Island.

—R. R. Felter is about to open a new store at Pearl River, N. J.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Raid on a Drug Store Greatly Affects the Owner.

Boston, July 21.—As the result of a raid by special officers on the drug store of Frank Giard, at Spencer, the owner was greatly, and possibly seriously, affected. While one man was investigating the soda fountain, seeking possible contraband goods, and the other was searching a rear room, they were startled by a heavy fall. Mr. Giard, who is subject to heart failure, had succumbed to the intense excitement and surprise at the search of his place. When the officers turned to Mr. Giard they found him lying stiff with an ugly looking wound on the forehead, which he got by striking his head against the counter when he fell. He also was foaming at the mouth. The officers were not equal to the task of reviving Mr. Giard and sent messengers for two physicians, who, by heroic treatment, brought him around all right. The physicians said the fainting spell was due to heart trouble and was brought on by the excitement incidental to the visit of the officers, who did not prolong their search.

NOTES.

—A patent medicine fakir who has been traveling about Fall River attempted a little flim-flam game at one house where he was asked in by the woman who answered his knock at the door. She supposed him to have some business to transact. He spread out his wares on a table on which happened to be some money which the woman was counting when he knocked. She declined to buy any medicine, so, when replacing his goods in his little bag, he helped himself to a bank bill from the money on the table. The woman's demand for its return was laughed at, the excuse being that he had inadvertently taken the money from his bag along with the medicine. The woman's husband appeared from the next room and the man simply rushed away in his hurry to escape. He did not take the bill, however.

—Thomas D. Tate, a Clinton druggist who not long since was arrested at the instance of the Board of Health for selling adulterated drugs, on which charge he pleaded guilty and had his case placed on file, is again in trouble. On Sunday, July 15, a raid was made by the local officers on his drug store on Mechanic street. There they found thirty-three full cases of beer, and also a large quantity of liquors. It was one of the biggest seizures known thereabouts for some time. Nine men were found at the time of the raid in the back part of the store seated around a table. Tate was arrested on the charge of illegally keeping for sale and selling liquor. He was released on bail.

—While bathing in the river at Ashburnham, G. H. Darling, a clerk in the Union Square drug store at Somerville, was drowned on July 17. He was spending a few days' vacation in camp at that place with a party of friends. Darling was taken with cramps and sank before he could be reached. He was only twenty years old and was graduated from the High School a little more than a year ago, entering the drug store afterward.

—Burglars at Belchertown recently made an attempt at about two o'clock in the morning to enter C. H. Snow's drug store in that town. One-half of a large window was smashed, but the noise awoke a man who sleeps on the second floor. He opened his window and demanded who was there, when the would-be burglars left.

—F. H. Ware has now become proprietor of the Darling drug store at Turner's Falls. The former owner, Mr. Darling, intends to devote his entire time to insurance work.

—Joseph Flynn, who has been a clerk for Frederick & Bower, the Broadway druggists in the Arlington district at Lawrence, has resigned his position at that place.

—Arthur L. McKusick, for thirteen years with the Eastern Drug Co., Hanover street, has accepted a position as salesman with the Weeks & Potter Co.

—Arthur Reynolds, one of the clerks at Bailey's drug store at Rowley, is away from his duties to enjoy a two weeks' vacation.

—G. Wilbur Cate, formerly of the drug firm of Cate & Sullivan, is now to be found in the Fall River store of Samuel J. Smith.

—After a serious illness of about six weeks, Harry P. Elsey, the Springfield druggist, is out and about again.

—Dan F. Murphy, a salesman with Henry Thayer & Co., recently joined the ranks of the benedicts.

—Leonard Daniels is a new clerk added to the force at Moore's drug store, Beverly.

—Charles A. Blair, the Eliot Square druggist, is away on a three weeks' outing.

Other New England Items.

—Horace Bickford, who has been employed in F. H. Wing's drug store at Showhegan, Me., has resigned his position to become a conductor on the Somerset Traction Company's electric road. Arthur Mitchell takes his place in the drug store.

—W. H. Van Strander, some years ago a clerk at Buck's drug store, Winsted, Conn., has been graduated as a doctor of medicine at the Vermont Medical College, Burlington.

—A recent fire at Biddeford, Me., in the Adams Block, caught in the drug store of J. A. Morrill. The building was badly scorched, but the principal damage was caused by water.

—George W. Morse, formerly clerk in the employ of O. N. Davis, at Concord, N. H., has gone to Plymouth, where he has accepted a position in Tufts' pharmacy.

—J. H. Colby, a druggist at Lancaster, N. H., has retired from that business to become associated with his brother, G. H. Colby, in the periodical business.

—Joseph M. St. Germain, a druggist at St. Johnsbury, Vt., is spending a vacation in Manchester, N. H.

PHILADELPHIA.

Gallery of Infant Facial Expression.

Philadelphia, July 21.—Mr. M. N. Kline has added a new department to his office plant. It is called "The Gallery of Infant Facial Expression." Mr. Kline himself is curator of this museum. It is a small but elegantly appointed apartment adjoining his desk, and displays a valuable collection of bromide, platinum and silver prints, as well as tin and daguerreotypes of children ranging in age from one hour to two years. All of the portraits contain autographic advices from the portrayed. There are two pictures of John Maguire, for instance, to which Mr. Kline has added descriptive titles of his own. He calls these two "Before and After." Under No. 1 we read: "John Maguire, aged two weeks; weight five ounces." Under No. 2, "John Maguire, aged three weeks; weight fifty pounds." On the bromide print of a seraph reaching wildly for the skies, is the inscription, "I kept on crying for it until mommer gave it to me." On the photo of a bouncing bolster case of one year tied with strings to keep from flowing into the surrounding landscape, are the words: "My papa won't let me eat anything else, so I guess I've got to go to the Dime as a freak." Here is one on the card of a Pennsylvania Low Country cupid: "Ich bin ein Doofdezinemublasyakse kind," the word next to the last is supposed to be an abbreviation of a German synthetic compound. The collection contains other interesting exhibits, which Mr. Kline, if approached in the right spirit, will be glad to uncover.

NOTES.

—"Who owns an empty beer bottle?" is a question which is agitating up-town drug circles, causing hastily-summoned extra sessions of corner debating societies, and bids fair to land a number of the mortar and pestle profession in jail unless taken at once and decided by the legal minds of the P. A. R. D. The bottlers evidently think they own the package after they have sold it, even

though it is not used again for malt beverages. In the northern section the "Protective Association" of this industry is sending out detectives armed with empty beer bottles with certain bottlers' names blown in the glass, with requisitions on drug stores for staple fluids, say spirits of turpentine. The druggist, of course, fills the order and glues his own label on the package, for which act he is promptly arrested and taken before the nearest magistrate. The druggists so far arrested have been immediately discharged, and what the outcome of the matter will be is at present unknown.

—W. L. Cliffe, whose passion for physical geography is only limited by the time at his disposal, is at present making a careful survey of the Lancaster and Lebanon Valleys in company with J. H. Redsecker, his friend and consulting expert. The P. A. R. D. is in receipt of daily bulletins chronicling their adventures and discoveries. The much-discussed question whether there is gold on South Mountain is about to be settled. The scientists travel in differential gear automobile, and the neurasthenics of the various Wernersville sanatariums have been shocked into comatose at the sight of their coasting and curve-taking speed. They have given the Mt. Penn trolley a four mile handicap and beaten it fifteen minutes to Raser's drug store, doing the whole hill from the hotel down without brakes. Alcohol is the only fuel and connoisseurs state that Mr. Redsecker's patent locker is a jewel.

—The announcement that Mr. Wayne Evans and Mr. Burkstrasser and others from the Chestnut street store of G. B. Evans were on their way to Betterton, Md., created no comment, but when it was brought to notice that the Maryland Legislature was hurrying to Annapolis to amend the game laws of the State, some of the prophets smelled a coincidence. The authorities, it appears, do not worry over the free and easy manner in which the native fisherman sets himself to work at either wier or seine, much less hook and line, but when Northerners swoop down on the lazy Chesapeake for a holiday, the white perch must be protected. However, as the Government has acquired all the loose transports, and as there is no way of getting a siding in from the N. Y. P. in time, perhaps the 1106 contingent will be satisfied with a few soap boxes full.

—Dr. C. W. Lyon, who committed suicide, Thursday, the 12th, jumping into the Delaware from the ferry boat Arctic, was a member of the firm of E. F. Houghton & Co., manufacturers of petroleum products, Somerset and American streets. The world is indebted to Dr. Lyon for many notable discoveries in the art of extracting oils and greases from crude petroleum products, and it is said that on account of his unflagging energy in the search to which he had devoted his life, his health at last broke down. Dr. Lyon was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, a member of the Chemists' Club, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the Society of Chemical Industry, London, and other scientific organizations.

—The Philadelphia delegates to the N. A. R. D. meeting, which is to be held in Detroit in September, are Messrs. Stiles, Rumsey, Perry, Cliffe and McIntyre. They are doing a fine lot of team work and intend making their presence a power in the convention. A slicker selection than the above-mentioned quintet from the ranks of Philadelphia's retail druggists, it would be hard to make. They are representative merchants in their several localities, are progressive business men, and they are all firm supporters of the N. A. R. D. Constant intercourse between them and an unremittent swapping of ideas have fully posted them as to the needs of the retail drug trade.

—The valley of the Delaware, from Trenton up, is reported to be an Adamless Eden with enticing Eves languishing in countless droves from the summer houses and porch columns of that resort be-dotted region. That is why all explorers stick to the river with its more serious attractions in the bodies of four and five pound bass. Mr. H. C. Blair, Jr., and canoe have just returned from paddling this gauntlet. Mr. Blair, however, instead of canoeing down the river, worked his way upward for over 150 miles, to a point far beyond the Water Gap.

—William Harris, Twenty-first and Pine streets, has established a branch store at Chelsea, Atlantic City. This makes a third drug store in blast in that tony burgh. It was given out, when the elite first condescended to build in those tradeless precincts, that there was not to be a shop of any kind in the sacred enclosure. Verily the retailer is blowing whither he listeth.

—W. H. Gano, Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, is making extensive alterations in his store. The shop will be lengthened the entire depth of the building, new bulks added, appointments of floor and case remodelled, and altogether, when completed, the pharmacy will be fully in keeping artistically and commercially with the growing demands upon it.

—W. Frank Ross, of the firm of George D. Feidt & Co., has, in spite of the prognostications of his friends, at last joined the noble army of benedicts. "At home, 250 W. Logan Square," the cards read, although the happy couple are now out of town on their honeymoon. Mrs. W. Frank Ross was formerly Miss Hattie Wilson.

—Miers Busch, of the firm of Shoemaker & Busch, will spend his August holiday in New England, giving particular attention to the attractions set forth by Maine. Clayton F. Shoemaker, senior partner of the above concern, has leased for the summer an extensive farm near Winonah, N. J.

—The stork visited the residence of A. J. Frankeberger, druggist, Thirteenth and Dauphin streets, on July 6. After said bird had departed it was noticed that a little daughter had been left as hostage and as a promise of increasing joy to the household.

—The dread angel of death visited the home of C. A. Gill, Twenty-ninth and Diamond streets, last week, removing one of its most cherished inmates, Mr. Gill's baby boy. The child had been ill for some time and it was hoped he would pull through.

—Harry Brugler, Twentieth and Tioga streets, from his point of vantage opposite the Reading station, is reaping the benefits derivable from a well-chosen location and inevitably attached to a competently-managed and attractively-handled pharmacy.

—F. A. Eberly, of Eberly Bros., Twenty-sixth street and Columbia avenue, and Twenty-fifth and Oxford streets, braces himself for city work in the tropics by an occasional flying trip to the mountains where his family are spending the heated term.

—H. Chalfant, Fifteenth and Tasker, has opened a branch establishment at Ocean City, N. J. Mr. Chalfant also conducts a hotel in the same town and extensively advertises both of his plants as "Chalfant's up-to-date" hotel and pharmacy.

—The cut rate patent medicine store at 919 Girard avenue, formerly conducted by H. R. Smith, has changed hands, and under a new management will shortly blossom forth as a "regular" pharmacy with prescription attachment.

—There is a general feeling in West Philadelphia in favor of the closing of stores every Sunday afternoon from 1 to 6. There is abundant evidence, also, that the movement will soon receive strong support from other localities.

—It is reported that H. N. Snyder, of Lancaster, Pa., has strong political backing in his desire to succeed Dr. C. T. George on the Pennsylvania State Board of Pharmacy. Dr. George's term expires in the Fall.

—John H. Cohen is the name of the pharmacist who has just embarked in the retail business at Seventh and Welsh streets, Chester. He was at one time with R. H. Henderson, of the same city.

—C. H. Peacock, Tenth and Dickinson streets, has widened, heightened and deepened his pharmacy and is convinced that it pays to beautify and improve.

—Renewals for the second year's membership to the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists are coming in far beyond the officers' expectations.

—J. P. Frey, the "many stored man," as he is nicknamed, has been oscillating between Philadelphia and his cottage at Sea Isle City, N. J.

—G. B. Evans has domiciled his family for the summer at Atlantic City, he coming back and forth daily on the train.

—H. B. McAniff will open his new store at Fifth and York streets, about the 1st of August.

BALTIMORE.

The Question of Cut Rates.

Baltimore, July 20. Joseph Jacobs is not only a prominent figure at the annual meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, but he conducts one of the largest drug stores in the South. His establishment in Atlanta is among the most notable business places of the Georgia town and he is classed among the substantial merchants and manufacturers of his section. He conducts what is known as a cut rate pharmacy, and his experience with the manufacturers of proprietary articles is of particular interest at this time, when the question of forming agreements and maintaining fixed prices is one of the burning problems. On this subject Mr. Smith, one of his two managers who stopped in Baltimore this week en route of New York, said that his firm experienced no difficulty whatever in getting goods in all quantities. They were getting shipments, he said, direct from the manufacturers of proprietary articles, and as far as he was able to observe all attempts to control and restrict the distribution of such goods under the various plans tried by the retailers in different localities were a failure. He said that his experience had convinced him that the manufacturers would not adhere closely to agreements and he regarded it as unfair to those druggists who conscientiously strive to live up to contracts to maintain the semblance of an arrangement which operates to their disadvantage. It would be far better for all concerned, he said, if all specious devices were abandoned and the law of competition were allowed to assert itself. The violation of agreements on the part of manufacturers by supplying cut rate pharmacists is expected to come up before the next annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietors' Association, and will receive special attention. It is obvious that unless the manufacturers can be held to a faithful observance of contracts, adherence to such plans as have for their purpose the exclusion of the cutter can only work injury to the individual.

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore, July 20.—At the monthly meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy yesterday Charles E. Dohme was re-elected president and the election by the trustees of Charles H. Ware as secretary in place of Henry P. Hynson, who has been made professor of practical pharmacy and dispensing, a new chair, was confirmed. John A. Davis was elected to succeed himself as a member of the Board of Examiners and considerable routine business was transacted. The arrangements for the Fall opening of the college received attention and the new college catalogue was submitted, the work of the compilers calling forth unstinted approbation.

District Pharmacy Commissioners.

Baltimore, July 20.—The report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy in the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1900, was submitted to the District of Columbia Commissioners to-day by Dr. John T. Winter, the president of the board. It shows that forty-seven persons were examined by the board during the year, and of this number sixteen passed the examination and registered as pharmacists, while thirty-one failed. Thirty persons, graduates in pharmacy, were, on presentation of their diplomas, registered as pharmacists. The commission is self-sustaining and has done much to promote the interests of the profession.

NOTES.

——Information received from Chatham, Va., states that Eugene Muse, of the firm of E. C. Muse & Co., a prominent drug firm of that town, has been missing since June 24. On that day he left for Norfolk on a pleasure trip and all trace of him was lost. His brother visited Norfolk in the hope of learning something of the missing man's whereabouts, but was unsuccessful.

——Druggist M. F. Carnes, 565 Roland avenue, has made a number of improvements in his store, which amount to practical reconstruction of the place. He has had a tile flooring laid, new furniture and fixtures installed, a new front erected, an extension built in the rear and the store room enlarged. The pharmacy is an ornament to the neighborhood.

——Among those who attended the annual meeting of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association at Ocean View last week was George G. Muth, of Muth Bros. & Co., the well-known Baltimore jobbing druggists. Mr. Muth has a large acquaintance among the Virginia pharmacists and was made royally welcome by them.

——A movement is on foot to get up a trolley party for the members of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club and their friends. It is proposed to take a ride to Ellicott City, get supper there and to have a general good time.

PITTSBURG.

The Association Ball Game.

Pittsburg, July 21.—The regular meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Druggists' Association was held at 243 Fourth avenue, on Thursday, July 19, at 2.30 P. M. A large attendance, considering the extreme hot weather, was present. There is a great dearth of drug clerks in this locality, and is the main cause of a lighter attendance at the meetings. Great interest is manifested in the ball game scheduled for Thursday, July 26, at Exposition Park, Allegheny, between two teams of druggists, the Pittsburgs and the Alleghenys. E. C. Garber, the financial secretary, has been instrumental in getting up the game and has spared neither time nor trouble. The wholesale dealers will stand all expenses, which will be considerable, as 3,000 tickets have been distributed gratis among the druggists and their friends.

Mr. Bundy, of Bundy & Eaton, Butler street, is the Pittsburg captain and Harry Heckel, of Western avenue, is chief of the Alleghenys. The following is the official list of players and positions: Alleghenys—Coombs, catcher; Watson, pitcher; Shang, first base; Heckel, second base; Steele, third base; Long, short stop; Urben, left field; Boggs, centre field; Sterling, right field. Pittsburgs—Schaefer, left field; Forest, third base; Jamieson, catcher; Hellebaugh, short stop; Ahl, first base; Rectenwald, second base; Ebrine, pitcher; Hughes, right field; Bundy, centre field. The game is called 3 P. M. sharp.

It has been discovered by the association that the wholesale grocers are the real aggressors in the cut-rate business, filling orders and ordering goods shipped from the east direct to the cutters. They have no sympathy with the druggists in their fight and are thereby doing considerable injury to the cause.

NOTES.

——The P. C. Schilling Company is now in possession of the following nine drug stores: Corner Sixth street and Penn avenue, manager, A. T. Schilling; 2801 Penn avenue, F. C. Schilling; 2401 Penn avenue, Wm. Irving Hoft; 3053 Brereton avenue, A. Karabasz; corner Twelfth and Carson streets, south side, A. B. Kline; Wylie and Sixth avenues, C. M. Dorsey; Christy drug store, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, W. F. Heidenreich; 52 South Twelfth street, south side, J. B. Flenniken; 4 Pius street, T. J. Janda. P. C. Schilling is president of the company and spends the forenoons at the main store, corner Sixth street and Penn avenue, and the afternoons among the different branch stores.

——Albert Anthes, a drug clerk who had been worried over his approaching examinations by the State Board and had been drinking, shot himself at his father's home, 13 Forty-fifth street, dying later at the West Penn Hospital. He worked for his brother, Philip Anther, a druggist at Fourth avenue and Ferry street. He was thirty-three years old.

——Mark W. Ray, cashier and assistant manager for the Walther-Robertson Drug Company, was married to Miss Nanna Gueretta Scott on June 26. Mrs. Ray was a popular young school teacher of Allegheny. They are now at home in their recently-erected residence on Orchard Terrace, Mt. Troy.

——The Druggists' Sundry Company, of Pittsburg, received a charter on July 11 from the State. The capital

stock is $10,000. The incorporators are Samuel Levin, B. S. Levin, L. S. Levin, William H. Barnes, Richard Meirzeva and Jacob Horn.

——Adolph Beck, of the South Side, has sold out his stores at Twelfth street and the one on Plus street, to the P. C. Shilling Co. He will take an extended trip and on his return will look around for a suitable location to resume business.

——Kennedy & White have purchased the store of B. P. Welch & Co. at Irwin street and Western avenue, Allegheny. Kennedy was the former manager of this store. Mr. White was formerly with P. Urben & Son.

——The police were notified to request druggists to cease selling a chemical compound of powder and salt petre to small boys. The boys have a habit of spreading it on street car rails to hear it explode.

——Ed. Kretz and wife have returned from a long trip to Canada and the lake ports. He has just completed the renovation of his store, making it one of the most attractive in the Hill district.

——McKee & Deflin, of Soho, were the victims of the heavy rains last week, their store being so completely inundated that the customers sought relief from the rush of the water on the counters.

——Harry Bonner, a drug clerk, was seriously burned about the hands by the explosion of twenty-five pounds of red fire at the pharmacy of E. E. Eggers, 299 East Ohio street, Allegheny.

——L. T. Greenfield has sold out his Duquesne pharmacy to Wm. Plough, who will continue the business. Mr. Greenfield will resume in business as soon as he finds a satisfactory location.

——The Central Drug store of Fifth avenue, Oakland, of which A. M. Sorg has been manager, has been sold to a Mr. Ferguson, of the East End. A. F. Myers will now be in charge.

——Bichloride of mercury tablets caused the death of Maggie Costella. She disobeyed physician's instructions and drank water and a bottle of beer after taking the tablets.

——Len Hewitt, of Hewitt & Jamison, has returned from his vacation trip down the Beaver Valley, fishing. Owing to the recent heavy rains his efforts were not very successful.

——Ernest Styber is the new manager of the Bell pharmacy at Kirkpatrick street and Center avenue. This store was recently acquired by the P. C. Shilling Co.

——Charles Young, of Fifth avenue and Stevenson street, has installed a 100-horse power dynamo and steam plant He now has the largest retail store in the city.

——A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court by John S. Blair, a pharmacist of Erie, Pa. Liabilities, $5,422; no assets.

——O. M. Waterhouse has just returned from a three years' trip around the world and will assume active management of his stores again.

——W. H. Hogg, formerly with A. G. Huber & Co., of Fifth avenue and Dinwiddie street, has opened a new store at Highland avenue and St. Clair street.

——Scott Wittmer, of Lancaster, Pa., has been placed in charge of Kelly's Diamond Market Pharmacy, at McKeesport, Pa.

——The drug store of Edward Dickson at Lacock and Anderson streets, was recently broken into and robbed of $21 in cash.

——J. W. Cheswright, manager of Jos. Fleming & Son's store on Market street, has gone on an extended European trip.

——During the absence of Adolph Schmidt in Europe his store will be under the charge of J. H. Stanton, of Sharpsburg, Pa.

——Wm. H. Ogilvie, formerly with Schaefer, of Fifth avenue, is now with the McKenna pharmacy on Market street.

——Miller Cook, who has been conducting two stores in Hazelwood, has sold them out to Jones & Lecrone.

——A. J. Kaercher, of the Kaercher Drug Co., leaves Tuesday for a trip to Georgian Bay, Canada.

——Louis Emanuel has been in Williamsport, Pa., holding the examinations for the State Board.

——Henry Plank is now in the employ of James Seeling, of Wylie and Kirkpatrick streets.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, July 21.

——C. E. Chapin, a well known salesman in the cigar department of the Stein-Vogeler Drug Co., is reported as missing, and it is thought he has fled from the city. It is rumored that he was short in his accounts with the firm and deserted to escape arrest. Mr. Chapin is a married man and his wife is heartbroken over his desertion. He is the father of an interesting child and his friends cannot explain his action, as he has influential and wealthy relatives who are willing to see him through any difficulty.

——Comparing the last Cincinnati directory with the directory of 1895, it shows a decrease in the number of drug stores in this city. In 1895 there were 202 stores against 190 in 1900. During the five years very nearly 50 per cent. of the stores have changed proprietors. During the same five years 33 druggists voluntarily gave up the practice of pharmacy for other occupations or retired from business. There were ten deaths and twenty-three assignments.

——Carl Plath recently received a letter from his brother Otto, who formerly conducted the drug store at 8th and State avenue before Carl, from Phoenix, Arizona, stating he had received the position as physician for a wealthy mining corporation at a salary of $8,000 a year. Mr. Plath's many friends among the local druggists and physicians will be pleased to read of his success.

——Louis Roessler is having his troubles all at one time. A few weeks ago he was held up by robbers in his store (an account of which appeared in the Era) and now he is nursing a very painful burn in his eye. A few evenings ago, while lighting the gas with a wax taper, some of the melted wax accidentally dropped in his eye, causing quite a serious burn.

——J. M. O'Maley, the druggist of Covington, is nursing a broken finger, resulting from playing base ball. Joe was eager to help the Covington druggists in their contests with the Cincinnati druggists, but will have to satisfy himself as a spectator at the next game.

——Wm. Tottleben, the head clerk at Klayer's Pharmacy, has returned from Camp Middletown. Mr. Tottleben is hospital steward for the 1st Regiment Ohio National Guards and served in his official capacity while the regiment was encamped.

——Claude Deem has opened a store at 5th and Smith streets, in the building formerly occupied by Groenland Brothers and later by M. T. Keeshan. It is understood that John Darragh, a former well known druggist, is also interested.

——O. B. Thuma, the popular young druggist of Mount Auburn, was married on Tuesday, July 10, to Miss Helen Doan. Mr. Thuma has a host of friends among the druggists who wish him success and a happy future.

DETROIT.

N. A. R. D. ARRANGEMENTS.

Detroit, July 21.—The committee on entertainment for the coming meeting in Detroit of the N. A. R. D., as appointed by President Seely, of the local association, stands as follows: Fred. A. Cooke, C. F. Mann, Wm. Dupont, J. W. Seely, M. E. Keyes, P. F. Nasmyth, W. H. Burke, Henry Morris and F. J. Todd. These gentlemen have worked hard to arrange a program which will meet with the approbation of the N. A. R. D. delegates, and of their own members. C. F. Mann is secretary of the committee as well as local secretary, and the visitors will find that he has not left many stones unturned for their pleasure and comfort. As now arranged, it is planned to have three sessions of the association on Wednesday, September 12—morning, afternoon and evening. About 9.30 p. m. the meeting will adjourn for a "smoker," probably given at the Fellowcraft club rooms. An entertainment will be given there by the best vaudeville talent obtainable, lunch will be served, and a general good time enjoyed. The thirsty ones will not suffer, even if the night proves unseasonable. The local jobbers and manufacturers will assist the local retailers' asso-

ciation in making this evening one long to be remembered.

On Thursday morning a business session will be held. After dinner, probably about 1:30 p. m., the visiting gentlemen and the members of the local association, as well as the city jobbers and manufacturers, will become the guests of Parke, Davis & Co., for the rest of the day. A boat will take them to the laboratories of the big firm, where some two or three hours will be spent in inspection of the various departments—an experience well worth the trouble of coming from any part of the United States to enjoy. After the visit to the laboratories, the party will again take the boat for a trip up the river and Lake St. Clair, probably as far as Grand Point. Lunch will be served on the boat and everything done up in the elaborate style for which Parke, Davis & Co. are known from one end of the country to the other.

The visiting ladies will not have a chance to spend a lonely afternoon and evening while their liege lords are enjoying P. D. & Co.'s hospitality, for the wives of the local druggists will provide entertainment for them in the shape of a tally-ho ride about the city and to Belle Isle.

All day Friday, the last day of the meeting, will be given to business sessions. It is understood that it is not the intention of the N. A. R. D. to come to Detroit to be kept busy sightseeing; instead, it wishes to show the druggists what it has been able to do for them so far in its brief existence, and to present its objects and views for the future. It was thought, however, that it would be a disappointment to most of the visiting delegates if they were not given a chance to see something of Detroit and its far-famed river. The "smoker" on Wednesday evening comes after the usual time for quitting business, so that really the only time taken up for entertainment is that of Thursday afternoon and evening. The committee are sure that every visitor, officers of the N. A. R. D. included, will not begrudge the time spent with P., D. & Co.

Railroad rates will be on the usual certificate plan—to be countersigned by the officials of the railroads and of the N. A. R. D. The overtime allowed by such arrangement—3 days—will give those who wish to take in some of the many river trips from Detroit ample opportunity to do so.

As soon as the N. A. R. D. have the program for the session arranged, the local association will print it, together with the pleasure program as planned above. Anyone wishing further information on the subject will do well to write to Local Secretary C. F. Mann about it. He will very cheerfully answer all questions.

Michigan Doctors Guests of Nelson, Baker & Co.

The Michigan State Medical Society and the Upper Peninsula Medical Society held their annual meetings at Mackinac this year, the latter convening July 10 and the former July 11 and 12. On the last-named day the members of both associations by invitation became the guests of Nelson, Baker & Co., manufacturing chemists, Detroit, for a boat ride through the Les Cheneaux Islands, stopping at the Les Cheneaux Club for dinner. The excursion was most enjoyable, arrangements having been made for members to hold meetings of the different sections in the cottages on the Island. Two hundred and eighty-five physicians and their wives were present at the dinner provided by the Detroit firm.

NOTES.

——M. J. Hollister, druggist at the corner of Lincoln and Kirby avenues, Detroit, has sold his stock and fixtures to Burt Douglass, for the sum of $4,000. Mr. Douglass has been for some time the manager at the store of Henry M. Morris, corner 14th and Grand River avenue, and is a very popular young man. He has a host of friends who expect to see him make a great success of his new venture. Mr. Morris has engaged W. Dunlay, formerly clerk for druggist John Harvey, to take Mr. Douglass' former position.

——Farrand, Williams & Clark have recently made quite a change in the appearance of their city salesroom by replacing the old style square show cases with the very latest thing in "double mansard" cases. The new cases not only show up the goods to much better advantage, but make much less work for the salesmen.

——F. M. Mosher, traveler for Farrand, Williams & Clark, Detroit, is spending his three weeks' vacation with his mother at Auburn, N. Y. D. A. Harrison, of the same firm, will spend his vacation at Northport Point, on Traverse Bay.

——Druggist C. E. Bird, at the corner of Warren and 14th avenues, Detroit, has been appointed postal clerk in charge of substation C. Mr. Bird will conduct his post office business in his own store.

——Chas. W. Hill, chief of the city department, Michigan Drug Co., will spend his vacation fishing. He will go North, towards the Soo, where he expects to make some extraordinary catches.

——A. S. Brooks, of the Michigan Drug Co., Detroit, has returned from a three months' trip to Europe. Mr. Brooks visited Ober-Ammergau and witnessed the Passion Play.

——E. J. Bennett, of Ann Arbor, has taken a clerkship with druggist L. A. Seltzer.

CHICAGO.

——The fourth annual picnic of the city drug buyers will be held at Neher's Grove, in Lyons, Ill., on Saturday, August 4. Among the features of the entertainment will be a base ball game between the Robert Stevenson Company nine and the Morrisson, Plummer & Company nine.

——The following sub-postal stations were established this week: No. 126 at 420 East Irving Park Boulevard, W. H. Stoffregan in charge, and No. 127 at 359 Roscoe street, Frederick O. Schmidt in charge.

——Fred. F. Behrens has bought the interest of his brother in the store of Behrens Brothers. Mr. Behrens will assume personal charge of the store.

——James Stevenson, of Robert Stevenson & Co., spent a few days in New York last week.

——Weld & Hall, of Elgin, Ill., had a small fire on July 13. The damage was slight.

THE NORTHWEST.

Impure Linseed Oil.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20.—Chemist J. A. Hummel, of the State Dairy and Food Commission, has just made an analysis of a number of samples of linseed oils obtained by Inspector McConnell recently in Mankato and the vicinity. Many manufacturers of linseed oils have fallen into the habit of adulterating their "pure" linseed oils with kerosene, gasolene and other mineral oils which is against the State law. As a result of Mr. Hummel's analysis the commission will begin prosecution against sellers of impure linseed oils. Of nine samples recently tested seven were impure, containing from 5 to 7 per cent. mineral oil. All of the impure samples were taken from boiled linseed oil manufactured by the Holland Linseed Oil Company, of Chicago.

NOTES.

——J. A. Watson, who for years traveled in Montana and Washington for the wholesale drug house of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, and who for the last two years has been a member of the firm of Watson & Gregory, at Spokane, Wash., is now on his wedding tour visiting friends in this section.

——Successions: Hinckley Drug Co., Hinckley, Minn., by A. Brownlee; Doughty & McClintock, Cedar Rapids, Neb., by J. H. McClintock; Mrs. A. M. Hoff, Zumbrota, Minn., by O. E. Hoff; Watson & Gregory, Spokane, Wash., by Watson & Murgittroyd.

——E. F. Scott, the senior member of the firm of Scott & Fry, druggists of Chamberlain, S. D., and one of the pioneer firms of that city, has purchased the interests of his partner and will hereafter have sole control and management of the business.

——R. F. C. Iltis, who, sometime ago, lost his drug stock at Wadena, Minn., by fire, has gone to Dickinson, N. D., to work in J. J. Freeman's pharmacy.

——C. H. Babcock, who was down from Walhalla, N. D.,

this week, has bought Ray Humiston's branch store at Ellsworth and taken possession.

—Abbott & Shelby, pioneer druggists of Arlington, S. D., have sold to Aur's Finstad, formerly of Hetland.

—H. J. Jackson, proprietor of the Pioneer Drug Store, Pendleton, Ore., has sold.

—L. P. Owen, of L. P. Owen & Co., Marion, Ia., has given a bill of sale.

—Dr. E. M. Johnson, of Cloquet, Minn., visited this city early this week.

—Blakeley & Houghton, The Dalles, Ore., have dissolved.

—A. J. Schilling, has started at Raymond, Minn.

—M. F. Setters, Harrington, Wash., has sold.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 21.

—A prominent local quartet of fishermen, who are reputed to be better pharmacists than they are disciples of Isaac Walton, is composed of Louis Schurk, Theo. F. Hagenow, L. A. Seitz and Dr. O. C. Claus. The utmost harmony and cooperation has hitherto existed between these gentlemen, but, if reports be true, the seeds of jealousy and discord have already been sown by the Evil One in their midst. Mr. Schurk, to be brief, has openly accused the other members of appropriating some of his oldest and best fish stories and to have told them, in the presence of witnesses, as their own individual experiences. This is something which Mr. Schurk keenly resents. Those stories, he says, are his by priority of use. They have come to be recognized by the trade generally as his peculiar property. If they are told exactly in his words, it is a plain case of purloining, he declares. On the other hand, should his confreres be simply changing the well known tales just sufficiently to adapt them to their own use, Mr. Schurk avers that it is a straight case of infringement. In either case he believes he can obtain full redress by recourse to the courts.

—A rumor is being persistently circulated to the effect that there will be a new wholesale drug house started in St. Louis in the near future, but nothing of an authentic or definite nature was secured after an exhaustive inquiry instituted by your correspondent. Nearly everybody in the trade has heard such a report the past week or so, but no names can be learned. One statement that is frequently made is that the capital will be furnished entirely by parties outside the drug trade. Somebody heard that the capital stock would be $500,000. About all that can be stated at the present writing is that it may be simply the evanescent rumor which has been agitating the trade here each year for the past decade, materialized in new form with rather less than the usual detail, or on the other hand it may be straight goods.

—C. F. G. Meyer, president of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, has gone to Manitou Springs, Colo., with Mrs. Meyer, for a short period of rest and recreation. Carl F. G. Meyer and bride have returned from their wedding trip. J. W. Estes, of the sales department of the M. B. D. Co., is vacating among the large Eastern cities. Mr. Goodlander, who travels New Mexico and Arizona, has returned from a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania. Henry Boardman, manager of the paint department, has got back from a triumphant fishing trip down on the Big Piney. Emil Kleckers is on a river trip to St. Paul. Tony Farrell, the sundry man, is off enjoying himself, and Frank Amler is going to set sail for Michigan Monday. If anybody has been omitted in this catalogue, apologies are tendered.

—Any St. Louis pharmacist who wishes to employ a young man with a fine sense of discrimination should speedily answer a want ad. which appeared in this morning's Globe-Democrat. It reads:—"Intelligent young German, 20 years, wishes to learn drug or grocery business." The employment bureau of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society would do well to add his name to their list at once. By addressing X 121, Globe-Democrat, the genius who is not particular whether he scoops butter or rolls pills will doubtless hasten to make himself known. Come to think of it, can it be possible that the noble profession of the pharmacist has become so mixed up with commercialism that the public does not discriminate between it and the grocery or any other "trade?"

—Druggist E. J. Koeberlin, who recently sold his drug store, corner of Grand and Franklin avenues, to Dr. Bartmer, went to Colorado a couple of weeks ago. Word has just been received in the trade here, to the effect that he has been seized with a severe attack of pneumonia and is dangerously ill.

—Harry Servison is now covering the trade in the southern portion of the city in place of F. L. Richt, who, as reported in the Era, bought the Raymond pharmacy at Sarah street and the suburban tracks.

—On account of the renewal of the street railway strike and boycott, the annual meeting of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, which had been set for July 19, has again been postponed.

—The Mountain City Drug Co's. store was burned, with a reported loss of $8,000 in the disastrous fire at Prescott, Ariz., last Saturday morning.

—R. L. Mueller has bought the drug store of C. F. W. Bade, at 2,134 Gravois avenue. Mr. Mueller is a well known local drug clerk.

—Robert Huhn, clerk for F. E. Whitcomb, Garrison and Washington avenues, has returned from his vacation.

—Dr. H. M. Whelpley attended the annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Chicago.

—William Frese, head clerk for L. A. Seitz, has returned from his vacation.

—W. B. Powell will open a new drug store at Excello, Mo.

HENRY H. WINKELMANN, a brother of J. H. Winkelmann, of the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, and employed by that corporation during the past five years, died suddenly on Wednesday night, July 18, from a stroke of apoplexy superinduced by heat. When found he had been dead some hours. He was fifty-three years old and a widower, residing at 1118 West Lafayette avenue.

DR. PAUL E. KLEMM died at Milwaukee, June 13. For a number of years he was a druggist in the National Home at Milwaukee, Wis., later, and after studying medicine, becoming assistant surgeon in the same institution. He was twenty-eight years old.

DR. EDWARD B. KING, proprietor of a drug store at Green Bay, Wis., for many years, died June 20. He was a well known G. A. R. man and was one of the first to enlist from his section of country in 1861.

E. C. W. KOSSKEE, a clerk in the employ of J. C. Huber & Co., druggists of Fond du Lac, Wis., was killed in a railroad accident at DePere, June 24. He was a graduate of the School of Pharmacy, Wisconsin University.

Castoria.

The following is a sample of Castoria newspaper advertising:

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers in particular ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.—Pharm. Bulletin.

ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Chicago, July 21.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was held this week at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The place chosen for the sessions was an ideal one and the committee was congratulated on all sides for the wisdom of its choice.

The first session opened on Tuesday morning, July 17. The address of welcome was given by G. P. Engelhard. The speaker dwelt upon the various phases of the pharmaceutical situation, reviewed the work done by the national associations, pointed out places where present conditions might be made better by judicious and organized effort, and closed with an earnest appeal to all druggists to aid the work of organization and to help their several organizations in their efforts to bring about the repeal of the tax on proprietary medicines.

The address of welcome was responded to briefly but happily by Hon. J. B. Mount, of Joliet, after whom came President Fred. M. Schmidt, of the association, with the president's annual address.

President Schmidt touched upon the topic now uppermost in esteem among druggists—that of organization. He insisted that every trade or business or profession which makes a success is organized in some efficient way. Organization is the battle cry and the necessary path to success lies that way. He urged an active quest for new members for the several associations of retail druggists. He complimented the N. A. R. D. for its work and urged all druggists to join in supporting that as well as the State organization. The revision of the Pharmacopœia was briefly mentioned, and a short history of recent legislation in the pharmaceutical world was given. He urged all druggists to support the Board of Pharmacy in enforcing the pharmacy law, for therein lies the druggists' chief protection against the charlatans. Without the law the druggist's hold on his business would be slim indeed. The speaker closed by thanking all the members for the honor done him and for the cordial support he had received.

Secretary R. N. Dodds, of Springfield, read his report of the doings of the year just past, while Treasurer George C. Bartells, of Camp Point, presented his annual account of the moneys received and paid out and of the cash on hand. He suggested the feasibility of investing the funds of the association in some safe interest-bearing securities, and asked the views of the association on this point.

The reading of the Executive Committee's report, published in the last annual report of the association, was dispensed with and the report approved, and Walter H. Gale, the local secretary, amid much applause, described the plans of the Entertainment Committee for the amusement of the guests during their stay.

The address of the president was referred to a committee of three, and the reports of the secretary and treasurer to a similar committee.

On motion of John I. Straw the consideration of the proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws was deferred until the afternoon session.

The afternoon session was taken up with the reports of various committees and some lively forensic scenes. Albert E. Ebert read the report of the Committee on United States Pharmacopœia, giving an outline of what was done at the convention. L. C. Deck, of Girard, read an able paper as the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, and H. Swannell, as chairman of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records, reported that the proceedings, accounts and records of the board for the past year had been thoroughly gone into and found to be correct in every particular.

W. B. Day reported on behalf of the Committee on Apprenticeship and Education. The report of the Committee on Deceased Members was read by R. N. Dodds, twelve members having died during the year.

Hon. W. A. Dyche, president of the State Board of Pharmacy, gave a brief account of the action and policy of the board during the year, described the more rigid system of examination and preliminary requirements, and appealed to all druggists to aid in the support and enforcement of the law. Louis K. Waldron next introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all names of all persons on the roll of membership of this association not registered or assistant pharmacists in Illinois, be dropped, subject to reinstatement at the pleasure of the association as provided in the constitution."

This resolution was strongly opposed by C. N. Hallberg, who declared it was aimed at him. He said it was out of order and unconstitutional thus summarily to drop the names of members. After much heated discussion the motion for the adoption of the resolution prevailed. On motion of Mr. Straw the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws were referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report next year.

Thomas Lord, of Lord, Owen & Company, addressed the members briefly and very sensibly upon the need of a better organization and understanding in all branches of the trade.

Bruno Batt, in a vigorous speech, started the tide of financial asistance toward the N. A. R. D. He himself subscribed $5, W. A. Dyche, $50, and other members in varying amounts. A committee was appointed to receive the subscriptions and a brief recess was taken.

Messrs. Straw, Schuh, Keeling, Loehr and Sohrbeck were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

During the third session Mr. Wooten gave an excellent address upon the work of the N. A. R. D. Mr. Holliday, of the National Executive Committee, made an able address and was applauded to the echo.

In the afternoon Mr. Swannell read a paper on "The Retail Druggist in the Country," and Mr. Deck read an anonymous paper (excellent nevertheless), entitled "Give the People What They Want." Henry Biroth read the report of the delegation to the A. Ph. A. meetings.

The committees on the president's address and the reports of the secretary and treasurer were heard. All agreed with the reports and address and the recommendations of each were concurred in and the reports adopted.

Mr. Hitt read a paper on "Emulsions," after which Mr. Bartells moved the adoption of resolutions thanking the press, the wholesalers, the local druggists and all who contributed to the good times all were about to begin having.

Mr. Ebert read an interesting communication from the Marine Hospital service, written by a steward, Charles C. Carlton. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a change in the title of senior, junior and assistant pharmacist in the United States Marine Hospital service should be made and the pay increased to $1,200, $800 and $720 per annum; and that all associations should lay the matter before the proper congressmen with a view to better recognition of the profession in the Army and Navy.

The report of the secretary on vote of new members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for nominees on State Board of Pharmacy and Advisory Committee, Department of Pharmacy, University of Illinois, was read and the following three gentlemen were by unanimous choice (being the three highest on the list) nominated as the ones from whom the Governor will be requested to make a selection to fill the annual vacancy in the board: Messrs. N. Gray Bartlett, Chicago; A. A. Culver, Danville, and T. H. Patterson, Chicago.. The following were nominated for selection on the Advisory Committee of the State University School of Pharmacy: Messrs. H. C. Porter, Rockford; Henry Biroth, Chicago, and G. M. Bennett, of Urbana.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year by a majority of only one vote over a ticket headed by W. K. Forsyth: President, Walter H. Gale; first vice-president, Henry Swannell; second vice-president, J. V. Moss; third vice-president, Mr. Thomas; secretary, R. N. Dodds; treasurer, George C. Bartells; Executive Committee, Messrs. Hottinger, F. M. Schmidt, Oglesby, Van Nice, Batt, Waldron, Straw, Wright, Keeling, Sohrbeck, Bradford, Culver, H. H. Green, Lueders, Schmiedescamp, Deck, Dodd, Milner, Purdon, Carruthers, Baeder and Metzger.

The entertainment feature was very fine. The evening at Sans Souci Park was enjoyed by all, but the cap sheaf of the whole matter was the day on the lake aboard the steamer Iowa. Here truly joy was unconfined and all went merry as a marriage bell.

ILLINOIS DRUGGISTS SPEAK PLAINLY.

At a meeting of the Northern Illinois Druggists' Association held in Chicago July 16, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTION A.

Resolved, that the practice pursued by some jobbing houses of supplying proprietaries and other goods belonging strictly to the drug business to wholesale grocers, wholesale dry goods houses and other dealers who will, in turn, supply these goods to department stores and aggressive cutters is hereby condemned.

Resolved, that we denounce the practice common to some drug jobbers of supplying proprietary goods to department stores and other aggressive cutters. This practice is not only highly detrimental to our financial interests, but is in direct violation of that spirit of mutual helpfulness which ought to exist and which generally does exist between dealers and their patrons.

Resolved, that no excuse exists for the practice by some jobbers of selling drugs to consumers. We believe that the wholesale trade should confine its sales exclusively to retail druggists and to manufacturers for manufacturing purposes. The practice of selling to manufacturers goods which they cannot possibly use in their particular line is detrimental to our interests and the continuation of this hurtful practice will be regarded a wilful disregard of the retailer's rights.

RESOLUTION B.

Resolved, that the sales by proprietary manufacturers of their preparations to department stores and aggressive cutters is opposed to the interests both of the jobbing and the retail drug trades, and must be discontinued. The National Association of Retail Druggists has adopted the correct policy of working to make the drug business profitable to all branches of trade, and the practice here complained of makes the operation of these plans impossible.

RESOLUTION C.

Resolved, that the practice which some proprietary manufacturers and drug jobbers employ of supplying goods to mail-order houses, which houses are, without exception, aggressive cutters is hereby denounced. The fact that advertised proprietaries are used by these houses to create a demand for other preparations which are sold in competition with them by means of glaring advertisements recommending the latter as possessing infinitely greater value, and the further fact that this sort of competition impoverishes the druggists of the country communities, ought to deter manufacturers and jobbers from the practice of supplying goods to mail-order houses. The interests of all branches of the trade demand that drugs, medicines and such articles as properly belong to the drug business shall be sold to consumers by legitimate retail druggists exclusively, and any system which takes out of the hands of the retail drug trade the opportunity for supplying these goods is opposed alike to the best interests of manufacturers, jobbers and retailers.

The Northern Illinois Druggists Association is composed of the druggists of the following counties: Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Joe Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, DeKalb, Will, Kendall, Grundy, LaSalle, Whiteside, Rock Island, Henry, Bureau and Cook outside of Chicago.

The following officers were elected: H. A. Stillman, President, Joliet; H. J. Baumann, Secretary, Dundee; Wm. F. Jungkunz, Treasurer, Freeport.

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION.

The Virginia Pharmaceutical Association held its annual convention at Norfolk, July 18 and 19. President Eley, of Suffolk, read his annual address, which was followed by an address by Simon N. Jones, of Louisville, Ky., on the "Object and Work of the National Association of Retail Druggists." The discussion over the question whether the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association should remain in the national organization consumed a great deal of time and even then was not definitely settled. After nearly every member present had spoken, the whole matter was referred for decision to the president and secretary of the association. Until this question shall have been decided there will be no appointment of delegates to the N. A. R. D. The secretary reported there were 155 names on the roll of membership. Two members had died during the past year. The treasurer reported a cash balance of $140 on hand. Messrs. Fleet, Miller and Mankin were appointed members of the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopœia, and Messrs. Craighill, Church and Goldsborough were appointed a committee to devise a plan for a druggists' exhibition to be given at the meeting of the Virginia Medical Society in October. The following officers were elected: W. R. Martin, of Norfolk, president; E. L. Robey, of Falls Church, first vice-president; J. L. Hogan, of Danville, second vice-president; C. B. Fleet, of Lynchburg, secretary, and C. H. Lumsden, of Lynchburg, treasurer. Executive Committee—J. L. Avis, of Harrisonburg, chairman; G. T. Mankin, of Falls Church, and C. C. Leadbeater, of Alexandria. The names from which the Governor will select a member of the Board of Pharmacy are C. P. Kerfoot, Martinsville; E. R. Beckwith, Petersburg; G. T. Mankin, Falls Church; R. W. Booker, Lynchburg, and Polk Miller, Richmond. After the installation of officers the exercises concluded with a banquet at the Monticello Hotel.

ECONOMICAL DRUG CO., CHICAGO.

NORTH CAROLINA PHARMACISTS.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association held its twenty-first annual meeting at Wilmington, July 18 and 19. The principal features of the sessions were the discussions over the violations of the pharmacy law and an address by Simon N. Jones, of Louisville, Ky., president of the N. A. R. D. Fifteen new members were elected. The following officers were chosen: President, H. H. Jordan, Charlotte; vice-presidents, J. H. Harden, Wilmington; H. T. Hicks, Raleigh; W. A. Leslie, Morganton; secretary, P. W. Vaughan, Durham; treasurer, A. J. Cook, Fayetteville; Executive Committee, G. R. Pilkington, Pittsboro; G. R. Wooten, Hickory; J. Hicks Bunting, Wilmington; P. W. Vaughan, Durham. On Board of Pharmacy (five years term), William Simpson, Raleigh. Winston-Salem was chosen as the place of next meeting, the exact date of the convention to be determined by the president and secretary and the secretary of the Winston Druggists' Association. At the conclusion of the sessions the visiting druggists became the guests of the local association at Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, where a banquet was served.

The School of Pharmacy, Wisconsin University, conferred the degree of Ph. G. on the following members of the graduating class at its commencement exercises held the latter part of last month: Frederick Rudolph Dexheimer, Fort Atkinson; Frank Wilber Eighny, McFarland; Harry Klueter, Madison; Herman Koop, Chippewa Falls; George Alvin Shields, Mazomania; Edwin Andrew Showalter, Milwaukee; Richard Jacques Strauss, Appleton; Albert Nicholas Tandvig, Madison; Caroline Cornelia Thomas, Prairie du Chien; John Alexander Thomas, Prairie du Chien; Albert Henry Woltersdorf, Columbus.

The Lightning Medicine Co., of Muscatine, Iowa, manufacturers of Mull's Lightning Pain Killer and Mull's Pioneer Cures, are offering free a unique window display—An Old Pioneer in four colors, half life size, paper mache. The Old Man with his display easel and Latest Bulletin is a catchy thing; appears to be a business puller and therefore a most desirable attraction. Every live druggist who gives his attention to the cut in the display pages of this issue of the Era will promptly appreciate its effectiveness as a window display and will doubtless write for one.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

CALIFORNIA.—Ione.—Scott & Amick, succeeded by E. G. Amick.
CONNECTICUT.—Hartford.—Duchette & Wilson, 12 New Britain avenue, succeeded by J. C. Duchette.
COLORADO.—Denver.—White & McMahon, 2101 Larimer, succeeded by L. L. McMahon.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington.—G. C. Havenner, S. E. corner 14th street and R. I. avenue, N. W., sold to Charles B. Chamberlin.
FLORIDA.—Jacksonville.—A. P. Fries Drug Co., 129 E. Bay street, sold to W. O. Woltz.
GEORGIA.—Augusta.—George P. King, Harper and 15th streets, sold to Jones & Pilcher.
INDIANA.—Fort Wayne.—Schroeder Bros., 97 Broadway, sold to H. Hohnholz & Co.
Garrett.—Will & Milliken, succeeded by I. B. Milliken.
IOWA.—Atlantic.—F. Robbins, sold to J. S. Goss.
Carnarvon.—Carl Kinsey, sold to C. M. Wing.
East Peru.—R. R. Rogers & Co., succeeded by R. R. Rogers.
Hopkinton.—Livingston & Williamson, succeeded by H. Livingston.
Keokuk.—Ellsworth & Cilley, 700 Main street, succeeded by O. W. Ellsworth & Co.
Ottumwa.—Taylor & Co., 101 E. Main street, sold to W. D. Elliot.
KANSAS.—Minneapolis.—J. W. Covert, sold to W. T. Campbell.
KENTUCKY.—Fulton.—Kellam & Reid, succeeded by R. A. Kellam.
LOUISIANA.—Shreveport.—George's Drug Store, corner Texas and Edwards streets, style now, Beard & George.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Haverhill.—E. A. Mitchell, 23rd and Main, assigned.
Lowell.—C. F. Blanchard, 418 Middlesex, sold to Falls & Burkinshaw.
Lynn.—Walton & Holyoke, 339 Summer, assigned.
MICHIGAN.—Coleman.—Mrs. E. E. Anderson, sold to Charles G. Putnam.
Ithaca.—Robinson & Watson, succeeded by Parrish & Watson.
Mayville.—A. Veitch, sold to Sherk & Son.
MISSOURI.—Keytesville.—Sneed-Richardson Drug Co., now, Richardson Drug Co.
Shelbina.—W. H. Gregory, of the firm of Dye & Gregory, deceased.
MONTANA.—Fort Benton.—T. B. Shoebotham, sold to D. G. Lockwood.
NEBRASKA.—Cedar Rapids.—Doughty & McClintock, succeeded by J. H. McClintock.
Silver Creek.—D. B. Young, sold to S. M. Torrance.
NEW YORK.—Glens Falls.—Amos & Baldwin, sold to DeCamp & Quinn.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Elkin.—Ring & Mosely, succeeded by W. H. Woods & Co.
OHIO.—Cincinnati.—H. W. Stegemiller, S. W. corner Freeman avenue and Clark street, assigned.
OREGON.—The Dalles.—Blakeley & Houghton, succeeded by G. C. Blakeley.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Norristown.—W. A. Costen, 53 East Main, sold retail business to A. N. Hapele and moved manufacturing business to Pocomoke City, Md.
Pittsburg.—F. H. Eggers, of the firm of F. H. Eggers & Son, 11 Smithfield street, deceased.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Prosperity.—Dr. L. G. Corbett, sold to A. H. Kohn.
Union.—Carolina Drug Co., sold to F. M. & C. A. Zemp.
TEXAS.—Killeen.—W. H. Nixon, sold to Hicks & Co.
WASHINGTON, Harrington.—Setters & Hughes, succeeded by M. F. Setters.
WISCONSIN.—Belmont.—Garden & Minor, succeeded by O. E. Minor.
Jefferson.—F. O. Ray, sold to Pope & Snyder.

The J. C. Ayer Co., in their advertisement in this issue, suggest that it is quite possible the druggist is not getting all the benefit he might from the millions of dollars they have spent in advertising Ayer's remedies, and offer to assist him in pushing their goods in the attempt to wake up new business by all proper means at their command.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued July 10, 1900.

653,396.—George W. Banker, deceased; G. W. Peck, Roselle, N. J., executor. Crate for tilting demijohns.
653,417.—Thomas H. W. Idris and R. H. Griffith, London, Eng. Siphon for aerated liquids.
653,466.—Edward L. and K. K. Bigelow, Everett, Mass. Measuring spoon.

Issued July 17, 1900.

653,675.—Adolf Israel and R. Kothe, Elberfeld, Germany, assignors to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, of New York. Thio-urea compound and making same.
653,680.—Charles T. Kingzett, London, Eng. Fumigating device.
653,687.—Walter Middleditch, Detroit, Mich. Pill-making machine.
653,842.—Albert J. Brown, Oakland, Cal. Fountain-syringe.
653,866.—Solomon Heiman, Little Falls, N. Y. Pocket-atomizer.
653,956.—James W. C. Hamilton, Liverpool, Eng., assignor of two-thirds to Bergl Australia, Limited, Sydney, New South Wales. Making foods from blood.
653,989.—Samuel Eden, New York, N. Y. Disinfecting-block.
653,998.—Charles B. Hatfield, New York, N. Y. Corn-shield.
654,023.—Emile A. Ruch, Paris, France. Purifying glycerin.
654,056.—Thomas J. Duffy, Boston, assignor to F. E. Smalley, Chelsea, Mass. Bottle attachment.
654,088.—Gustav Bischof, London, Eng. Converting white lead into oil paste.

TRADE-MARKS.

Registered July 10, 1900.

34,873.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations. Howard H. Brush, New York, N. Y. The word "Nanief."
34,874.—Eye Wash. William C. Lehmann, New York, N. Y. The word "Eyetonal."
34,875.—Preparation for Treating the Hair and the Scalp. Augustus F. Duprey, Napa, Cal. The word "Mertol."
34,876.—Phosphorized Elixir of Strychnia Compound. Charles H. Whitman, Omaha, Neb. The word "Ozotone."
34,877.—Certain Named Proprietary Medicines. Martin H. Smith Company, New York, N. Y. The word "Ergoapiol."
34,878.—Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations for Veterinary Purposes. Robert Groppler, Berlin, Germany. The word "Lysoform."
34,879.—Sticky Fly Paper. Frederick W. Lipps, Baltimore, Md. The word "Flyon," the pictorial representation of a sheet of fly paper with two flies costumed as male and female in the attitude of dancing a cake walk, and the words "I'm stuck on you."
34,880.—Certain Named Chemical Products and Fertilizers. Wilhelmsburger Chemische Fabrik, Hamburg, Germany. The representation of a hunter holding a wild bull in an erect attitude.
34,881.—Certain Named Chemical Products and Fertilizers. Wilhelmsburger Chemische Fabrik, Hamburg, Germany. The representation of an archer and the initials "G. W."

Registered July 17, 1900.

34,914.—Dentifrice. Charles Wright Chemical Company, Detroit, Mich. The arbitrary word "Dentomyrh."
34,915.—Internal Remedy for Catarrh. Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal. A representation of two photographs, the letters "S. B.," and the signature of "Geo. H. Smith."

DESIGNS.

32,947.—Bottle or Similar Article. Richmond E. French, Medina, O. Filed June, 1900. Serial No. 19,778. Term of patent, 14 years. The design for a bottle or similar article.

LABELS.

7,687.—Title: "Cream of Mexican Cactus." (For Complexion Cream). Ed. E. Dismuke, Waco, Texas. Application filed May 28, 1900.
7,688.—Title: "Eureka Hair Restorer." (For Hair Restorer). Charles Specht, New York, N. Y. Application filed June 18, 1900.
7,689.—Title: "Diamond Star Embrocation." (For Rubbing). J. T. Wills, Oakland, Cal. Application filed June 4, 1900.
7,690.—Title: "Dr. Gordon's Liver Pills." (For Liver Pills). Gordon Medicine Company, Dunellen, N. J. Application filed June 7, 1900.

WINDOW IN EBERT'S DRUG STORE, CHICAGO.

7,691.—Title: "Dr. Washington's American Life Bitters." (For Bitters). Henry Tielkemeyer, St. Louis, Mo. Application filed June 18, 1900.
7,692.—Title: "Kendrick's Prophylaxis." (For a Medicine). W. T. Kendrick, Montgomery, Ala. Application filed June 4, 1900.
7,693.—Title: "Gloria Pastilles." (For a Medicine). Adolf D. Lindemann, New York, N. Y. Application filed June 15, 1900.
7,694.—Title: "Dr. Kay's Kidneycura." (For a Medicine). Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Application filed April 26, 1900.
7,695.—Title: "Anti-Scours for Calves." (For a Remedy). Philip M. Egert, Holland Patent, N. Y. Application filed June 14, 1900.
7,699.—Title: "Royal's Soda." (For Bicarbide of Soda). R. T. Royal & Co., Louisville, Ky. Application filed June 25, 1900.
7,700.—Title: "Purgo." (For a Washing Compound). Oliver W. Gollings, Chicago, Ill. Application filed June 11, 1900.
7,705.—Title: "Eureka Eye Water." (For Eye Water). Meier G. Lowenstein, Arkville, N. Y. Application filed June 20, 1900.
7,706.—Title: "Salvation Salve for Sores." (For a Salve). Sigmund Muhlhauser, Cleveland, Ohio. Application filed June 23, 1900.
7,707.—Title: "Digestive Juices of the Fowl for Dyspepsia." (For a Medicine). D. J. Arnold and C. D. Cannon, Omaha, Neb. Application filed June 8, 1900.
7,708.—Title: "Red Jacket Mineral Water." (For Mineral Water). H. W. Knight & Son, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Application filed June 4, 1900.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE SMALLPOX.—"The period of incubation of smallpox—time from exposure to the first symptoms of the disease—is twelve days on the average. It may be longer or shorter. In about three days more the eruptions begin to show as small red specks, and then as pimples or papules, at first on the forehead and wrists, gradually extending over the body so that the eruption becomes general in about twenty-four hours. On the fourth and fifth days of the disease (counting from the first symptoms), the eruption is papular, and the characteristic 'shotty' sensation is obtained by passing the fingers over the skin. During the next twenty-four hours the papules become vesicles, with clear summits. From the sixth to the eighth day these vesicles or watery blisters become yellow, and the eruption has then become pustular, the pustules often presenting a slight depression in the centre, that is, they are 'umbilicated.' The fever having declined when the eruption first appeared, now rises again. Severe pain in the small of the back is somewhat characteristic of smallpox. In modified smallpox or varioloid, the eruption aborts at various stages, or fails to follow a typical course." (Bulletin Maine Board of Health.)

Graphite Stove Polish.

Ceresin	12 parts
Japan wax	10 parts
Oil of turpentine	100 parts
Best lampblack	12 parts
Finest levigated graphite	10 parts

Melt the ceresin and Japan wax together, remove from the fire, and when half cooled down stir in the lampblack and graphite, previously rubbed up with the oil of turpentine. Stir until the mixture is cold.

STATE OF TRADE.

No Change; Seasonable Business.

New York, July 24.—There is no perceptible increase in the volume of general business during the past week, and prevailing conditions have been of a seasonable character. Fluctuations in prices were comparatively few, but in a number of instances of more than ordinary importance. Quinine has continued strong and prices of this leading commodity are again higher. There was a bark sale in London on the 16th inst. and values of the raw material were further advanced under an active demand, which was said to be chiefly for American account. The advance in bark was immediately followed by a marking up of quotations for quinine, German manufacturers again taking the initiative. The outlook is considered decidedly favorable to still higher prices, mainly on account of the strong statistical position of bark, but the condition of affairs in the far East is not without some influence. In the event of war with China and the consequent sending of large numbers of troops to that country, it is expected that the demand for quinine would be enormous. This, together with the falling off in shipments of bark from Java would undoubtedly materially strengthen the quinine situation. Opium also is stronger and quotations have scored a substantial advance as a result of improved conditions abroad. Cables have been received from Smyrna reporting that market active, excited and higher, with further liberal purchases, presumably for shipment to China. The buying for Chinese account is attributed to a shortage of the Persian crop and a material advance in values to figures considerably in excess of those quoted for the Turkey variety. The London market also was cabled decidedly stronger, and during the period under review spot quotations have been advanced 25@35c. per pound, with some holders declining to shade outside figures. Powdered is correspondingly higher and the general outlook is very favorable to further improvement. Another stimulating feature is a material reduction in former conservative estimates of the yield from the current crop, in one instance the reduction being fully 1,000 cases. One of the results of the stronger position of opium was an advance of 10c. per ounce in manufacturers' quotations for morphine, and there are indications that further improvement is probable.

Cables received from London reporting a 50 per cent. advance in the price of bismuth metal has caused a corresponding improvement in values of the various preparations, but manufacturers have not yet completed their new schedule.

Outside of the developments in quinine, opium and bismuth, the market has not presented much in the way of new features, and, as previously noted, a seasonably quiet feeling has prevailed, with transactions mainly in accordance with the light current requirements of consumers. Manufacturers of boracic acid have revised their quotations and the corrected figures show a fractionally higher range of both crystals and powdered. Nutgalls are higher owing to an increase in the import cost, and the outlook is considered favorable to an early improvement in values of gallic, pyrogallic and tannic acids. Higher quotations for tin have caused an advance in manufacturers' prices of muriate and other salts of that metal.

Nothing of interest has transpired in the department of essential oils beyond a moderately active movement in seasonable descriptions, lemon moving quite freely, but chiefly on contract orders. Anise and cassia have ruled fairly steady at the figures quoted last week, and primary markets for the latter have been cabled stronger. Among the roots, golden seal and serpentaria have ruled firmer on account of reduced supplies, while senega is easier under free offerings of new crop from producing markets, but some are of opinion that the easier feeling reported in the latter is partly due to manipulation. All China products continue fairly firm, but without much activity.

Only a Fair Week.

Boston, July 21.—The week has been one of only fair amount of trade. The extreme heat of the early part of the week completely upset the community, but this did not help the druggists much, except that it made the trade at the soda fountain large. This branch of the retail drug business more and more plays an important part in trade, as every retailer will admit when questioned.

There appears to be more of a demand for nitrate of soda. Higher quotations abroad are in part responsible for this, although the price here has not changed. Nearly all other chemicals are firm and fairly well sought. There is no special feature among drugs, and the demand is only seasonable. Quinine is stronger, on an advance. Morphine and opium are without feature. Alcohols keep steady on a not over-eager demand for them. Gambier is reported to be firmer, other than which, with perhaps the exception of indigo, there is no interesting feature in the line of dyestuffs. Hops are considerably stronger. Waxes are inquired for only in moderate quantities.

Quite Up to the Mark.

Philadelphia, July 21.—Business men have been universally complaining of nerve-fag this week owing to

the appalling height of the thermometer, and have gone about their work perfunctorily, declining to answer questions. One wholesale merchant, however, did state languidly that they had to keep open late one night on account of rush orders, and he added that he hoped it would not soon happen again in such temperatures. Therefore there is not much interest taken in affairs, even if trade is good, the physical conditions being so demoralizing. The soda water bars are running night and day and there is a swooping demand for syrups, ice cream and patented soda specialties. Quinine is very firm in this market, and, in spite of predictions to the contrary, so is opium. There is an apparent scramble to purchase this latter staple, the bulling reports from first sources more than offsetting the loss of trade possible in China. Druggists and others interested in supplying the Government were pleased to learn of the activity at Uncle Sam's Philadelphia arsenals and navy yards. At one arsenal alone, the Frankford, there have been hurry orders issued for 30,000,000 cartridges, and the probabilities are that this concern will work night and day for some months to come, consuming enormous quantities of acids, alkalies, paraffines, which will be purchased shortly on requisition. Business can be written as quite up to mark for this time of the year and considering the Sheol-like caloric.

Very Good in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 23.—Business among the jobbing druggists and the manufacturing pharmacists during the past week has been very good. Orders have come in freely and the movement of goods has been large in the aggregate. All the indications are favorable for a continuance of profitable trade. The general tendency is toward higher prices, and as nearly all the Baltimore houses carry large stocks, they are in a position to take advantage of the rise, dividing their gains with customers. The retailers are buying quite freely, and the demand for Summer drinks helps to put them in easy financial circumstances. The retail trade conditions are, in fact, more favorable than they have been for some time past. A fair demand for heavy chemicals prevails and the country store trade is correspondingly good.

Good Prospects for Fall Trade.

Detroit, July 21.—There is but little to say of the drug trade in Detroit during the summer months. A great falling off in business is anticipated—and realized. This year, however, although it is still July, the jobbers are reporting that the fall season has started in unusually brisk, and that some big orders have been taken for holiday goods. Manufacturers are running with almost a full force at work, and say that 1900, so far, is the best year they have ever known.

Trade Quiet in Chicago.

Chicago, July 21.—The demand for staple goods and sundries has been fair this week. Seasonable goods have sold well, as the weather has been pretty warm. Retailers are complaining of a poor trade. Manufacturers are in some measure resting on the laurels gathered earlier in the year.

The vacation season is on and many employes and others are away at the Summer resorts recuperating. Business is quiet, but not dull and will come up again in proper season.

Perceptible Improvement in the Northwest.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., July 20.—Since the last review of conditions here they have improved perceptibly. Every retailer questioned has a good word to offer. One of them in St. Paul says his trade has increased 50 per cent. in the past three months. Collections, particularly the out-of-town ones, are much better. Prescriptions are more active again, and every branch of the trade is so well sustained that all the druggists are feeling very cheerful. The jobbers likewise continue reaping substantial harvests. The chief wholesale house here reports that last month was $10,000 ahead of June, 1899, and the year up to date reveals a gain of $150,000 over the corresponding period of last year, which, as has so frequently been stated, was the "banner" year. Prices of Western products have undergone no change this week.

The Usual July Manner.

St. Louis, July 21.—The wholesale drug houses are very busy, judging from appearances. It would be more correct to say that everybody left in the houses is very busy. Everybody else is on their vacation. Many travelers are off the road temporarily for similar reasons, and business is moving along in just about the usual July manner. Local trade is not suffering as much as formerly from the strike and boycott, although the latter still holds sway, particularly in the southern and northern portions of the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.	8	Lightning Medicine Co.	18
Ayer Co., J. C.	7	New York Quinine & Chem. Works	Cov. D
Chattanooga Med. Co.	Cov. B	Smith, Kline & French Co.	8
Fairchild Bros. & Foster	Cov. A		

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 24.—As usual at this season of the year the wants of the consuming trade are light and business continues limited to actual requirements, but the tone of the general market remains steady, and notwithstanding the prevailing midsummer dulness, there is an entire absence of discouraging features. Very few changes in prices have occurred during the past week, but they were chiefly among the leading commodities and of more or less importance.

OPIUM.—Owing to further improvement in the condition of affairs in primary markets, additional strength has been developed and jobbers have advanced quotations to $3.50@3.60 for 9 per cent. and $3.60@3.70 for 11 per cent. Active and excited markets have been cabled from Smyrna and Constantinople, and the outlook here is considered favorable to still firmer conditions, owing to increased demand for shipments to China.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Values are higher in sympathy with the gum, and the market is firm with jobbing quotations showing a further advance to $4.60@4.80 for 13 per cent. and $5.30@5.50 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Moderate quantities have continued to find a steady consuming outlet and the higher market for opium has stimulated a stronger feeling among holders. Manufacturers have advanced quotations 10c. per oz. and the revised jobbing range is $2.05@2.15 in ounces and $2.30@2.40 in eighths, according to brand.

QUININE.—A further advance in values of bark resulted in manufacturers again marking up their quotations 2c. per oz., and jobbers' prices are correspondingly higher. The revised figures are 35@36c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 37@38c. in 50-oz. tins and 42@43c. in ounce vials, according to brand.

BORACIC ACID.—Manufacturers' prices are fractionally higher and the revised jobbing range is 11¼@11½c. for crystals in cases and 15@18c. for broken lots; 11¾@12c. for powdered in cases and 16@20c. for broken lots.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—The market is slightly better supplied and the tone is easier, but jobbing quotations remain unchanged at 45@50c.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Short are firm with the tendency of values upward, but jobbing parcels are still available to a limited extent at prices within the old range of 25@30c.

NUTGALLS.—Primary markets are cabled higher and spot prices for round lots show an advance, but in a jobbing way supplies are yet obtainable at 30@35c. for whole, 32@37c. for bruised and 35@40c. for powdered.

TIN CRYSTALS.—Manufacturers have advanced quotations 2c. per lb. owing to the increased cost of the metal, but jobbing parcels are available at the old range of 35@40c.

MANNA.—Under the influences heretofore noted jobbers have further advanced quotations to 75@85c. for large flake, 45@50c. for small flake and 40@45c. for sorts.

OIL WORMWOOD.—Quotations for jobbing quantities have undergone revision and show a further decline to $6.75@7.00 for pure and $5.75@6.00 for ordinary.

SERPENTARIA ROOT.—Jobbers have reduced quotations to 45@50c. for whole, 47@52c. for ground and 50@55c. for powdered.

BISMUTH PREPARATIONS.—There has been a sharp advance in the metal and manufacturers are busy arranging a new schedule of prices for their various products.

——The Territorial Board of Pharmacy of Oklahoma examined thirteen applicants for registration at Guthrie, July 10. The following were successful: Chas. W. Driesbach, Pawnee; Henry W. Harmon, Oklahoma City; Wilson H. Haus, Stillwater; Elisha B. Moore, Violet; Owen A. Panton, Ponca City. Horace A. Sommers, of Carlisle, and Nelson Sturgeon, of Miami, I. T., were granted certificates of registration upon their diplomas from the Pharmacy Department of Oklahoma University. An assistant's certificate was granted to Roscoe L. Martin, of Shawnee, who holds a diploma from the same university. The secretary has been ordered by the board to send letters to merchants in the territory who are selling medicines in violation of the law, calling their attention to that part of the law which requires that all medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations shall be sold only by a registered pharmacist or under his direct supervision. "Perfumes, toilet preparations, medicinal soaps," etc., are held to be included under the term "pharmaceutical preparations." The Governor has reappointed E. E. Howendobler and F. B. Lillie members of the board for the term of three years dating from July 11. The next meeting will be held at Kingfisher, October 9.

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EVERY THURSDAY.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

The lectures will hereafter be issued in monthly installments, and the entire work of the Course can be completed within twelve months.

NEW CLASSES FORMED EACH MONTH.

The first installment of lectures will be issued in October, and the remainder at intervals of thirty days thereafter.

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TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FULL COURSE, $10.00.

For fuller particulars see announcement on advertising page 18.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus, now ready. Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXIII.

All subscribers who wish the Index to Volume XXIII., from January to June, 1900, are requested to send us a postal card to that effect.

THIS COLLEGE IS AN EXPANSIONIST.

Whatever may be the differences of opinion in a political sense, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy evidently believes in the policy of expansion, so far as its own individual welfare is concerned. It does not propose that its sphere of usefulness shall be limited by the boundaries of the United States, but sighs for new worlds to conquer and is reaching out. It is on the hunt for students from Cuba, the Philippines, and others of United States possessions where the Spanish language is spoken, and issues its yearly prospectus and announcement in this language. It seems a little strange to read the titles of Professor Remington, who is put down in the prospectus as: "Maestro De Farmacia, Fisico, Decano De La Facultad, Professor De Farmacia Teorica Y Practica, Y Director Del Laboratorio De Farmacia."

We can only commend this progressive and hustling institution for this renewed evidence of its active spirit, but if it is seeking students among non-English speaking people we do not see how it can avoid establishing a chair for the teaching of the English language, or have a double force of lecturers so that the course of instruction may be given entirely in Spanish. If the Cuban or Filipino knows enough English to be able to follow the regular curriculum of the college, we hardly see why a Spanish prospectus should be sent him. If he does not know English he must be taught before the college course could do him any good. This problem, however, is one which we have no doubt the P. C. P. can solve to its own satisfaction.

AFTER THE CHINAMEN.

On July 23d the Appellate Court sustained the Illinois Pharmacy Board in a case against a Chinese laundryman who sold opium. The decision of the court is that: (1) Opium is a drug, and not merchandise, and (2) any place where drugs and medicines are sold is a drug store in the meaning of the law.

This decision is somewhat more important than it looks at first sight. We venture that in most of the large cities the traffic in drugs among the Chinamen is wholly without supervision by the board of pharmacy. Some may believe that so long as Chinamen confine this traffic among themselves it will not make very much differ-

ence what is the result thereof. It is contrary, however, to all principles of law and procedure to make exceptions, and if we are to have a pharmacy law and enforce it, it must be enforced against all classes, whatever their condition of race, sex, color and servitude. If the board of pharmacy, however, especially in large cities like Chicago, New York, San Francisco, attempts to regulate the traffic in opium, especially the smoking opium, among the Chinese, there will be great difficulty and little result. But to be logical and consistent, we do not see how the board can escape its duty. In Illinois, at least, it has the weight of legal decision back of it to render its task somewhat easier.

This Illinois decision is next in importance to that published some time ago in the Sadtler Castoria case, which readers will remember was to the effect that proprietary medicines can only be sold by registered pharmacists, not in general stores.

THEY DON'T MIX.

We have received a type-written circular which announces that a certain druggist has just purchased a store in a Virginia town. The new owner makes a bid for patronage by dwelling somewhat at length upon the superior stock he carries of the purest of drugs and chemicals. He sets forth the nature of his prescription checking methods, and in other ways attempts to impress upon the recipient of his letter his superior professional ability and his reliability in the matter of dispensing of medicines. We especially liked this letter and read it carefully, way down to the signature, but then were somewhat amazed, and the effect of the preceding was nullified, by a prominent P. S. reading: "We sell patent medicines at cost." This statement incites all manner of conjectures, and is a great temptation to indulge in wordy moralizings, but we refrain. Doubtless some of our readers may be interested in this most unhappy combination of the highest kind of professionalism and the worst variety of trade evils.

THE N. A. R. D.

Only five weeks before the annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists, to be held at Detroit, September 12 to 14. From reports coming to us we believe that an exceptional degree of interest exists regarding this association and the annual meeting, and it is expected that there will be a large and enthusiastic attendance. The druggists of the country generally seem to be expecting that they will be told at Detroit that great progress has been made during the past year, and that the surcease of their sorrow, in a cut rate sense, is near at hand. There is considerable reason for this spirit of optimism, as the proprietors and the jobbers have in large proportion obligated themselves to put into early effect the regulations desired by the N. A. R. D., and many of them have already done so. There will probably be a definite report on this at the Detroit gathering. At any rate the other two branches of the trade are doing their part, and doing it well, and it seems to be up to the retailer to do his share. It must be remembered that this is a tripartite agreement, and it cannot be made operative without the earnest co-operation of the three several factions. Every affiliated organization should see to it that it be represented at the Detroit meeting by a delegation indicative of its full strength. Each organization is entitled to one delegate for every 100 of its membership, so do not be stingy, but send all you are entitled to.

THE NEW ERA COURSE.

We have been very much gratified by the hearty acceptance given the new announcement of the revised Era Course in Pharmacy. The changes made seem to meet with no objection or criticism, but on the contrary have proved to be right in the line of what was most desired. Especially acceptable is the provision whereby a new class is started each month, so that students who do not begin with the first month are not obliged to wait a whole year before entering the class. Matriculation orders are coming in with satisfactory promptness, and the first month's class, which starts in October, will be very much larger than we had any reason to expect. We urge all students who desire to enter upon this work to send in their matriculation orders at once, so that all preparations may be made in the way of the printing of lectures, etc., to carry on the work systematically, without any delay, and to the best advantage of the student. Do not wait, but matriculate now.

THE EARLY DAYS OF PHARMACY.

In this issue is offered the second paper in the series under the title, "The Early Days of Pharmacy." These papers are being prepared with very great care; they are the result of long search of literature bearing upon the subject; they have required much delving into old books in various languages, and because of the great amount of time and labor spent upon them they may be taken as authoritative in their statements, comprehensive in their nature, and filling a want, in the historical sense, which has not heretofore been adequately satisfied. It is no easy task to go way back into the past and trace the evolution of pharmacy, but the writer has done it well, and we are confident that these papers will prove not only very interesting but instructive to the great majority of their readers.

Varnish Stains.

Cherry.

Burnt sienna, ground in oil	15¾	pounds
Varnish	8	gallons
Turpentine	1	gallon

Light Oak.

Raw sienna, ground in oil	16	pounds
Varnish	8	gallons
Turpentine	1	gallon

Walnut.

Burnt umber, ground in oil	9¼	pounds
Burnt sienna	7¼	pounds
Varnish	8	gallons
Turpentine	1	gallon

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

FROM ERA COURSE PRIZE WINNERS.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 17th inst. The award is all the more acceptable and agreeable to me because it comes as a surprise. Doubtless most prize winners write in this vein. However, in my case, I can assure you that this award came as a genuine surprise, for I never supposed that I would carry off a prize in physics. If I had captured a prize in chemistry or botany it would have been just as agreeable, but not a surprise, because I have heretofore studied all three sciences, and in the final examinations came out behind in physics. Possibly this former failure proved the proper incentive in the case now before us. I beg to thank you very much for the "Loving Cup." I will write you when I receive it, and will write Captain J. W. Tufts a letter of thanks also. J. M. STANSFIELD.

Bradentown, Fla.

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I acknowledge the receipt of a copy of "The National Dispensatory," express prepaid, as the second general prize in the junior class of the Era Course in Pharmacy. I would be lacking in the attributes of human nature did I fail to experience a feeling of personal pride over having secured the second general prize, and I would indeed be an ingrate did I fail to convey to you, as well as the donors, my thanks for the physical evidence of such reward. While I never had any thought of competing for a prize, I entered the course with a grim determination to master the studies embraced therein. I studied hard and tried to be honest with myself in the preparation of both recitations and the examinations. Thanking you and also the director for the uniform courtesy extended me during the entire course, I am CHAS. S. LEWIS.

Canon City, Col.

Your letter informing me that I had been awarded first prize in Materia Medica received. The Era Course is just the thing for the home study of pharmacy, being easy to understand, and yet so complete as to cover all the important points. I know for myself, because I had been studying different books, such as the pharmacopœia, dispensatory, etc., but I did not seem to progress very fast, while your course helped me so much that I succeeded in passing the Iowa Pharmacy Board examination the first time. I would advise every one who intends to study pharmacy at home to take the Era Course, and feel guaranteed they will not be disappointed in it. I thank you for your congratulations, and wish the Era Course the best success. RALPH R. DYKSTRA.

Orange City, Ia.

I take great pleasure in thanking you for the prize you awarded me in chemistry. It was an entire surprise to me, and so much more my delight. I consider this prize a very great honor, and it has already served as an encouragement to continue my study in pharmacy. I received the prescription scales by express and found them to be a very fine set of Phœnix Scales, which I appreciate very much, and for which I have at once sent a letter of thanks to Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York. Thanks for your congratulations.

LAURA B. HEMENS.

South Lyon, Mich.

It is with great pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your notice of the result of the award of prizes by the Era Course Director, in which I had the honor of being awarded the fourth general prize in the senior class, a copy of Lyons' New Synonym Book, donated by Nelson, Baker & Co. The Era Course has been invaluable to me.

VINCENT SCHWACKENBURG

Pueblo, Colo.

The copy of Caspari's "Treatise on Pharmacy," donated by Lea Bros. & Co., awarded me as the third general prize in the junior class, I have just received, and it is very much appreciated. Kindly accept my sincere thanks for the book and your congratulatory notification of the award. Accept my best wishes for your future success.

HENRY OSTERMAN.

Seymour, Ind.

I received your letter reporting the result of the Era Course examinations. It gave me pleasure and was a great surprise to me to hear such a good report. I will acknowledge receipt of the medal to you, and also to the donors, William Warner & Co., as soon as I receive it.

OTTO LANDWEHR.

Carlstadt, N. J.

Accept my sincere thanks for the prize I was fortunate enough to receive. It arrived Saturday. I am sending acknowledgment of it to the donors, Messrs. Nelson, Baker & Co., to-day. I trust I may be as successful next year. SISTER ANNA DE SALES

St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J.

Please accept my thanks for the copy of the Era Formulary, awarded me as a prize in Pharmaceutical Microscopy in the Era Course. It arrived during my absence from home. THOS. W. MURPHY.

East Brady, Pa.

THE PRICE LIST.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—Having seen so much about indexing a Price List, I thought I would give my views. I would give printed instructions on first page, like this: Everything in this book will be listed in their order and proper pronunciation. As Kow Kure, will be listed under "Cure," as Cure, Cow (Kow Kure). Compound, Paine's Celery; Bitters, Burdock Blood; Liniment, Kitchels', and so on. No druggist in looking for Nitric Acid would look for it under "N," or Muriatic Acid under "M." He would look for them under Acid, and just so with a Compound, and so on. F.M. McGREW.

Canal Fulton, Ohio.

BANANA FLOUR.—The banana, which grows in almost all tropical countries, is very nutritive, and forms a nearly perfect food. It contains more than 25 per cent. of assimilable organic matter. According to Humboldt, it is forty-eight times more nutritious than the potato, while Crichton Campbell has stated that the banana is twenty-five times more nutritious than the best wheaten bread. The analysis by Thoms shows the presence in the flour of banana of 9.01 per cent. of nitrogenous matter. The best wheaten flour contains no more than 9 to 11 per cent. It is preferable to manufacture the starch from unripe fruits, because the starch is converted into sugar in ripening. In Venezuela the flour is the banana is given especially to children; it is equally good for aged people, convalescents, nursing women, and is of great service in the feeding of those suffering from complaints of the stomach. In Central America, Columbia and Venezuela the banana flour is prepared on a large scale, and sold under the name of Musarina. The flour of the banana may be used in the same way as wheaten flour, except for the preparation of bread, for which it is unsuitable, inasmuch as it contains no gluten. Various formulæ are taken from the Tropenpflanzër for preparing banana flour for dietetic use. Thus a teaspoonful of the flour in a cup of chocolate or cocoa facilitates the digestion of these drinks, and renders them more nutritious. This addition enables cocoa to be taken by those whose stomachs are in a weak state. A sustaining drink may be made by adding a teaspoonful of the flour to an egg yolk beaten up, mixed with milk, and sweetened with sugar. The sale of banana flour in London is insignificant on account of its high price and the fact that its uses are not yet understood.—(Revue des Cultures, Pharm. Journal).

(Specially Prepared for the Era).

THE EARLY DAYS OF PHARMACY.

(Continued from page 60, July 19.)

SECOND PAPER.

THE APOTHECARY IN MEDIAEVAL SPAIN.

The history of Mediæval Europe, a long and monotonous series of petty wars, religious and political struggles and persecution, is redeemed by one remarkable feature, the gradual growth of civic freedom, which ripened, after centuries of evolution, into the individual liberty and comparative toleration of the modern civilized world.

The Trade Guilds,

the associations of town artisans and tradesmen who first discovered that "Unity is Strength," were the pioneers of self government. Usually in return for financial assistance during a war, they wrested from their kings or lords a charter which gave them certain rights and liberties useful to their trade and commerce. How these privileges—jealously guarded and constantly increased—made the towns centres of wealth and of freedom and brought about a new and better state of things, may be read in any history. Our object is simply to show that among the various guilds or corporations of a mediæval town one was usually formed by

The Grocers and Apothecaries.

In England, France, Spain and other countries we invariably find these two trades linked together, in friendly enough fashion at first, when sugar, spices, etc., were rare and costly and not considered daily necessaries. Later on, when these became articles of every day consumption, the essential difference between the two trades naturally brought about dissension and finally separation.

While the fierce struggle of centuries between Moor and Christian was still going on, the Spanish Guilds or "Colegios" were being formed in the larger Christian cities. Barcelona, then, as now, a very important town, had a Colegio of Grocers and Apothecaries as early as the thirteenth century. It was in 1327 that Don Alfonso gave to the apothecaries of Valencia the right to examine and "receive" or refuse all wishing to practice throughout his kingdom; he formed them, in fact, into a sort of Board of Pharmacy. They were possibly assisted by the local doctors, for we notice in the "fuero" or charter of Don Martin, King of Valencia, in 1407, that no apothecary or grocer was to make syrups or mixtures without being examined and that the examiners were the medical men, together with two master apothecaries or grocers. These two latter, we learn, were elected yearly by their fellow craftsmen. Fines were imposed in all cases where conviction was obtained.

THE MASTER OF THE COLEGIO. (ABOUT 1300.)

The office holders of the Colegio had thus power to inspect pharmacies, examine candidates, etc. In fact, except for the power of the faculty of medicine, they practically regulated their own profession and it is interesting to note that an attempt is being made at the present moment in Spain to re-introduce the Colegio.

Punishment for Poisoners.

Alonzo X of Aragon decreed that apothecaries who dispensed "scammony or strong medicine" without a doctor' prescription should be tried for homicide if death resulted. No distinction was made between the would-be murderer and the would-be suicide. Both buyer and seller were held equally guilty and treated as murderers. The punishment for this crime in those days was a "dishonorable" death. "They shall be given to the lions or dogs," says the old law. The difficulty of conviction in poisoning cases in those days doubtless rendered it necessary to make a public example of the criminal.

A MEDIEVAL PHARMACIST'S LABORATORY.

The Fall of the Moors.

While pharmacy was being organized and reformed by these and similar edicts, the Moors were being forced back, step by step, into Southern Spain. In the eleventh century the Mahometan masters of the Caliphate of Cordova split themselves up into little kingdoms and the division of the Moors ensured the triumph of the Christians. From the days of the Cid to the time of Columbus the work went steadily on, and the surrender of Granada to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492 marked the end of seven centuries of Moorish domination in Spain. It is evident that a large number of Moors, as well as some Jews, must have remained in the country and possibly a certain amount of toleration may have been granted to those skilled in healing. The real services rendered by the apothecary have often thus protected him in troublous times, and readers of Scott's "Talisman" will remember the Archbishop of Tyre's views on

"Pagans and Infidels."

"Medicmers," says this diplomatic crusading prelate, "like the medicines which they employ, are often useful, though the one were by birth and manners the vilest of humanity as the others are in many cases, extracted from the basest of materials. Men may use the assistance of pagans and infidels in their need, and there is reason to think that one cause of their being permitted to remain on earth is that they might minister to the convenience of true Christians. Jews are infidels to Christianity, as well as Mahommedans, but there are few physicians in the camp except Jews and such are employed without scandal or scruple."

But as a rule the Catholic Church in Spain was intolerant of heresy, and "turn or burn" was the rule as the Inquisition gained power. So many found it convenient to conform, outwardly at least, to the State religion. We may cite Ozar Anii, the Murcian Moor who wrote a work on medicine (the "Treasure of the Poor"), who signs himself Master Juliano (evidently a Christian name received in baptism) and invokes Christian saints in his preface.

In the Days of Columbus.

Spain was becoming one of the leading nations of Europe, and civilization and internal legislation made rapid progress. In 1493 the apothecaries were freed from certain dues (alcabalas) on the medicaments they sold unless the contrary were stipulated on the excise sheets.

About this time, too, the Spanish Universities were founded, Alcala, Salamanca, etc.

It was at Salamanca in 1498 that Francisco Lopez de Villalobos published his Summary of Medicine. In the work purgatives, ointments, plasters, electuaries, etc., are described in verse; it was not an uncommon thing in this century to rhyme these pharmaceutical receipts. The first pharmacist in Spain to write on his art, however, appears to have been Benedicto Matheos, who published a sort of Pharmacopœia in 1457. We may just note that it was during the fifteenth century that mercurial remedies for syphilitic disorders were first used in Spain. How widespread was the scourge may best be judged by the fact that for once unqualified practice was tolerated. Thus Gonzalez Diez, a weaver of Seville, effected marvellous cures in the San Salvador Hospital with an ointment (doubtless mercurial).

We may now pass to the sixteenth century, the epoch when

Spain's Mighty Empire

included not only the whole Iberian Peninsula, but also Germany, the Low Countries and Flanders, Milan, Naples and Sicily, Tunis and the New World. Antwerp, the great port of Europe, was in Spanish hands, her great galleons ploughed every known sea (was not the ocean itself termed the "Spanish Main"?) and only after the defeat of the "Invincible Armada" in 1597 did she forfeit her claim to be considered the mistress of the seas.

Many American Drugs

of great utility were at this time brought from the New World and introduced into Europe—sarsaparilla, sassafras, china root, guaiacum, Peruvian bark, etc., etc.

A glimpse of the state of pharmacy in Spain at this moment of the zenith of her history is therefore of particular interest, and

A Curious Old Work

published in 1542 enables us to throw some light on this subject. This is the "Modus Faciendi" of Bernardino Laredo, the "humblest and least worthy" (in his own estimation) of the Franciscan lay brothers at the convent of Valverde, near Seville. The work treats (we quote his own words) "in the first part of numerous curative secrets, in the second portion of dietetics heretofore unknown;" and was, "printed in the Very Noble and Most Loyal City of Seville, at the stall of Juan Cromberger, whom God pardon," and dedicated to the Archbishop of the diocese.

BROTHER BERNARDINO.

The worthy Franciscan describes the medicines then popular—laxatives, pills, powders, troches, narcotics, syrups, oils, decoctions, ointments and plasters, also comforting confections, dry conserves and collyres (solid medicaments having the form and size of a date or prune). The Latin formulae, the therapeutic indications and doses and the method of preparation are given. (We may remark that no official Spanish Pharmacopœia existed till about half a century later.)

We quote as a specimen, Laredo's method of clarifying his Syrup of Violets. "Pour 5 lbs. of infusion on to 4 lbs. of good sugar and boil slowly in a well tinned saucepan. When ebullition commences, add the froth of two whites of eggs beaten up with two measures of water."

One of the most striking passages in this little known work is, however, the description of the over crowded state of the profession and of the existence of

The Cutting of Prices 350 Years Ago.

"It would doubtless be far better," writes Brother Bernardino, "if the apothecary instead of charging one real (five cents) for an object, should ask two reals, and supply a perfect medicament; instead of selling a cheap remedy, not in conformity with what is exacted by his conscience, the doctor's reputation and the patient's health.

"This is why it is regrettable that there are so many apothecaries. For they are so numerous that a purgation or other remedy which is sold for two reals at one corner of the street, is given in the middle of the same street for a real and a half, while without leaving the immediate neighborhood one can find a pharmacy where it can be obtained for a real, and even for less! The purchaser looks for cheapness, and nothing else, but it really often costs him dearly in the end. For in this way the vendor deceives the purchaser, the purchaser deceives his doctor and loses his reputation, and the patient loses the health he would fain regain.—*Animadvertant practicantes.*"

We have thought the good lay brother's little sermon worth reproducing in extenso, for it is certainly remarkable—a man who may, in his boyhood, have seen Columbus walking in the streets of Seville, thus describing pharmaceutical grievances which we are accustomed to look upon as distinctly modern.

Nor was this state of affairs produced by lack of stringent legislation, as a glance at the regulations framed by Charles V., dona Juana, and Philip II. will show.

The apothecaries living within five leagues of the Royal Court were examined by the protomedicos, who likewise inspected the drugs, etc. The protomedicos were accompanied by an apothecary who received an indemnity of 500 maravedis per day.

SPANISH STUDENT OF THE GOOD OLD TIME.

Outside this limit the corregidores (magistrates), with two regidores (municipal officers) and a qualified local medical man, performed the same functions. The justices were directed to make careful inquiry as to whether the doctor had a son or son-in-law who kept a drug store, whether any apothecary sold medicines without a doctor's prescription, etc.

The minute and methodical attention which Philip II. devoted to details of government is evident in his pharmacy laws as elsewhere. He decreed that no one should be received as a master apothecary unless he were a Latin scholar, had passed four years in a qualified pharmacy and was over 25 years of age. On presenting himself for examination a deposit of four crowns in gold was exacted, and was not returned to the candidate until he had passed.

Nor were the precautions to ensure the use of good and fresh drugs less stringent. The date of fabrication (year, month and even day), was to be inscribed on every pot of compounded medicaments and signed by the apothecary. The fine for transgression of this regulation was 16,000 maravedis, one-third of which went to the informer and one-third to the judge who sentenced the culprit. It is to be hoped that this arrangement did not open the door to any abuse of justice at the expense of a falsely-accused apothecary. The regulation that no apothecary could legally claim for medicine after three years' interval seems more reasonable, as a blow aimed at the system of long credit and consequently exaggerated bills. Finally, we may note the grim menace his

ungallant decision that "no woman shall keep a pharmacy," even after passing the regular official examination. Perhaps his unlucky marriage with Queen Mary, of England, had made a woman-hater of him.

In 1629 the University of Valencia had a botany professor whose special duty was to teach apothecaries the use of simples, and in 1650 Philip IV. declared pharmacy "a scientific art," and decided in consequence that apothecaries were not liable to certain taxes paid by artisans and tradesmen.

But space forbids us to pursue our subject further, and we will conclude by naming three or four works where the student of Spanish may find some details of

Seventeenth Century Pharmacy.

Smokers will doubtless learn with interest that Juan de Castro, pharmacist to the Holy Inquisition at Cordova, wrote as early as 1620 on the "Virtues of Tobacco." Considering how little the fragrant and soothing weed was appreciated in Europe at this date, one wonders if these Inquisition officials and their satellites were so very narrow-minded after all. He also published a work on "Alkermes" and described the "Celebrated Ointment of the Countess Guillermo de Varinga" (1625).

JUAN DE CASTRO WRITES ON THE "VIRTUES OF TOBACCO."

Then there was Brother Esteban de Villa, apothecary at the monastery of San Juan de Burgos and the "Hospital of Sixtus IV."

His works are "The Examination of Apothecaries" (1632), "On Plants (1636), and "Simples Unknown in Medicine" (1653 and 1654); while Arevalo's "Practice of Pharmacy," published at Madrid in 1643, is intended as a counterblast to Guy Patin's "Charitable Doctor," a work directed against pharmacists as a class, of which we may have occasion to speak when tracing the history of French pharmacy.

NOTES ON GOLD-SODIUM CHLORIDE.

By LYMAN F. KEBLER.

If any one will take the trouble to obtain quotations from the various manufacturers or consult their price lists, it will become apparent at once that there must be either a considerable margin of profit for some, or that the gold-sodium chloride varies much in composition. The difference in prices or information on the labels is such, however, that the various makes come into direct competition with one another. For example, 1 ounce of gold-sodium chloride, U. S. P., in ⅛-ounce vials, is quoted by several makers (wholesale price list) at $5.90, $6.10, $7.50, $9.60 and $14.50 respectively. Again, some makes, without any specifications as to quality, are generally quoted a few cents below those containing information as to quality.

It must be remembered that the 1890 Pharmacopœia requires this article to contain 30 per cent. of metallic gold, and a commercial article may contain less for photographic purposes, but the latter should be so labeled as not to be brought into direct competition with the more costly article. If a certain article is prepared for photographic purposes or for some other purpose, let it be so labeled as not to be misleading.

In order to get positive information about this article, the writer secured a number of samples, and a careful examination of the same gave the following results: (See table.)

The amount of material contained in each vial was estimated by removing the stopper, determining the gross weight, then carefully removing the chemical by means of water, drying the vial and obtaining its weight. From these weights the amounts of gold-sodium chloride in each vial can readily be calculated, and if there should be an error in any direction, it is quite likely to be in favor of the chemical.

The metallic gold was estimated as follows: Transfer the contents of a vial into a 250 C.c. evaporating dish, by means of 100 C.c. of a 1 per cent. solution of pure sulphuric acid. In this mixture dissolve 2 grams of pure oxalic acid, then place the whole on a steam bath for two hours, or until all of the gold is reduced to the metallic state. Decant the clear liquid as closely as possible, wash the gold with distilled water, dry, ignite and weigh. This method works well, but the volumetric process for this purpose appeared to be valueless.

From a careful perusal of the data contained in the table above, it can readily be seen that all the samples were of good quality, but there is a wide variation in the percentage content of gold.

In order to fully comprehend the actual difference in money existing between the various samples, it is only necessary to compare the figures below:

Number.	100 Ounces Gold-Sodium Chloride Contained Pure Gold.	Cost at $21 Per Ounce.
1	21.29	$447.09
2	26.13	548.73
3	24.68	518.28
4	32.91	691.11
5	29.02	609.42

The greatest difference, based on the cost of the gold only, amounts to $244.02, or, by eliminating the highest, which appears to be somewhat abnormal, the difference becomes $162.33. In other words, the purchaser of 100 ounces of the article containing the smallest per cent. of gold is paying $162.33 for something he is not getting. In this case, as in so many others, the cheapest is the most expensive.—(Am. Jour. Pharm.)

Moth Powder.

Black pepper	100 parts
Quassia wood	100 parts
Cloves	50 parts
Orris root	20 parts
Ammonium carbonate	20 parts
Camphor	5 parts
Oil of bergamot	1 part
Ether	20 parts

Hematic Syrup Hypophosphites Compound.

Quinine hypophosphite	64 grains
Strychnine hypophosphite	1¼ grains
Citric acid	10 grains
Orange flower water	2 fl. ounces
Syrup of hypophosphites with iron, enough to make	16 fl. ounces

Dissolve the quinine and strychnine hypophosphites in the orange flower water, in which the citric acid has been previously dissolved; apply gentle heat if necessary to obtain perfect solution, and mix with the syrup of hypophosphites sufficient to make one pint (A. E. Ebert in Meyer Bros Druggist).

Number.	Condition.	Reaction to Ammonia on Glass Rod.	Reaction to Litmus.	Weight in Grains in 15-grain Vial.	Solution Containing 15 Grains in 100 C.c. Distilled Water.	Marks on Labels.	Actual Per Cent. of Metallic Gold Gravimetric.	Gravimetr. Per Cent. of Gold Based on 15 Grains
1	Quite moist.	None.	Acid.	13.55	Slightly opalescent.	15 Grains.	23.55	21.29
2	Dry.	"	"	14.42	Clear.	"	27.22	26.13
3	"	"	"	14.86	Slightly opalescent.	"	25.00	24.68
4	"	"	"	17.53	Clear.	15 Grains. U. S. P.	28.31	32.91
5	Slightly moist.	"	"	14.45	Clear.	15 Grains. U. S. P.	30.30	29.02

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING.*

BY FRANK E. NABERS.

The object of advertising is to sell goods, and to be successful the advertisement must be strong enough to accomplish that purpose.

The advertisement must be alluring and seductive enough to overcome the natural disinclination to buy, and therefore, my object in this paper is to put as simply and as clearly before you as I can that which seems to me to be the most important factors in successful advertising.

Advertisers are born, not made. Skill may be acquired in almost every other line of life, but unless that subtle something (call it genius or art), is in the brain at birth, nothing will ever put it there afterward.

Each locality governs in a large measure the character of the successful advertising done within its limits, and hence no general rule may be laid down which would tend to make advertising equally profitable in cities and in villages; however, in a general way, these general ideas apply to wherever our class of commodities are sold. In the first place the advertisement to be successful, must be clearly written and boldly printed. Clearness and conciseness are the two great important factors and should never be overlooked. The Americans have been so highly educated by expert advertisers, that unless your advertisement is vigorous enough to attract the attention of the sated reader; unless it be attractive enough to catch the eye, it will go unread.

In fact, I seriously question if over ten per cent. of the newspaper advertisements in our small towns ever prove profitable, and the reason is obvious; the advertising is poorly done . It is inartistically done; it does not attract it is absolutely negative and necessarily fails.

Where it is feasible, advertisements should be illustrated by bright original cuts; zinc cuts are cheap and easily procurable, and the investment is almost always a profitable one. I knew of 2,000 bottles of a fifteen-cent preparation being sold from a single cut.

An advertisement should be characteristic of the article or business for which made, and should be changed frequently.

A well written, crisp, clear circular printed attractively on good paper is a profitable method of advertising.

Do not make them longer than can be read in two minutes, and be sure and seal the envelopes, using a two-cent stamp as postage.

This methodical circularizing is an excellent method for pushing new articles, care being taken to make them clear and short.

We are busy people and will give to no one a long hearing.

Do not send the same circular twice. It tires.

Signs by the roadside, on fences, rocks and roofs are productive of much good, and would be found more profitable were they kept in repair and freshly painted every year. An old rusty, dirty sign does a house little, if any, good.

Our Northern friends keep, as a rule, their store cleaner, better arranged, and more attractive than we in the South do. It behooves us to hustle more.

Clerks should always wear clean linen and neat clothing. The use of tobacco in any form in the store should be absolutely prohibited, both by the proprietors and clerks. No salesman should go without his coat to wait on either a man or a woman.

Get rid of your loafers. They are the most unprofitable form of advertising with which I am familiar. They are in the way, they talk about your business, they sponge too much; run them off. Start them gently towards the rear, keep them from the front, if possible, send them to the livery stable; that's where they belong.

Don't advertise unless you have something to advertise. When you have anything to say, say it, nothing else and stop. Oh, I know it's hard to do, but you must do it for your pocket's sake.

Don't stretch facts, make your advertisements honest and sincere. People will soon learn that your advertisements are to be depended upon.

Don't forget to impress your preacher. He is often a most excellent advertising agent.

Don't neglect to keep close to the women, that is, as close as they will allow you to. But gentlemen, I beg of you, do anything they ask of you, and do it willingly too; do anything from holding her baby to doctoring her dog.

Don't forget your doctors. Do everything consistent with your dignity to gain and retain their earnest good will and confidence, for much of your success depends upon their attitude towards you.

*Paper read at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association at Mobile, May 15.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHARMACY.

(Paris, 1900).

This Congress will be held from August 2 to August 8, principally at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. M. Planchon, president elect, having died recently, the chairman will be M. A. Petit, a leading Paris pharmacist, who was for long years president of the French Pharmacists' General Association. He is proprietor of the well known Pharmacie Mialhe, close to the Opera Comique, and is interested in a large pharmaceutical works just outside Paris.

M. Crinon, the general secretary (to whom all communications should be addressed at 45 Rue de Turenne), is well known as the editor of the "Repertoire de Pharmacie," an old-established pharmacy journal.

The Austrian Government is to be represented by Herr Vogl Ferheim, president of the Imperial Sanitary Council, the Roumanian Government by Mr. Popini, many years a hospital pharmacist. The Royal Society of Brussels' Pharmacists sends M. Derneville, its president, and also M. Duyk, who will be remembered by all as the indefatigable and courteous Secretary of the 1897 International Pharmacy Congress. The British Pharmaceutical Society is to have its president, vice-president and treasurer, (Messrs. Martindale, Newsholme and Atkins) as the Parisian delegates. M. Vournazos will represent the Greek Association of Pharmacists.

French Military Pharmacy is to be represented by M. M. Burcker, Bayrac and Georges, while M. M. Bavay and Durand were nominated as Naval Delegates. M. Marty, an army pharmacist, has been named Vice-President of the Congress. Most of the provincial French Societies will, of course, send representatives, and many foreign nations not included in above list.

A pleasant whole-day outing has been arranged, a visit to the Garches establishment of the Institute Pasteur in the morning, lunch at the pleasant little riverside town of St. Cloud, followed by an inspection of the famous Sevres Porcelain Factory, about a mile down the river, return to Paris by special steamer, musical dinner at the Jardin d'Acclimatation. All pleasant leafy spots for a hot August day.

THE BEHAVIOR OF PERFUMES TOWARDS LIQUID AIR.—Liquid air has little, if any, solvent action on ether, alcohol, and other organic solvents. Various perfumes are appreciably soluble in liquid air, and in spite of the low temperature of about—190 C., the escaping gases are strongly scented. The volatility of a perfume is of great importance as regards its intensity. The vapor tension of high-boiling perfumes must be quite imperceptible at—190 C.; their evaporation at this temperature is regarded by the author as due rather to solubility in the air than to vaporization. Hannay and Hogarth have shown (J.Prakt Chem.; Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.) that the vapor of solvents above the critical temperature dissolves non-volatile substances, or those volatile with difficulty, which are soluble in the liquid solvent. Thus, naphthalene is retained by coal-gas in quantity far surpassing that due simply to its vapor tension. In consequence of the solubility of perfumes in liquid air, it is concluded that they are also retained in an analogous condition in gaseous air To 10 to 20 cc. of liquid air in a vacuum vessel, one drop of perfume was added; the solution was filtered in another room, received in a vacuum vessel, and taken into a third room, in which perfumes were not kept. On shaking the vessel the odor evolved was very strong. When an ionone solution was evaporated from strips of filter paper, the odor was very perceptible; it disappeared after the evaporation of the air, whilst the crust of snow covered the paper, and again appeared as the paper dried.

A NEW HISTORY OF FRENCH PHARMACY.

M. André Pontier's "Histoire de la Pharmacie" appears at an opportune moment, and may be considered the book of the year 1900. At the last monthly meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, M. Yvon, the chairman, called attention to the publication, and briefly reviewed its nature and scope; while every visitor to the Retrospective Chemical Exhibit at the 1900 exhibition may notice the bulky volume in the conspicuous position which its importance merits.

For M. Pontier's ambition has been to gather into one volume all the numerous archives of French pharmacy. Works on this subject are by no means lacking, as every student of pharmaceutical history will be aware. But Grave's "Etat de la Pharmacie" intentionally terminates at the date of 1803; Cap's history is half a century old; and so is Philippe's "Historie des Apothecaires," so apparently flippant, so really instructive. Alfred Franklin's volume on "Medicaments" is also brimful of curious facts, but can hardly be termed a history of pharmacy.

M. Pontier has spent at least ten (we might say twenty) years of patient labor in compiling his facts, and he has omitted singularly little of real importance. In 750 pages (about the size of the Era) he traces the "Origins, Middle Ages and Modern Times" of French pharmacy. The first twenty-one pages, describing the Pharmacy Exhibit at the 1889 World's Fair, will doubtless be irreverently skimmed by the hasty reader; but the

M. ANDRE PONTIER.

"Introdnction" which follows, dealing with the laws and regulations under which pharmacy is practiced nowadays in France, is worthy of careful perusal. The thirty pages of biographies of illustrious French pharmacists would likewise be invaluable for reference if some alphabetical or chronological order had been adopted; though an index of names at the end of the volume somewhat lessens this objection.

The "Preamble" is a clearly and tersely written sketch of Græco-Roman and ancient pharmacy, leading up to the origin of pharmacy in France. This is exhaustively treated in four lengthy chapters. The first deals with Provincial Pharmacy from 1340 to 1803 (the date of the present French pharmacy law). It should be noted that in olden times each French province had its own laws and customs, just as Massachusetts and Texas now-a-days regulate their own internal affairs. Hence these numerous chapters,—the history of Montpellier drawn from the works of Marty, E. Planchon and F. Gay, and so on to Lyons, Toulouse, Dijon, Nimes, etc.; local writers being quoted in each case. This is a new idea, and well carried out.

The history of Parisian pharmacy (between the same dates) forms the second chapter. This will be less novel to readers of Philippe, etc.; but they will find many additional facts recorded by M. Pontier, more particularly as regards the Revolutionary period of 1777-1803. We note, for instance, on page 252, that the first French pharmaceutical journal was founded in 1797.

"From the Law of Germinal (1803) to the first French Pharmaceutical Congress" (in 1858) is the title of the third portion. Some foreign readers may regret that M. Pontier has not wholly, or partially, reproduced the notable Act which has regulated French pharmacy for nearly a century, and which is so constantly referred to in the subsequent 170 pages. But it is of course more especially for his compatriots that the author has written this history.

The fourth chapter supplies a long felt want, a history of French pharmacy during the last half century, brought well up to date. Few are more competent to treat such a subject than the veteran honorary president of the Paris Pharmacists' Syndicate; who was also vice-president of the great National Association of French Pharmacists. Here we have condensed (yet necessarily voluminous) reports of the questions raised and answers voted at the French and International Congresses. This portion, showing as it does the disappointments and ambitions, the hopes and fears of two generations of French pharmacists, should have been put in the hands of every foreign delegate to the 1900 International Congress. This concludes the main portion of the work; several detached chapters on special subjects follow. The interest of the history of French Military Pharmacy (1591-1900) is enhanced by a comparison with the systems of other European nations. The article on Naval Pharmacy will be novel to the majority of readers; the sketches of Convent Pharmacy and Hospital Pharmacy are also interesting.

These last three chapters deal with France alone. A sketch of the existing conditions of pharmacy abroad, which follows, is mostly drawn from known French authorities, and one or two foreign writers. In the page devoted to the United States M. Pontier has much to say of the merits of the American Pharmacopœia, and many of his compatriots will echo his commendation. He uses this example to point one of his favorite morals—the superiority of independent effort over official and State-directed-action, stating that while the U. S. Pharmacopœia has been carefully revised seven times over since 1870, the "French State has managed during the same period to publish but three editions, each copied and arranged one from the other."

The tone of the work is solid, painstaking, critical, and a trifle grave, as a real pharmacist is apt to be when he speaks of the future of his profession. For M. Pontier is not, like Dr. Philippe, an M. D., who loves to exercise his sarcasm at the expense of the weaknesses of past and present generations of apothecaries. He is a retired pharmacist, fully aware of the trials and troubles which beset the honest practitioner of his art, full of respect for its past greatness, full of anxiety for the prosperity of its future. In his "Conclusions" he preaches the two great doctrines of self-help as opposed to State aid, and of the union which, the proverb tells us, "is strength," and calls upon all members of the profession to be worthy of their calling and united to insure its future welfare.

The illustrations are few, but well chosen. The fully colored frontispiece shows the arms of the old Paris Corporation of Apothecaries. The woodcuts are a fac simile reproduction of the charter granted to this body in 1629, of two of the old pharmacy theses which hang in the library of the Paris school (17th and 18th century); of the title pages and illustrations of some famous old French works on pharmacy; and of a 17th century pharmacist's diploma.

THE SERVIAN GOVERNMENT has now withdrawn its order prohibiting the importation of carbide of calcium into Servia.

GERMAN TARIFF CHANGE.—Under a recent law, dated June 14 1900, effecting certain modifications in the German Imperial customs tariff, the duty on sulphuric ether has been raised from 20 m. per 100 kilos. to 125 m. for ether in casks, and to 180 m. per 100 kilos. if in bottles, jars or other vessels.—(Chem. and Drug.)

I.—The Era artist, at the request of the Editor, sets out to learn something about the drug business. He makes known his purpose to a prominent druggist, and is given the freedom of the store.

THE QUALITY OF DRUGS.

Report of Committee on Adulteration, Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association.

Samples ranging in number from one to twelve of each of the following-named medicaments were examined according to the U. S. P. and found to correspond to the requirements, except where specifically noted.

Pepsin, powdered.

Pepsin, scales.

Pepsin, saccharated.—Of six samples, two were below strength named on label.

Chloroform, for Anesthesia.

Ether, for Anesthesia.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.—Of six samples, two were of the pharmacopœial strength and four contained less than 3 per cent. of ethyl nitrite.

Glyconin.

Alcohol.—Of four samples, one contained only 83 per cent. ethyl hydroxide; sp. gr. 0.84.

Extract of Malt.—Of six specimens, one was below diastasic power claimed.

Powdered Opium.

Tincture of Opium.—According to the U. S. P., 100 Cc. of Tincture Opium should yield by assay from 1.3 to 1.5 grammes of crystallized morphine. Six samples assayed gave results as follows:

In 100 Cc. of No. 1, 0.79 gm. crystallized morphine.
" " " 2, 0.91 gm. " "
" " " 3, 0.78 gm. " "
" " " 4, 1.29 gm. " "
" " " 6, 0.83 gm. " "

Opium, Gum.—Three samples assayed respectively 11, 10.5 and 9.01 per cent. crystallized morphine.

Paraldehyde.

Terebene.

Thymol.—Of two samples one did not volatilize wholly upon heating in open capsule, but left considerable residue, probably paraffin.

Creosote.—Three samples were either wholly or very largely carbolic acid.

Balsam of Copaiba.—One sample was not amorphous, transparent and friable after the volatile oil had been driven off. It contained very little volatile oil, as after the attempt to drive it off the balsam was in much the same condition in which it was originally. It is likely that the volatile oil had been driven off and the residue mixed with some fixed oil, as fixed oil was found to be present.

Caffeine.—Of two samples, one contained organic matter and other alkaloids.

Acetic Ether.

Absolute Alcohol.

Extract of Nux Vomica.

Extract of Opium.

Terpene Hydrate.

Tincture of Ferric Chloride.

Solution of Ferric Sulphate.—Of two samples, one contained only 21.6 per cent. of the salt.

Soluble Iron and Quinine Citrate. The one sample examined contained 9.9 per cent. quinine (dried at 100° C. to constant weight).

Resorcin.

Salol.

Salicin.

Respectfully submitted,
FREDERICK J. WULLING,
Chairman.
Pharmaceutical Laboratory, University of Minnesota.

RENNIN.—Experiments by Coriat show that rennin is an independent enzyme distinct from pepsin, and that it possesses a different action on the solution of casein, or on casein in milk, precipitating it as a definite compound or curd. There are also enzymes in plants and bacteria that are almost identical in their action. In a recent paper (N. Y. Med. Jour.) he speaks of his experiments to ascertain why rennin is a special enzyme when others are similarly effective, and how it contributes to the further conversion of soluble proteids. It had occurred to him that this precipitation has something to do with peptone production, and the experiments were undertaken to determine the question.

Scarlet Copying Ink.

Cardinal R. R. dye	60 grains
Mucilage of acacia	1 ounce
Glycerin	1 fl. ounce
Water	6 fl. ounces

—(Br. and Col. Dr.)

II.—He means to do the thing thoroughly, and thinks he ought to know what the drugs taste like.

III.—The top row of bottles fascinates him.

LAVOISIER'S STATUE AT PARIS.

The statue of Lavoisier was unveiled at Paris on July 27th during the session of the International Chemistry Congress.

This monument to the "Father of Modern Chemistry" is the work of Barrias, one of the first living French sculptors. All visitors to the Great Sculpture Hall, of the new Fine Art Palace at the Exposition, will notice his vast and impressive monument to Victor Hugo, and his masterpiece of colored statuary "Nature Unveiling." We may also mention his two remarkable allegorical figures at the entrance of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy at Bordeaux.

The international subscription opened by the French Academy of Sciences, already amounts to over $18,000, a result which cannot but gratify M. Berthelot, the distinguished chemist who has taken an active part in the movement, and who, by the way, has just been elected an "Immortal"—in other words, one of the forty members of the Academie Francaise.

The site chosen for the statue, just behind the well-known Madeleine church, facing the rue Tronchet, is appropriate as being between the house where Lavoisier lived at the time of his arrest, and the cemetery where he was interred after his execution.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Antoine Laurent Lavoisier was born at Paris August 26th, 1743. His father was a law official ("procureur"). He was left almost alone at a very early age—his mother died in 1748 and his only sister in 1760—and was brought up by a maiden aunt; he seems to have been a quiet, studious youth. Arrived at the age of manhood, he studied various sciences, but finally directed his attention more particularly to chemistry, which he had first learned from Rouelle at the Jardin des Plantes. For instance, when in 1767 he made a geological excursion in Alsace, Lorraine and Switzerland with Guettard, we find he bought $100 or more of German and Swiss chemical works unknown in Paris. It should be remembered that in these days communications were difficult, and it took a month to receive a leter from Strasbourg to Paris. Lavoisier travelled on horseback, and even took geological notes without dismounting in many cases.

In these days the French Academy of Sciences included three classes, the twelve honorary members, usually nobles of mark like Richelieu, Mazarine, Malesherbes, etc.; eighteen "pensioners," men of science like Bernard de Jussieu and Guettard; twelve associates, and twelve adjoints. Lavoisier was elected an adjoint in 1768, his various papers on "Gypse, the "Lighting of Towns," etc., etc., having already called attention to his scientific abilities.

The same year he became one of the tax-farmers, who then managed the collection of French taxes. This seems to have been a lucrative and sufficiently honorable, but necessarily unpopular post. We need not, however, dwell on his duties in this line, but rather very briefly note his scientific career.

In 1772 he became associate, and in 1778 pensioner of the Academy of Sciences; later on he was elected chairman, and one of the bas reliefs on the new statue represents him in the presidential chair.

His discovery of the composition of water in 1775 raised a perfect uproar among the partisans of the "phlogistic" theory. It is even said that when the news reached Berlin Lavoisier's effigy was burnt in public by his scientific opponents. In 1777, with the collaboration of Busson and Bezout, he notes the errors and variations of thermometers, and establishes a fixed principle for their construction. The two he presented to the Paris Astronomical Observatory are, we believe, still installed in the cellars of that establishment; the Academy received a dozen or more. In 1778, when Mesmer (the originator of "mesmerism") came to Paris, the committee appointed to examine the subject included Bailly, Darcet, Lavoisier and Benjamin Franklin. The latter was among the numerous friends of Lavoisier, in fact Madame Lavoisier painted a portrait of the American philosopher, which should still exist at Philadelphia or elsewhere. Washington seems also to have been in correspondence with Lavoisier about 1785.

Lavoisier's great discovery of the composition of air need only be briefly recorded here. Berthollet, the chemist, long the champion of the phlogistic theory, was finally converted by Lavoisier in 1782. In the following year Lavoisier repeats before a number of savants the combustion of hydrogen by oxygen. At this time he belonged to the Society of Agriculture; he had bought a country house some years before, and he often read scientific papers on rural subjects to the visitors at the chateau. The science of aerostation also attracted his

IV.—He meets with a serious mishap.

V.—He has a queer feeling in his internal machinery, and for several reasons decides to postpone the pursuit of knowledge indefinitely.

attention; he studied the best method of obtaining hydrogen, and Louis XVI. wrote him in 1789 to express his admiration at the discovery, which had "increased the sphere of useful knowledge." Lavoisier was the author of the nomenclature used in modern chemistry; we might almost say of the science itself. He studied the part which oxygen plays in respiration and combustion; he discovered that numerous chemical substances were really oxydes, and confirmed by experiment Newton's idea that diamonds are carbon.

The Revolutionary period commenced in 1789. In vain did Lavoisier perform an active and useful service in establishing the bases of the Metric System, and in various other matters. Marat, the "Friend of the People," denounced him in 1791—Lavoisier had taken an active part in establishing a wall round Paris to facilitate the collection of the town dues. The year of the Reign of Terror (1793) sealed the savant's fate. The tax-farmers were imprisoned; and after some months of captivity were condemned to death in a body and duly guillotined on May 8th, 1794.

Of all the dwelling places of Lavoisier in Paris, not one survives. The house in the rue Neuve des Bons Enfants, where he spent the first period of his married life, has been demolished; his residence at the Arsenal, which was the principal scientific centre of Paris from 1775 to 1792, was burnt during the Commune of 1871; the mansion on the Boulevard de la Madeleine, where he was arrested in 1793, is now occupied by a modern structure (No. 21 on the Boulevard).

One of the bas-reliefs on the new monument represents Lavoisier working in his laboratory, and his wife writing under his dictation. No biography of the great chemist would be indeed complete without some reference to his devoted partner. He married Mlle. Paulze in 1771; she was then a girl of 14, with "bright blue eyes" and "fresh complexion," says a biographer. Her husband was 28, but the marriage appears to have been a very happy one, and Madame Lavoisier was the diligent collaborator of her husband in his laboratory. She was no mere blue stocking, but a charming hostess and companion, a clever artist (the bas-relief in question is reproduced from one of her sketches), and by no means lacking in force of character, as was testified by her determined appeals to the French Government for justice to her husband (she was herself imprisoned and only escaped by a lucky turn in the tide of politics), and her quarrels with her second husband (Count Rumford). One of their causes of dispute, by the way, was Madame Rumford's firm refusal to drop the name of her first husband.

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY.

Within a year the camphor trade of the world has become a monopoly. The trees which yield this fragrant and useful gum are to be found all over Asia and the East Indies, but the principal production from them is confined to the island of Formosa, which belongs to Japan. China was never able to furnish more than 200,000 pounds a year, and Japan now produces about 300,000. But Formosa's annual output for several years past has been between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds. Little is to be had at present from any other source, and there is no prospect of any change in the situation for a long time to come.

In deciding to exercise control over the production of camphor Japan has been actuated by two motives. In the first place she wants to obtain revenue therefrom, as France does from the match and cigar industries. But she also seeks to avert the killing of the goose which lays golden eggs for her. In other words, she has undertaken to protect the camphor forests, which were in danger of extinction. A recent consular report from Tamsui declares that no fewer than 1,500 armed guards are to be placed on duty on the edge of the forests, in order to enforce regulations which have recently been adopted. The destruction of young camphor trees and of shoots from old stumps has been prohibited by law. The gum is obtained by felling the larger trees, splitting them up and boiling the wood. In the past it has been common to cut down young trees for fuel, but this practice is now to be stopped.

So long as the law is complied with, anybody may collect gum and prepare it for market, but it can be sold only to the Government. For that purpose offices are established all through the camphor district, with headquarters at Taipeh. Delivered at this point crude camphor brings 30 yen per picul, or $15 for 133 pounds. A limit is placed to the annual output, however, and when this is reached the Government may refuse to buy. Moreover, there must be a rigid inspection of the camphor before it is paid for. And to insure the taking of pains in its preparation standard samples have been distributed among the producers. The Government has a refinery at Taipeh, where the stuff is subjected to further purification. It is then compressed by hydraulic power into tenkin blocks (13.33 pounds). These are wrapped in oiled paper, and packed by tens in zinc lined boxes for the market.

The distribution and sale of the product are conducted by an agent to whom the Government lets a contract. Bids from prominent commercial houses were invited last year, and the highest came from an English firm of high standing. The contract has three years to run, and may then be awarded to some one else if more advantageous terms can be secured. The price which the contractor must pay Japan for the semi-refined gum is $47.50 per picul and $42.50 for the crude. The refining process wastes about 35 per cent. of the weight, and the Government also must consider the cost of running its camphor bureau and refinery. It is estimated that all of these items add about $12.50 per picul to the $15 paid to the producer. Hence the Government clears about $20 a picul on the refined gum, and probably more on the crude article. This should yield an annual revenue of at least $800,000.

The contract provides that the Government may place from 30,000 to 50,000 piculs of camphor with the agent every year, determining in advance just how much it will supply. For 1900 the output has been fixed at 40,000 piculs, or 6,320,000 pounds. The contractors have the privilege, of course, of making their own price for the consumer. At present they show no disposition to exact any large profit. They offer to lay down in New York, Hamburg and London refined camphor for $53.92, and crude for $49.85. These figures represent an advance of from 12 to 15 per cent., and include the cost of transportation. The prices announced do not cover import duties, however.—New York Tribune.

(Special Correspondence).

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

London, July 12, 1900.

The Chemical Society.—At the meeting of the Chemical Society on July 5th, Dr. Otto Petterson, of Stockholm, delivered the Nilson memorial lecture. Lars Frederick Nilson was born in 1840, and died last May. He held the chair of analytical chemistry in the University of Upsala, and was subsequently Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at Stockholm. He is best known in connection with his work on the rare metals. He was the discoverer of scandium.

Previous to the lecture Professor Charles F. Chandler was admitted a fellow of the Chemical Society without the ordinary routine of election.

Arsenic in Phosphate of Sodium.—On July 6th, in the Marylebone Police Court, London, were heard two cases against retailers for selling effervescent phosphate of sodium containing arsenic. One of the defendants is Mr. Howse, a pharmacist; the other Lewis & Burrows Drug Stores, Limited, a company having about twenty shops in London and vicinity. Much interest has been excited in England recently by the discovery that much of the phosphate on the market contains arsenic, and two or three cases—fortunately not fatal ones—of poisoning from taking the drug have occurred. Two or three wholesale firms are implicated, the actual suppliers in these two cases being Davy, Hill & Co., one of the oldest firms in London. In the case of Mr. Howse, the analyst's certificate stated that there was present the equivalent of 8¾ grains of As_2O_3 per pound, and in the drug store case 3½ grains per pound. A large amount of evidence was brought forward, the case being taken up by the Chemists' Defence Association, and the fact was brought out that the British Pharmacopœia contains no test for arsenic under the head of sodium phosphate. It appears pretty clear from the evidence, although neither point can be said to be absolutely proved, that the arsenic is derived from the use of impure sulphuric acid in making the phosphate, and that it exists as arsenate. It would thus not be removed by recrystallization, as the two salts are isomorphous. It was also shown that the contamination varied in degree with different samples, though all contained more or less. The magistrate reserved his decision until July 12, when a fine of $50 and $26 costs was imposed on each of the defendants. Possibly American druggists may be in a similar position as to impure phosphate of sodium.

C. G. Moore, M. A., has examined nearly fifty samples from all sorts of sources. He finds that every one of them contained arsenic varying from 5½ down to 1 grain per pound. This is not a dangerous proportion, and he suggests that all phosphate not containing more than 1 grain per pound should for the present be allowed to pass. The following is a simple method of estimating proposed by Mr. Moore:

Dissolve 10 grains of the sample (whether sodium phosphate or effervescing phosphate) in about 40 cc. of hot water, add 20 cc. of strong hydrochloric acid, and pass washed sulphuretted hydrogen gas through the liquid kept at 70° centigrade for not less than 10 hours. If the temperature is kept fairly constant the sulphuretted hydrogen gas will itself bring about the reduction, and the use of sulphurous acid or any other reducing agent is not required. If arsenic is present the liquid first becomes opalescent, then milky, and finally after some hours the yellow trisulphide of arsenic settles to the bottom, leaving the liquid quite clear. The precipitate is filtered off and washed with cold water containing a little sulphuretted hydrogen, till quite free from acid (at least 250 cc. of wash-water will be required).

The precipitate is usually bright yellow, and consists of arsenic trisulphide with some sulphur. The latter is removed by drying the filter-paper, folding it up and extracting in a Soxhlet with carbon-disulphide. As the precipitate is very small in quantity, and cannot readily be removed from the filter-paper, it is best to weigh the paper (which should be the best hydrofluoric acid extracted, about two inches in diameter) in a weighing bottle.

NOTES.

The report of the Apollinaris & Johannis, Limited, for the year ending March 31st last, shows that 25,431,757 bottles of Apollinaris water were sold, against 22,463,408 in the previous year. The sales of "Apenta" water and the Johannis compound waters also show increases. The net profit amounted to $853,830, and a dividend is recommended on the ordinary shares of 6 per cent.

Some lads studying for examination in the Bede Higher Grade School, at Sunderland, undertook some unauthorized chemical experiments in the school laboratory. One of them mixed some $KClO_3$, KNO_3 and phosphorus in a mortar. He used his hands instead of a pestle, but an explosion took place, as might have been expected, and he was severely injured.

The Pharmaceutical Society held their last Minor examination under the 5 guinea fee this month. At the next examination in October the fee will be 10 guineas. The society will hold no more Preliminary examinations, the last having been held on July 10th; henceforth candidates must enter for the test of one or other of a number of outside examining bodies.

The report of the directors of A. J. White, Limited (Siegel's Syrup), for the year ending March 31st last, shows that a considerable alteration in the holding of the shares has taken place, the American element again becoming predominant. There is a balance available of $74,165, after paying the preference dividend.

Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia University, New York, who has been in England in connection with the meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, has had last Saturday the Doctor's Degree in Science conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. Honoris causa.

Mr. Andrew J. Kirkpatrick, J. P., head of the chemical firm of Kirkpatrick & Co., of Glasgow, and a member of Kirkpatrick, Barr & Guthrie, chemical agents of London, died at Shandon, Scotland, on July 9th.

At the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Edinburgh this month, one Major candidate out of three passed, and seventy-five Minor candidates out of 217 were successful.

Mr. John Borland, an ex-councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society, and head of the firm of Rankin & Borland, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, died on July 10th, aged 80 years.

Mr. J. A. Dewhirst has been elected president of the Chemists' Assistants Association.

THREE CONVENIENT THROAT FORMULAS.

Compound Boric Acid Pastilles.—Slightly stimulant and antiseptic. Each pastille contains:

Acid benzoic	½ grain.
Acid boric	1 grain.
Coca erythroxylon	1½ grains.
Black currant paste	q. s.

One pastille dissolved upon the back of the tongue twenty minutes before using the voice, is useful in clearing the tone when hoarse or husky.

Compound Aconite Pastilles.—Anodyne and anesthetic. Each pastille contains:

Morphine bimeconate	1/100 grain.
Cocaine, hydrochlorate	1/125 grain.
Tincture of aconite	1/6 minim.
Black currant paste	q. s.

Useful for both local and constitutional effects in acute pharyngitis, rhinitis and laryngitis.

Compound Guaiacum Pastilles.—Powerful local alterative. Each pastille contains:

Resin of guaiac	2 grains.
Morphine bimeconate	1/100 grain.
Tincture of aconite	2 minims.
Oil of cinnamon	1/14 minim.
Powdered cinnamon	1 grain.
Black currant paste	q. s.

The cinnamon disguises absolutely the taste of the guaiac, and at the same time adds to the therapeutic efficiency of the pastille. Guaiac in this combination is very pleasant, very potent, and very prompt in reducing the inflammatory engorgement in tonsillitis, acute pharyngitis, and in the removal of arthritic throat affection. The peculiar acid of black currants seems to enhance the efficiency of all these forms of pastilles, and the currant jelly or paste renders the above formulæ permanently plastic, soluble and pleasant.—(The Laryngoscope; Ther. Gaz.)

PARKE, DAVIS & CO'S LIBRARY FOR ITS EMPLOYEES.

Among the unique features of Parke, Davis & Co.'s establishment, says the Detroit News-Tribune, is the Laboratory Reading Association, an organization of employees which selects its own board of directors and manages its own affairs. The present board is composed of Joseph Helfman, president; J. M. McDonald, vice-president; G. W. Mutter, treasurer; Miss M. E. Spalding, secretary; Miss M. T. Buckley, who has been librarian for ten years; Walter G. Norvell and Miss B. Massnick.

The firm has reserved a commodious apartment for the exclusive use of this association, and 1,440 of the best popular books of the day have been collected.

At present there are about 400 members in the association, approximately representing the same number of families. Estimating five persons to the family, this gives us a circle of about 2,000 readers.

Members are allowed to retain books for two weeks, whereupon they may be renewed for another two weeks, unless they are recent additions to the library, in which case they cannot be renewed.

But this is not the only benefit of membership. There are many current magazines, which may be retained for four days, without the right of renewal. The list includes 33 different monthly and weekly periodicals, of which 160 copies are purchased monthly, the principal magazines being represented by several copies. As in the case of the books, all classes of readers are provided for, even the camera fiends, for whose sole delectation two photographic journals have been added to the list.

The association was founded September 14, 1885. Its originators were: D. O. Haynes, then superintendent of Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratory, and now of New York City; Dr. A. B. Lyons, J. L. Webber, J. B. Russell, deceased, and W. H. Holden, the present superintendent.

Membership in the Laboratory Reading Association is limited to the 1,700 employes of the firm in the Detroit and Walkerville establishments. The dues are but 25 cents a quarter-year. Every penny of the income, with the exception of the librarian's stipend, is appropriated for the purchase of reading matter. A new catalogue that includes the title of every book purchased within the past two years has just been published, and supplied gratis to every member of the association. The books and magazines are collected and distributed to the members in their respective departments of the laboratories by the messengers of the firm.

PALATABLE MIXTURES OF COD LIVER OIL.—The following methods are recommended (Prog. Med.): (1) cod liver oil, 100 grams; saccharin, 0.40 centigrams; acetic ether, 2 grams; essence of peppermint, 5 drops. (2) Cod liver oil, 240 grams; beef peptone, 160 grams; sugar, 60 grams; essence of gaultheria, 25 drops; alcohol, 30 grams; water, enough to make 480 grams. (3) Cod liver oil, 150 grams; calcium hypophosphite, 3 grams; sodium hypophosphite, 1.50 grams; glycerin, 70 grams; essence of peppermint, 5 drops; gum arabic, 50 grams; distilled water, q. s. to make 300 grams.

IS ALCOHOL A FOOD.—Gasser (Med. Stand.; Journ. Am. Med. Assoc.) has studied the food value of alcohol, and concludes that in moderate quantities it is a form of food, but when used in excess a poison. While, when used in moderation, it is not specially injurious, still there is no practice which is more seductive and alluring in the formation of a habit, and while it may afford some pleasure and gratification, it is not necessary. A safer, more free and happier life can be obtained by total abstinence. He does not speak favorably of even a moderate use of alcohol for its possible food value.

URSOL DYE FOR THE HAIR.—A dye for the hair, recently patented in England, and claimed to not attack the skin or stain linen, consists of a solution obtained by adding to 1 liter of water 10 grams of ursol (phenylene diamine), 8 grams of pyrogallic acid, 3 grams of alum, and 3 grams of powdered manganese dioxide. For dyeing, the hair is rubbed several times with the above mixture, and then twice with hydrogen peroxide.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Violet Ammonia.—(L. C. C.) See May 3 and June 28, 1900, issues of this journal, pages 474 and 701, respectively.

Formulas for Proprietary Medicines.—(E. P. W. and C. K.) We cannot give the formulas for Green's Nervura or Wei de Meyer's Catarrh Snuff.

Removing Stains from Horses, Cattle, etc.—(W. H. R.) Your query is very indefinite. Please repeat it with definite information as to the cause of the stains or what they are, and we will endeavor to help you out.

Fly-Stone.—(W. H. R.) Fly-stone, not "fly-stones," as you have it, is an old name for a native ore of cobalt and arsenic. It is familiarly known in commerce under the name of "cobalt," and is used for poisoning flies, by roughly grinding it and putting a small quantity in a saucer with sweetened water. It is listed in the Era Blue Book at 18 to 22c per pound.

Coloring Tablets Green.—(F. S.) It is probable that a tablet containing bichloride of mercury and ammonium chloride may be colored green by mixing with the granulated salts, a little sugar of milk previously tinted with malachite green (aniline dye) or with a mixture of turmeric and indigo carmine. Some experimenting is necessary to determine the quantity of pigment to employ.

Potassium Acetate and Quinine Sulphate.—(W. E. B.) submits the following prescription and asks if it is not incompatible.

Resin of podophyllum	2	grains.
Alcohol	q. s.	
Potassium acetate	½	ounce.
Elixir of calisaya	4	ounces.
Water, enough to make	8	ounces.

Yes, it is incompatible, the potassium acetate precipitating the quinine of the elixir of calisaya as quinine acetate. The character and amount of the precipitate thrown down depends upon the kind of elixir used and the quantity of alcohol present in the finished mixture.

Library Paste.—(R. B.) (1) Gelatin 1½ ounces, rice starch 4 ounces, oil of cloves ½ dram, water 32 fl. ounces. Incorporate the starch with the water, add the gelatin, and heat gently over a water bath until a jelly-like compound results. (2) White dextrin 5 or 5½ pounds, water, at 160 degrees F., 1 gallon, oil of wintergreen 30 minims, oil of cloves 30 minims. Dissolve the dextrin in the water; after cooling add the oils, pour into suitable bottles, cork and then stand in a cool place. In from one to two weeks the solution will have congealed. Or this "ripening" process may be expedited by exposing the bottles in an ice chamber to a temperature of about 40 degrees (Edel). Other formulas may be found in previous volumes of the Era. Consult the indexes.

Rose Leaves Jars.—(R. R. L.) (1) Spread thinly the fresh collected leaves of roses on porous paper placed in shallow trays and expose to the sun or warm air until sufficiently dry. They are then placed in a jar in layers alternating with layers of common salt. Powdered orris root, extracts and other ingredients may be added according to taste. (2) Whole rose leaves, dried, 1 pound, dried lavender flowers 1 pound, crushed orris root (coarse) ½ pound, broken cloves, cinnamon, allspice, each, 2 ounces, table salt 1 pound. (3) Rose leaves 1 pound, lavender flowers 1 pound, cloves ¼ pound, cinnamon ¼ pound, benzoin ¼ pound, pimento ¼ pound, com-

mon salt 2½ pounds, oils of lavender, sandalwood, geranium, bergamot and lemon, of each, 1 dram, vanilla 3 ounces, musk q. s., essence ambergris ½ ounce. Reduce the solids to a coarse powder and mix.

Whisker Dye.—(R. M. R.) The following formulas are for "one bottle" preparations: (1) Black pyrogallic acid 35 parts, citric acid 3 parts, boro-glycerin 110 parts, water 1,000 parts. Mix and dissolve. If the black produced by this solution is not deep enough, add more pyrogallic acid, if too deep use a little less. The hair should be washed with some alkaline solution in the morning before applying the dye. (2) Silver nitrate 36 grams and copper sulphate 2½ grams are dissolved in 250 Cc. of water; sufficient ammonia is added to redissolve the precipitate first formed, and the whole made up to 1 liter with distilled water. The copper sulphate is said to prevent the dull reddish brown tint produced on the hair when the silver nitrate solution has been used for some time. (3) Brown. Lead acetate 2 drams, sodium hyposulphite 1 ounce, glycerin 2 ounces, rosewater 11 ounces. The lead and sodium salts are dissolved in separate portions of the water and filtered; they are then mixed and the glycerin is added.

Cleaning a Flag.—(A. T.) asks how he may bleach or clean an all-wool flag which has been darkened in the course of time by smoke from a factory.

It is likely that no method of cleansing will restore the flag to its original brightness. Any bleaching process is inapplicable, as the colors of the flag would be affected thereby. It is possible that by carefully washing the flag in a strong decoction of soap-tree bark one may be able to clean it somewhat. Another method recommended for cleaning brightly colored woolen shawls, scarfs and the like, may be also tried. It consists in washing or rubbing the article with a strong solution made by boiling 1 pound of soap, previously scraped or cut in small pieces, in a small quantity of water. When sufficiently cool 1½ ounces of spirits of turpentine and 1 ounce spirit of ammonia are added and the article is thoroughly washed in the mixture. Then rinse in cold water and when all of the soap has been washed out, again wash in water to which some common salt has been added. Then remove and fold between two sheets, being careful not to let two folds of the cloth come together. Mangle, and afterwards iron with a very cool iron.

Blue Ink.—(H. & A.) We give several formulas for making blue ink. The particular shade of the ink depends entirely upon the kind of pigment and the quantity used in a given preparation. In practice it is a good plan to make a rather concentrated solution of the dye and then dilute to the shade required. By experimenting in this way you are pretty sure to hit upon just what you want.

Indigo Blue Ink.—Indigo-carmine 10 parts, gum arabic 5 parts, water 50 to 100 parts. Dissolve the gum arabic in the water, then the indigo-carmine, and dilute the solution with sufficient water to produce an ink of the desired shade.

Resorcin Blue.—Resorcin-blue M. (coal tar dye) 1 dram, distilled water 6 drams. Mix and agitate occasionally for two hours, then add hot distilled water 24 ounces, oxalic acid 10 grains, sugar ½ ounce. Shake well. This ink may be perfumed by rubbing up a drop of oil of rose or other odoriferous substance with the sugar before dissolving it in the hot water.

Blue Writing Ink.—Dissolve basic or soluble Prussian blue in water and add a little mucilage of acacia.

Blue Ink for Copying.—Cotton blue (aniline) C. B., 12 ounces, glucose 2 ounces, glycerin ½ ounce, hot water 2 quarts. To the solution of the dye in the hot water add the other substances and strain through a piece of silk. If too thick when cold, dilute to the proper consistency with water. In preparing this ink it is absolutely necessary that the water should be kept hot while dissolving the tinctorial matter. Solution is best effected by trituration, which should be continued until all the dye has been taken up by the water. The straining must be performed hot, otherwise the filtering cloth quickly becomes clogged. (Lehner.)

Chlorine Water with Quinine Sulphate.—(L.) writes that he received from his doctor a prescription for 12 ounces of chlorine water with 20 grains of quinine sulphate. He made the chlorine water extemporaneously by placing in a 16-ounce bottle 30 grains of potassium chlorate and then adding slowly 55 drops of muriatic acid, C. P. He then added the water in 3 equal portions at intervals of 30 minutes and one hour, shaking thoroughly after each addition and lastly adding the quinine sulphate. He made several bottles of the mixture and each one "spoiled" within 24 hours. What is the trouble?

The trouble is due to the reaction between the chlorine and quinine sulphate, the former being entirely reduced to hydrochloric acid. Chlorine water should not be prescribed in mixtures of this character as all organic substances cause a rapid disappearance of the chlorine. The extemporaneous method employed in making chlorine water is not to be commended. The resulting product is not equivalent to the official preparation and it also contains potassium chloride and free hydrochloric acid. Chlorine water is one of the reagents used with quinine in producing the well-known "thalleioquin" color reaction. This test may be found described in the dispensatories and works on organic chemistry.

Chewing Gum.—(W. E.) The manufacture of chewing gum is by no means the simple operation it would seem from an examination of the formula. Much personal experience in manipulation is necessary to success, and the published formulas can at best serve as a guide rather than as something to be absolutely and blindly followed. Thus, if the mass is either too hard or soft, change the proportions until it is right; often you will find that different purchases of the same article will vary in their characteristics when worked up. But given a basis the manufacturer can flavor and alter it to suit himself. The most successful manufacturers attribute their success to the employment of the most approved machinery and the greatest attention to details. The working formula and the processes of these manufacturers are guarded as trade secrets, and aside from publishing some general formulas, we can give little information.

Paraffin Chewing Gum.—Paraffin is dissolved at a gentle heat with a small quantity of sweet oil and glycerin, the amount of each depending upon the season, less being required in warm weather than in cold. The gum (Peruvian balsam, liquidambar, or whatever gum you desire to use) is then added and stirred in until the mass becomes homogeneous. Next add white sugar in powder, stir in, and finally add the flavoring extract (oil of wintergreen or any desired flavor). The mass is then poured out on a candy slab, rolled out into sheets and cut into pieces of the desired size.

Chicle Chewing Gum.—(1) Gum chicle 3½ pounds, paraffin wax 1 pound, balsam tolu 2 ounces, sugar 12 pounds, water 3 pints, flavoring a sufficient quantity. By the aid of heat dissolve the sugar in the water; pour the resultant syrup upon an oiled slab; add the chicle, paraffin wax and balsam tolu, all melted together, and mix thoroughly. This manipulation produces a tough, plastic mass, which, after incorporation of the desired flavoring—oil of peppermint, wintergreen or other flavor—may be cut into the proposed form. (2) Chicle 3¾ pounds, white wax 1 pound, sugar 10 pounds, glucose 2 pounds, water 3 pints, balsam Peru 1 ounce. Flavoring, a sufficient quantity. Prepare as in the preceding. Some other formulas are given in this journal Dec. 23, 1897, page 958.

SALE OF SPOILED MINERAL WATERS.—A new law concerning pharmaceutical drugs has just been published in Bohemia, whereby the sale of spoiled mineral waters will be prohibited. No mineral water which has remained in a drug store a certain period of time shall be delivered to the buyer, and the latter, if he finds the water is no longer fresh, should bring it back immediately. Moreover, physicians will be appointed over certain districts to give their opinion on the waters sold in their place of residence, and they are authorized to sample the mineral water. If anything is wrong, an official report is to be made out and sent to headquarters.—(Ther. Gaz.)

Gordon's
CHEMICALLY PURE
Glycerin.

The Oldest Brand. **The Purest Glycerin.**

Every druggist should use it and dispense it. There's no good reason why he shouldn't do so, as it is easily obtained from jobbers in any quantity desired and it costs no more than other brands. All that's necessary is to specify "Gordon's" on your orders to jobbers. They all supply it.

The Standard for Nearly Fifty Years.

The W. J. M. Gordon Chemical Co.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Established 1848. Incorporated 1891.

MULTIPLE PERFECTION FILTER.
(The Karl Kiefer Patent.)

Simplest, most complete and economical system in use for the filtration of

EXTRACTS,
WINES,
WATERS,
SYRUPS,

and all other liquids. Repacked and a new filter in five minutes.

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Between buying and selling there is advertising. The first is comparatively easy; the second quite difficult; the third most difficult of all, but it can be made easier if the advertising is well done.

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is a little book which helps the druggist to improve his advertising. It contains 180 illustrated sample advertisements, written especially to advertise nearly everything a druggist sells. The phraseology and ideas stimulate the druggist's ideas, and if he is busy, the advertisements furnish him with "copy" ready for the printer. Every advertising druggist will find help and profit in this book.

Price 50 cents per copy, postpaid.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

Your Success

Depends upon the kind of merchandise you sell your customers. A bottle of

DUROY PORT WINE

sold means a permanent customer. People will have old Duroy Port Wine. Send us an order for six gallon keg and try it.

Address THE DUROY & HAINES CO., Proprietors.,

SANDUSKY, Ohio.

IN order to maintain regular prices we adhere to the "rebate contract plan."

We pay the war tax first, last and all the time.

We manufacture an excellent laxative remedy and advertise extensively to make business for the drug trade and ourselves.

We do not claim to excel in other things, but we endeavor to do one thing well and to give satisfaction to the trade.

We appreciate the friendly interest which druggists generally have taken in the sales of our remedy and we thank them most cordially.

We are,

Yours truly,

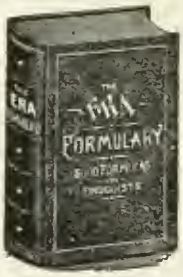
California Fig Syrup Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE ERA FORMULARY

5000 Formulas for Druggists.



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800	Formulas	for	Unofficial Pharmaceuticals
456	"	"	Veterinary Remedies
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(S. P. 4.)

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Conflicting reports as to the safety of the foreigners in Peking are still rife, but the official Chinese reports insist that the ministers are living and are being protected by the Imperial Government. Although these reports are not generally believed, they have aroused a hope that the worst may not have happened in Peking.

The United States Government has absolutely refused the Chinese proposition to suspend military operations against Peking in return for the delivery at Tien-Tsin of the foreign ministers.

The anti-foreign movement has spread to the northern provinces of Ho-nan and Shan-si. The southern provinces are still peaceful, but restive. A border war between the Russians and Chinese is raging along the Amur river.

Later reports show that after the allies took the native city of Tien-Tsin on July 14, the most disgraceful scenes of pillage, loot and plunder took place. The American and Japanese soldiers behaved admirably, but the other forces gave themselves up to indiscriminate slaughter, pillage and excess.

A telegram has reached Berlin saying that the German Catholic missionaries in Shan-Tung are still alive, and that six of them are in the interior.

Emperor William, in a farewell address to an expedition that started for China last Friday, exhorted the soldiers to give no quarter to the foe, so that the Chinese would always fear German valor.

In speaking last week of the ability of the Treasury to stand large additional drafts in case of war with China, Secretary Gage said that he had no doubt the Treasury could maintain in the field an army of 75,000 additional men for at least a year without feeling the strain.

The Navy Department received a dispatch from Captain Wilde of the Oregon last week saying that the structural strength of the battleship was intact.

It is reported in London that Russia has borrowed ten millions sterling from the Imperial Bank of Russia since the commencement of the troubles in China.

The Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington, has received instructions to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition to Asiatic ports from Puget Sound, which may be used in China to harm Americans residing there.

Surgeon-General Sternberg says that 100 additional medical officers are wanted for duty in the army in the Philippines and in China.

Chinese advices received in London from Shanghai say that a general rising throughout the Empire is certain, and that missionaries have been ordered to take refuge at Shanghai or Hong Kong.

Three thousand American troops have arrived at Taku, as well as eight transports with British troops. Both detachments are deficient in artillery.

The American forces in China, when complete, will probably amount to about 17,000 men.

The Sultan of Turkey is considering the subject of sending a Turkish force to China to co-operate with the Powers. He is said to be much affected by the reports of Chinese atrocities.

The Post Office Department will soon issue an order extending the privilege of domestic rates of postage to all United States soldiers serving in China.

St. Petersburg despatches represent the situation in Manchuria as far more serious than has been supposed. It is asserted that the Chinese have occupied Hailer, where the Russian railway staff is surrounded and in desperate straits.

South Africa.

Lord Roberts has reported his arrival at Balmoral along the railway line to Middleburg, French and Hutton clearing the army's flanks and the Boers retreating.

The Durban correspondent of the London Standard says an important discovery of copper has been made in northern Natal.

A sharp attack was made in the House of Commons last week upon the South African policy of Mr. Chamberlain, but he was sustained by a large majority.

The supplementary British estimates necessitated by the war in South Africa, amount to £11,500,000, making a total of £34,500,000 voted for this purpose, and bringing the total army estimates up to £76,300,153.

The Boer General De Wet cut Lord Roberts' line of communications last week and captured 100 Highlanders and a supply train.

The Philippines.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase by the United States from Spain of the Islands of Sibutu and Cagayen in the Philippines, near the Borneo coast.

An American soldier having been killed at Aroquita, in Northern Mindanao, a company of infantry went to the place and killed eighty-nine natives. Subsequently a gunboat shelled Aroquita, burning the warehouses.

Municipal government has been established at Vigan, in Northern Luzon.

Charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government were made last week by the Philippines Company, a freight carrying concern, against Lieutenant-Colonel Amos S. Kimball, Quartermaster, U. S. A., and were flatly denied by Colonel Kimball.

The Island of Basilian, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, has been transferred from the control of the military to the control of the naval commander of the Asiatic station, and the establishment of civil government on the island will be conducted by the naval authorities.

Other Foreign News.

The Colombian revolutionists were decisively defeated by the Government forces last week, and the rebellion has collapsed. The Government has proclaimed amnesty to all those who took part in the rebellion except foreigners, who will be expelled from the country. About 600 lives were lost by both sides during the rebellion.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has been renominated; his election is considered certain.

The Governor of Bombay Presidency reports further rains and an improved situation in several of the India famine districts.

The long disputed boundary line between Nicaragua and Costa Rico has been satisfactorily arbitrated, and the maps were signed last week by the Government engineers and the arbitrators. The event was made the occasion of great ceremony.

President Castro has officially proclaimed the re-establishment of peace throughout the Republic of Venezuela. All political prisoners have been set free.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

Mr. Bryan has announced that in his speech accepting his nomination he will devote nearly all his attention to imperialism. He has hardly mentioned free silver in his speeches this year.

John Barrett, who was Minister to Siam under President Cleveland, has come out for McKinley, and announced his intention to speak for the Republican ticket.

Governor Roosevelt has aroused great resentment among the Democrats by referring to them in a speech as "traitors at home and cowards abroad." The Democratic papers are replying by printing the pictures of prominent Democratic military and naval commanders.

The National Committee of the Gold Democratic party of 1896 met in Indianapolis last week and decided not to put a ticket in the field this year. The general sentiment at the meeting was that all friends of the gold standard should vote for McKinley.

The anti-imperialists who feel that they cannot support Bryan on account of his free silver sentiments will probably nominate an independent ticket.

The Kansas Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans have united and nominated John W. Friedenthal for Governor. The New York Prohibitionists have nominated J. C. Kearby. The Michigan Democrats have nominated Mayor Maybury of Detroit.

A fusion between the three parties in Idaho is assured. The Populists will withdraw their ticket, and the Democrats and Silver Republican ticket will be elected. The regular Republicans cut very litle figure in Idaho.

Other Domestic News.

On Tuesday of last week a negro named Robert Charles killed two policemen and wounded a third in New Orleans while resisting arrest. On the evening of the next day a crowd of boys and young men gathered to hunt for Charles, but not being able to find him they attacked every negro in sight, shooting, stabbing and beating a dozen or more, some of them fatally. On Thursday the disorder continued in the same manner. On Friday, however, Charles was found, and after he had killed three more persons and fatally wounded four, he was himself shot to pieces by the mob. The mob then turned to the negro quarter, burned several negro houses and a fine negro school, and killed an aged negro woman. Order has since been restored.

The effort of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to bring about a settlement of the Chicago labor troubles has apparently failed. The contractors refuse to have any dealings with the Building Trades Council, but wish to negotiate with the unions.

The first railway mail service has been established in Hawaii. The line runs around the island of Oahu, carrying the mails between Honolulu and Kahuku, via Pearl City, Waspahu, Honouliuli, Walanae and Waiahua, a distance of seventy-two miles each way.

The Bethlehem Steel Company has secured an order for 2,000 tons of Krupp armor for the Russian Government. Its bid was in competition with European makers.

Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, has been committed to a retreat for the insane at Hartford, Conn.

Secretary Root has ordered the arrest of ex-Director of Posts Rathbone, at Havana, on charges growing out of the postal frauds.

The resignation of Ambassador Draper, our representative in Rome, has been received at the State Department.

The election of delegates to the Cuban Constitutional Convention will be held September 15, and the convention will meet in Havana on November 5. It is expected that our rule will be withdrawn from the island in about eight or nine months.

Geronimo, the famous Apache chief, who has been a prisoner for fourteen years, has gone insane at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

THE DRUG NEWS.

N. A. R. D. NOTES.

Chicago, July 28, 1900.

The Maine Pharmaceutical Association, at its recent meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The work done and the results accomplished by the National Association of Retail Druggists during the past year have been such as to inspire confidence in the success of its plans for improving the financial condition of the drug trade, and

WHEREAS, The said National Association and its executive officers are entitled to the confidence and encouragement of every organization in the United States which seeks the betterment of the commercial status of the retail druggists; therefore by the Maine Pharmaceutical Association be it

RESOLVED, That the loyalty of this association to the National Association is hereby reaffirmed.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of this association is directed to pay to the treasurer of the N. A. R. D. 50 cents for each active member of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1900.

RESOLVED, That the president appoint one delegate to the N. A. R. D. convention to be held at Detroit, Mich., September 12-14, 1900. Expenses to be paid by the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

Signed: F. H. Wilson, S. R. Crabtree, J. F. Young, Committee.

The Secretary requests that in calculating the amounts due the National Treasury, the secretaries of local associations observe carefully the provisions of Article VII. of the Constitution. Every local society is expected to pay the dues of its entire active membership. The state associations pay only for those of their members who are not members of the local societies belonging to the N. A. R. D. If in remitting the dues of his society the secretary of a local organization should deduct for those of his members who belong to the state association, and the secretary of the state association should, in turn, deduct for those members who belong to this particular local society, the national organization would be loser by just that number of members who belong at the same time to both these organizations. It is the intention of the Constitution that no member shall be assessed in more than one association, but the local associations are expected to take the initiative by paying for all their active members.

The Northern Illinois Druggists' Association, organized in Chicago on the 16th inst., is composed of the druggists of twenty counties lying nearest the Wisconsin state line. The organization committee was well attended. A Constitution and By-Laws were approved, and stirring resolutions were adopted. The work of the association in the interim between the quarterly meetings is delegated to an executive board consisting of one member from each county. The following is Article III. of its Constitution:

This organization is an integral part of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and this relationship between the two bodies shall be perpetuated. As a loyal member of the N. A. R. D. it is bound by the Constitution, By-laws and rules governing that organization, or which may from time to time be adopted by it.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at its twenty-first meeting, the most successful in its history, enthusiastically reindorsed the National Association and praised the National Executive Committee for what it had accomplished. The dues of the membership were ordered paid, and a donation of thirty-six members of the organization, amounting to $216, was placed in the hands of the committee to be sent to the National Treasurer. The addresses of Chairman Holliday and Secretary Wooten and the discussion thereon occupied one entire session of the meeting. A resolution was adopted directing the President to appoint a committee in each county of the State to bring its druggists into affiliation with the N. A. R. D.

The Committee of Entertainment of the Detroit and Wayne County Druggists' Association have arranged some very pleasing entertainments for Wednesday evening and Thursday afternoon and evening during the coming convention. The National Executive Committee in recognition of the desire of the members of the association that the N. A. R. D. shall be known as a business organization, set apart a very small portion of time for social enjoyment, but the Detroit druggists and manufacturers are arranging to make the best possible use of their opportunities to demonstrate their pleasure in meeting their fellow-druggists of the country by extending to them the hospitality which so fittingly expresses this pleasure.

The Tennessee State Druggists' Association closed its annual meeting on the 19th. Retiring President Nelson, writing to the National Secretary, says:

"It has been the most successful year the druggists of the State have enjoyed in many years, and would have been more so had we not felt handicapped by legislation. . . . The association endorsed my administration, and all seemed grateful to the N. A. R. D. The secretary was instructed to remit to the National Treasurer 50 cents for every paid up member. We want to get enough paid up to entitle us to at least two delegates. Our local association (Jackson) will remit in a few days and we shall try to send a delegate from here. Tennessee will have several representatives at the Detroit meeting this year.

Attention has been recently directed in a forceful manner to the urgent necessity of members of the National Association giving their patronage to those manufacturers and jobbers who favor its plans and who cooperate with its executive officers. The combined power of the retail trade is irresistible, and this power must be exerted to advance the work of the national organization, if it is to accomplish the purpose of its creation.

Four State Pharmaceutical Associations will hold their meetings in August. The following are the dates and places of meeting:

North Dakota—August 7-9, Fargo.
South Dakota—August 7-9, Brookings.
Montana—August 7-9, Butte.
Michigan—August 14-15, Grand Rapids.

The California Pharmaceutical Society will hold its quarterly meeting on the 9th of August at San Francisco.

Chairman Holliday attended the meeting of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association at Clear Lake, July 10-12. Endorsement was given to the work of the National Association, and resolutions providing for the appointment of three druggists in each county to form local societies were adopted. The treasurer was instructed to pay the dues of the membership. The president will appoint a delegate to the Detroit Convention.

President Jones attended the meetings of the Virginia and North Carolina Pharmaceutical Associations. The dates of the two meetings were so close together that the results of his trip were less satisfactory than they otherwise would have been; but his cordial reception at all the places which he visited is gratifying evidence of the esteem in which our cause is held in the two States.

The Chatham County (Savannah), Ga., Pharmaceutical Association is one of the new members of the N. A. R. D.. This vigorous organization embraces all but two of the druggists of Chatham County. The work of correcting local conditions is progressing.

Dr. M. L. Porter, of Danforth, Maine, Secretary of the State Association, has been appointed by President Boynton to represent the Maine Association at Detroit.

From present indications the Dominion of Canada will send several delegates to the 1900 meeting of the N. A. R. D.

DRUGGISTS KEEP A POULTRY FARM.

One of the most novel as well as interesting pursuits for a drug firm to engage in is that which was described by L. G. Smith, manager for J. M. Owen & Son, wholesale and retail druggists at Shelbyville, Ky., when he was in this city last week. Mr. Smith stated in the course of conversation about the prominence of his firm, and with a great deal of pride, too, that it not only dispensed drugs, but also raised, sold and shipped turkeys for the Eastern market. Mr. Smith is an enthusiast on turkey raising; he knows it in its every phase, and is as conversant upon the subject as a professional might be expected to be. He said the business began with his firm some time ago in a small way, and was more of an experiment than anything else, but it grew to such alarming proportions that it was found necessary to incorporate it as a regular part of the business of the firm. The plan of operation is to secure orders during the winter, spring and summer in the Eastern market for the turkeys, and then ship them in the fall; the firm doing the killing, picking and packing. As a proof that it is no small enterprise, Mr. Smith stated that last year the output of the company was forty car loads, representing half a million pounds, and valued at $65,000. He hopes that this year the output will be still larger. Mr. Smith left on the S. S. St. Louis Wednesday morning, July 25, for Europe, where he intends spending two months' vacation.

New York and Vicinity.

DISPUTE OVER A PRESCRIPTION.

A physician and two druggists figure in an exciting argument that started about three weeks ago and may end in a suit for damages, as one of the druggists says his reputation as a pharmacist has been seriously injured by the doctor, who, it is alleged, has accused him of adulteration. The principals in the matter are Alexander Lyle, M. D., 117 East Eighty-first street, H. Ohnstein, Ph.G., Seventy-ninth street and Lexington avenue and M. Robbins, Ph.G., Eighty-first street and Lexington avenue. Some time ago a patient of Dr. Lyle's presented the following prescription to Mr. Robbins for filling: "Acid Hydrochlor. dil ʒv, Pepsin, Fairchild, ʒv, Aqua Menth. Pip. Ad. ℥iii, M. et sig. ʒi, in water before each meal." Mr. Robbins compounded the mixture and gave it to the patient, who on the next call of the physician showed it to him and he is alleged to have stated that Mr. Robbins was not a reliable druggist, as the medicine was not properly mixed. He advised his patient not to go to Mr. Robbins, as he did not fill the prescription correctly. Mr. Robbins learned of this and called on Dr. Lyle to ascertain the reason for the attack, and he was informed that the prescription as written was a perfect solution, which Mr. Robbins did not give. The druggist explained that the proportions given would not produce a perfect solution, but the doctor stated the same prescription had been compounded by Druggist Ohnstein and not a trace of insoluble matter showed. Mr. Robbins said this could not be and invited the M. D. to come to his store some evening and he would prove that the prescription would not do as Mr. Ohnstein said, if the proper ingredients were used. The doctor came, saw, but refused to be conquered, and is said to have been crying against Mr. Robbins ever since. Mr. Robbins wrote to Fairchild Brothers and Foster, who make the pepsin called for and received an answer that the prescription would not make a solution. Mr. Ohnstein was seen last week by an Era reporter and asked about the prescription, but his only answer was that it should be made a solution. He was asked whether the prescription instructed materials that were soluble or not, and he gave the same reply. Mr. Robbins believes he is right, and the letter from the Fairchild people upholds him, but nevertheless his business is suffering from the accusations made against him and he thinks he could recover damages if he should begin a suit against the persons concerned.

RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Retail Druggists' Association laid the foundation of a concentrated movement for early closing on the East Side when they unanimously elected A. H. Solotaroff, A. Hammer, L. Lurie, J. Messell and B. J. Bockshitzky a committee to decide upon plans that will be most expedient for closing their drug stores at an earlier hour in the evening. Mr. Bockshitzky introduced the subject with a motion to the effect that all druggists on the East Side be notified in writing or visited by a committee requesting them to close at 11 o'clock. This brought on a discussion in which nearly every member present took part and in which the original motion was amended to read 10 o'clock, and so many different ideas were advanced that it was concluded to leave the affair in the hands of a committee, which action was unanimously adopted. The meeting was presided over by J. Hammer, who later gave an interesting report of the doings of the Associated Drug Company. Reports from committees were heard, showing the organization to be in a flourishing condition, and Financial Secretary Solotaroff reported the receipts of the meeting $12. One proposition for membership was received: Henry Walker, druggist, corner Broome and Walker streets.

THIEVES LOOT A DRUG STORE.

Frank G. Froehlich, proprietor of the drug store at Third avenue and 167th street, was aroused from his slumbers by a policeman early Sunday morning, July 29, and informed that his store had been robbed during Saturday night of money, drugs and cigars to the value of $150. The robbery was not discovered until daylight Sunday morning, when a policeman noticed bottles on the shelves in confusion and he investigated. Mr. Froehlich found a quantity of his best cigars gone and a number of toothbrushes and bottles of cologne were also missing, with several dollars cash. The money till of a branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the store was robbed of $26.88. Mr. Froehlich is at a loss to know how the robbers could have worked without being seen by the police, when there were two gas jets in the store burning brightly and an arc light on the corner that lighted up the whole place. Mr Froehlich sleeps over the store, but he didn't hear the thieves. The store was broken into and robbed January 5, this year.

NOTES.

—Among the visitors in town during the last week were: E. Lehman, Memphis, Tenn.; John Marion, Cranford, N. J.; Joseph Walker, with A. Walker & Co., Freehold, N. J.; S. I. Vanderbeck, Islip, L. I.; Allen Looker, Bloomingdale, N. J.; A. G. Cassell, Vicksburg, Miss.; E. M. Wallington, president of the Vineland Grape Juice Co., Vineland, N. J.; Dr. T. C. Wood, of Haverstraw, N. Y.; H. A. Spilker, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. L. Coutant, of New Rochelle; Mr. Mayo, associated with W. L. Wood, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Robert Murphy, of H. B. Merchant & Co., Clinton, Mass.; George F. Brown, druggist, Rahway, N. J.; J. D. Blauvelt, druggist, Nyack, N. Y.; C. H. Van Buren, salesman, in Connecticut for Lehn & Fink; John MacLean, druggist, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Hutchinson, Ohio representative of Parke, Davis & Company, and S. H. Sarles, druggist, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

—While Ewen W. McIntyre, Jr., son of Ewen McIntyre, the well-known druggist, was at breakfast in a restaurant on West Fifty-eighth street, Friday morning last, a well-dressed young man mounted his bicycle standing on the curb and rode away. Mr. McIntyre started in pursuit, but an Amsterdam trolley car had already stopped the thief by hitting him amidships as he was crossing the track. The wheel was swept under the fender and ruined and the young man was sent sprawling to the pavement. Instead of berating the motorman he scrambled to his feet and started to run. Mr. McIntyre arrived on the scene by this time and hastily informing the crowd collected that the injured man was a bicycle thief, continued the pursuit, which resulted in the capture of the fugitive in Central Park.

—Special committees of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, German Apothecaries' Society, and the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy, which had in charge the matter of visiting the management of the American Druggist with a view to obtaining relief from the alleged abuse heaped on the society in the columns of the paper, met in the rotunda of the Astor House Tuesday afternoon, July 24th, but could not see A. R. Elliott, president of the American Druggist Publishing Company, because of his absence from the city. However, when Mr. Elliott returns the efforts of the committee to establish communication with him will be renewed.

—S. H. Carragan, manager of the traveling salesmen for the local branch of Parke, Davis & Co., had a thrilling experience while away on his vacation at Rangely Lake, Maine, last week, from which he has just returned. Mr. Carragan was beset by a bear, and although he will not discuss the subject himself, his friends say it was a real lively one and gave Mr. Carragan one of the warmest as well as most exciting afternoons he had spent in some time.

—Notwithstanding the fact that this is a Presidential year, when business is supposed to experience a slight depression, nothing of the kind has been noticed in the drug trade so far. On the contrary the wholesale and jobbing firms in the city report an over abundance of orders. This is regarded as unusual for this time of the year, but is considered an excellent demonstration of the generally prosperous condition of the country.

—William R. Warner, president of William R. Warner & Co., who is at the Paris Exposition, sent a letter to B. B. Hamlin, manager for the New York office of the firm, last week, in which he stated the exposition, in his opinion, was not the success claimed for it. He was greatly disappointed in the show of chemicals, which were all exhibited together instead of each country displaying its own.

—The McKinley and Hobart and Sound Money Drug, Paint, Oil and Chemical Campaign Club has strung an attractive banner from its headquarters in the Seabury & Johnson building in Maiden Lane to the building opposite, this being the signal that the real work of the club had been begun, and noonday meetings are now held daily.

—The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club could not hold its customary weekly "run" Thursday, July 26, because of the unfavorable weather. The trip was to have been to Greenwood Lake, N. J. The next "run" of the club will be to Kensico to-day, and the start will be made from 110th street and Fifth avenue at 9 o'clock.

—The Veg-A-Tab Remedy Company was incorporated under the laws of this State during last week to manufacture patent medicines. Its main offices are at Morristown, N. Y., and the capital stock is $4,000. The incorporators are E. H. Miller, H. E. Worden and F. M. Ames, all of Morristown.

—Ferdinand Julius, pharmacist of 536 Broadway, Brooklyn; Edward Fuehrer, of this city, and William H. Uschle, pharmacist of Long Island, have returned from a delightful sojourn of nine days in Bermuda. The party arrived home on the steamer Trinidad Wednesday, July 25th.

—The Lacto-Morrow Company, manufacturers of patent medicines, was incorporated under the laws of New York last week. The company is located in this city, and has a capital of $10,000. The incorporators are Manuel C. and Mureai Polancode Velas and C. O. Van Ness.

—Lehn & Fink began tearing down their old building at 120 William street, Tuesday, to make room for the new eight-story structure which is to be erected on the site. The business done at 120 William street will hereafter be carried on at 75 John street.

—The importation of drugs, chemicals etc., to this port for the week ending July 21 reached $583,337, which is about 40 per cent. less than for the week previous. The largest item in the list was $42,557 worth of nitrate of soda.

—It has been asserted during the last week that a lively rate war is being carried on among the retail druggists in Haverstraw. As there are not many druggists there, it is possible that the "war" will result disastrously.

—The drug store of Geety & James, at No. 2,090 Eighth avenue, was visited by fire Monday evening, July 23, and $1,500 damage was done before it was extinguished. It is not known how the blaze originated.

—Colonel E. W. Fitch, local manager for Parke, Davis & Co., entertained Allan C. Murdoch, manager for J. N. Murdoch, wholesale druggist at Parkersburg, W. Va., at the Drug Club last week.

—Many of the retail druggists in the State have been inquiring of the trade in this city of the condition of the opium market. Most of the inquiries refer to the coming possibilities of the drug.

—Fire damaged the drug store of Bockshitzky & Co., at No. 230 Rivington street, early Monday morning, July 23. It is thought the blaze was caused by exploding chemicals.

—For the week ending July 24th, the exportation of drugs from this port amounted to $49,470, which represented about 50 per cent. of what it was the week previous.

—John C. Miller has accepted a position as travelling salesman with O. H. Jadwin in the State of Pennsylvania. He formerly covered the same territory for McKesson & Robbins.

—C. R. Lush, druggist at Hempstead, L. I., was in the city during last week. He recently returned from a fishing trip at Martha's Vineyard, and reported an excellent catch.

—C. C. Hinchman, of the Michigan Drug Company, of Detroit, who had been in this city for several days last week, has returned to Detroit.

—H. M. O'Neil, druggist at Columbus avenue and 104th street, with Mrs. O'Neil, returned from a vacation at Saratoga early in the week.

—"Colonel" J. W. George, with Schieffelin & Co., is enjoying his annual two weeks' fishing excursion at Block Island.

—A. and J. Bakst, druggists at 249 Henry street, and sister, Gussie, are at Long Branch for a three weeks' vacation.

—Charles T. Lord, of Lord & Eely, druggists at Seventh avenue and Thirty-sixth street, is on a vacation up the State.

—Adam Breitenbucher has recently purchased the store of Fred. W. Becker at 130 Tremont aveune, Newark, N. J.

—C. H. White, druggist at Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, spent last week at Greenwood Lake, N. J.

—G. E. Tappenden, druggist at 98 Columbus avenue, moved Monday to his new store on the opposite corner.

—J. D. McCreery has moved his drug store from 2,754 Eighth avenue, New York, to 514 Broadway, Brooklyn.

—The Neuschotz Pharmacy has recently been opened at 289 Grand street. S. Korngut is proprietor.

—J. J. Molloy, with McKesson & Robbins, is spending a three weeks' outing in Ontario, Canada.

—Louis Schapira has opened a wholesale drug store at 480 Broadway, Brooklyn.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Spencer Druggists in Trouble.

Boston, July 28.—Spencer druggists appear to be in trouble. Frank Collette, the owner of a drug store at the corner of Mechanic and Chestnut streets, had his place raided by special officers who found right beside the soda fountain two quarts of gin, one quart of port wine, two gallons of brandy, five pints of whiskey and a small quantity of alcohol. At the trial the officers were unable to prove a sale and so Collette escaped.

Thomas Desaulnier, in the same court, was fined $50 on the charge of selling as a beverage malt extract which contained more alcohol than the law allows. A sample bottle was sent to the State chemist to be analyzed. It was found to contain 5 3-8 per cent. alcohol, while the law only allows 1 per cent. Desaulnier said at first that he kept it only as a patent medicine, but when the officers testified to having found empty extract bottles around the store, he acknowledged that he kept it on ice and had sold it as a beverage, but said that he bought it in the first place with the intention of using it for prescriptions. The case was appealed and will now be tried by the Superior Court.

NOTES.

—As the result of the recent arrest of T. D. Tate, the Clinton druggist, he was up in the District Court in that town, was found guilty of keeping liquor with intent to illegally sell the same and was fined $75. Through counsel, he appealed and furnished bail. The government showed in the trial that on Sunday, July 15, seven officers raided Mr. Tate's place of business and found nine men in the rear room of the store drinking beer out of bottles. The officers at that time seized thirty-three cases of beer, a barrel of whiskey and a quantity of other liquors contained in jugs and bottles. There was a whole outfit for serving liquors to be drunk on the premises.

—William D. Tate, a clerk at Asa O. Marshall's drug store in Beverly Farms, recently lost his pocketbook containing $41 somewhere in the main business square of that fashionable resort. Although he has offered a liberal reward for its return, his property has not come back to him.

—In the District Court at Brockton, this week, Enos B. Winslow, the druggist who had been thought by the Deputy Fire Marshal to be the cause of the destruction of the Keith Block by fire last May, was discharged after a long hearing in which there was no evidence of his guilt.

—George H. Reno, clerk in Barker's drug store at Springfield, has been given a good position by Postmaster Hyde of that city, who has appointed Mr. Reno to be forwarding clerk in the post office to succeed W. A. Hendricks, who recently resigned.

—Clerks in I. U. Wood's drug store in Globe Village district at Fall River recently cauterized the wounds in the hand of a stranger who, while walking on the street in the vicinity of the pharmacy, was bitten by a large dog.

—After having been for some time at West Springfield, Edmund Sweeney, who has been assistant at the Elm Pharmacy in that town, has given up his position. He has removed to Becket, where he will make his home.

—What is known as "White's Corner Drug Store" at Haverhill is being extensively renovated, the improvements including repainting and frescoing. Fine new showcases have also been put in.

—As the result of a soda water tank explosion at the store of L. Isinberg, 19 and 20 Stillman street, an employe who was at work filling the tank was severely injured, receiving a broken leg.

—C. C. Goodwin (Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.), of the Eastern Drug Company, is at Menahant, Cape Cod, Mass., to remain a month or six weeks. His wife accompanied him on his vacation.

—After a week's vacation passed at Haverhill, Walter Stickney, a clerk at Stickney's drug store in Beverly, is again attending to his duties at that place.

—Thomas Murphy, of Glover's drug store at Lawrence, has taken his family to Salisbury Beach, where they are all enjoying the delights of that place.

—Wallace Brackett, who is a clerk in C. H. Beagles' drug store on Broadway, Lawrence, has been camping out at Lake Merry-Making.

—Joseph Ryan has been given a position as clerk at J. H. Mitchell's drug store in Haverhill and has begun his duties at that place.

—Henry R. Dennett, head clerk for L. N. Drury, Roxbury, is taking a three weeks' vacation at his home, Saco, Me.

—After an enjoyable fortnight's vacation, Arthur Reynolds, clerk at Bouley's drug store at Rowley, has returned.

—Frank Wasson, clerk at Wheeler's drug store, Massachusetts avenue, has gone to Nova Scotia for three weeks.

—Edward Brown, a clerk at Cooper's Pharmacy in Dalton, is now back from his summer vacation.

—J. B. Naismith, Chelsea, has just returned from a seven day trip to Skowhegan, Me.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Dispensary Evil.

Philadelphia, July 28.—There are upward of two hundred and fifty hospitals, homes and free dispensaries in Philadelphia. Almost all of the hospitals maintain free dispensaries and vie with each other in the effort to secure "trade," so that their Annual Report will make a brilliant showing, and they can go before the money-donating powers of the State outrivaling in beneficent work their other-denomination neighbor and thus secure from the pockets of the taxpayer the wherewithal to continue their philanthropic and humanitarian mission.

The taxpayer, however, is an unorganized mass, and is very easily robbed by the mandarins, but there is a movement on foot among those directly injured by this flagrant abuse of what was intended to be an especial charity, namely among the physicians and pharmacists, to bring the matter before the State Legislature and see if a statute cannot be enacted to in a measure curtail the evil.

Apropos of this condition, a prominent druggist expressed himself as follows: "It is impossible to compute the number of people who are annually treated in this poor man's paradise, or to get an exact idea of the number of prescriptions yearly given away. I know of one dispensary which charges five cents for the prescription and does a business of about 400 per month. I think, personally, that the small charge is a great deal worse than the gratis business and likely to lead to more damaging results. There still remain many people who would not take charity at any price, but who, if they received a dollar's worth of treatment and drugs for five cents would feel that they had done their financial duty, and then run and tell their neighbors what a bargain they had struck. It is impossible for the hospitals to draw the line between the real paupers and the well-to-do liars who come and bum for advice and medicine. Hence to my mind the five-cent evil may eventually ruin the business of physician and pharmacist. There is a hospital not far from here which does a straight gratis business. In fact, the institution claims that it treats more patients in its dispensary department than any other hospital in the world, with the exception of Guy's Hospital, London. The poor, 'who are with us always,' are compelled, or used to be, to bring their own bottles, and many a bottle we have sold for five cents that was eventually filled at the hospital. The drug store thought at one time to make a charge for the package, but the

ultimate authorities put their foot down on it and now if the bottle is not brought the patient gets it.

"The dispensary above referred to charges only five cents, no matter what the prescription contains. Of course you know that the city pays a New School as well as an Old School physician in every ward of the burgh to look after the poor and advise them gratis, and there is also a drug store in each ward at which the pauper can get his prescription for nothing into the bargain.

I am glad to see that the P. A. R. D. is taking hold of this matter, and that it will appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the State Pharmaceutical Association, and I am also delighted to notice that the State Association intends to act in harmony with the State Medical Association, and that they will do some combination work at Harrisburg when the lawmakers next meet. The business is bad for everybody. Bad for the taxpayer, bad for the overworked young doctor in the hospital who can only half treat a case owing to the fearful rush, ruinous, of course, to the legitimate physician and pharmacist, but really worst of all for the people, for it will surely breed a constantly increasing crop of helpless bums, liars and paupers."

NOTES.

—One of the handsomest pharmacies on the "beach" is that owned by Leeds & Deemer, opposite the new steel pier, Atlantic City. It is done on the white and gold scheme, is elegantly carpeted and is fully worthy of the growing magnificence of that eighth world wonder. Nine years ago, by the way, speaking of Atlantic City, there was only one drug store on the whole length of the board walk. It was board walk then, loose boards and knot holes, with perpendicular hills over each street crossing, and there was scarce a glimpse of the ocean for the variegated lumber yards between the off-rail and the sea. Now it is Esplanade, steel, with wrought iron rails and hard wood flooring laid bias, and to match, there are five superb pharmacies outfitted in the latest style—enamel, French plate and costliest of woods. No wonder blase voyagers from the effete dynasties across the same sea pay good money to take in the show and test American soda at the different beach pharmacies. Keeler's Beach Pharmacy was the first drug store on the sands, and it was only open in Summer. Now, the five aforesaid big stores are open all the year round, and are doing an immense trade.

—The summer of 1900 has been an exceptional one for fish stories, so Mr. D. E. B. says, and he knows almost everything in the drug line. Mr. Bransome, however, positively refuses to state details of the salmon catch made by Messrs. R. W. and J. W. Johnson, just returned from a piscatorial survey of North East Canadian waters. No one would believe in Philadelphia, it seems, the statement of the number of salmon caught or the weight of some of the heaviest. From a hastily-made calculation, however, it appears that the fish cost at least $50 each.

—H. Kratz, of the prescription department of 1106 Chestnut, and some of the others who did, and some of the others who didn't, go to Betterton, tried their luck at Anglesea last week. There is no knowing what gigantic effort in the fish story line might have been in circulation on their return had they been able to cross the bar. The bass and other five-fathom denizens, were treated to five or six predigested hotel breakfasts instead of the steel-hooked clams and crabs intended for them. Next time 1106'll fish in the inlet, from a rowboat.

—E. Drake, one of the star salesmen of the Quaker City, and the man who attends to the ocean ends of the S. K. F. Co. routes, does most of his work at Atlantic City in the evening. The Esplanade has no attractions for him if there is an order to be roped, and he is frequently seen at work as late as eleven o'clock.

—N. Newlin, the popular "Howard" of Evans' 1106 shop, will spend August at Beach Haven with his family. The mossbunker and menhaden fish oil, chum and fertilizer products are making hasty additions to their plants and preparing to run overtime, to ease "Howard" of his by-product.

—There is an unique household at Atlantic City in the pharmaceutical establishment of Willard Wright, druggist, a homeopath and old schooler and the aforesaid dispenser, all living happily under the same roof. Mr. Wright don't care for he can fill prescriptions from both physicians.

—H. B. Leeds, of Atlantic City, has been steadily improving in health and is now in a condition to take in the Catskills and top off a successful convalescence with unlimited lungfuls of that delicious New York air.

—Dr. C. H. Dirmitt, Nineteenth and Federal streets, has taken a cottage at Buzzard's Bay which he will occupy with his family during the month of August. Dr. Dirmitt will close his store during his entire absence.

—J. B. Beckett, of Second street, Camden, is an enthusiastic collector of autographs, and has secured an exceedingly extensive and notable collection through his persistent and intelligently directed efforts.

—Arthur Berrit, who has been the owner of several stores in Philadelphia for the last two or three years, has disposed of his remaining pharmacy and will embark in the embalming fluid business.

—C. W. Hallowell, Sixteenth and Wharton streets, is an expert with the shotgun, and has been invited to meet some of the cracks of the country in a clay pigeon shooting contest.

—Walter A. Smith, of V. H. Smith & Co., and president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, is spending a couple of weeks at the home of his wife's relatives, at Lewisburg, Pa.

—Charles Morrell, of Fifty-second and Master streets, has been very ill, but his friends in the trade will be glad to hear that he is on the high road to complete recovery.

—Dr. Paul Litchfield, whose store is at Twelfth and Kaighns avenue, Camden, has occupied a new home on Washington street with his bride. Both are lovely.

—Andrew Scull, manager of Jarrett's pharmacy, Camden, was at Sea Girt last week in his capacity as Hospital Steward of one of the New Jersey regiments.

—George J. Pechin, of Camden, is hospital steward of the Camden Gatling Gun Co. He has been putting in his week at the encampment at Sea Girt.

—John N. G. Long, Twentieth and Diamond streets, has completed the renovation of his store, necessitated by the fire of several weeks ago.

—A new store has just made its debut at Germantown avenue and Carpenter street, Pelham. One Mr. Binns is the proprietor.

—Louis Oliphant, Ninth and Callowhill streets, is a frequent visitor at Ocean Grove, where his family have a cottage.

—Benjamin Dreyfuss, manager of Dr. B. J. Murray's Falls pharmacy, is away on a ten-day trip to Boston.

—C. A. Eckles, he of the many stores and much activity, will spend a few weeks at Atlantic City.

—Frank Yealy is the very efficient manager of the Wilson pharmacy, Ninth and Filbert streets.

—William Myers, of Fourth street and Susquehanna avenue, is opening a new store.

—A. G. Keller, Second and Race streets, is a lover and driver of fine horse flesh.

—M. F. Branin, of Camden, is back "at home" after an extended wedding trip.

—C. B. McLaughlin, of Camden, is spending his vacation at Atlantic City.

BALTIMORE.

Suicide of a Drug Clerk.

Baltimore, July 27.—William Bond Martin, until recently employed as clerk in the drug store of James M. Griffin, 636 West Fourth street, Wilmington, Del., was found dead in his room in the Carrollton Hotel, of Baltimore, this morning. He had taken chloral, presumably with suicidal intent. He had been at the hotel for several days and had seemed cheerful. What induced him to end his life is not known. He was about twenty-eight years of age and had come from Trappe, Md., four years before. He had started on a two weeks' vacation on Wednesday of last week apparently in the best of spirits. A graduate of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, he had well-known family connections in different parts of the State. Among the dead man's effects were a little over

$2 in money, a gold watch and chain and various other trinkets. The drug taken by the suicide was purchased the day before in a drug store near the hotel.

The Wedgewood Club Afloat.

Baltimore, July 27.—One of the most enjoyable outings ever held by the members of the Wedgewood Club was enjoyed yesterday, when the club steamed down the Bay on the yacht Runaway, which had been placed at the disposal of the members by its owner. It had been the intention to invite the ladies, but the programme was changed, and the Wedgewoodites climbed aboard with the freedom of boys just out of school. The start was made at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon and the course was laid for Tolchester Beach, some twenty-five miles from the city. There supper was served at the hotel and jollity reigned supreme. Afterward the trip was continued to Betterton, and late at night the tired but happy aggregation returned home. In the party were A. J. Corning, Henry P. Hynson, John G. Beck, Owen C. Smith, August Schrader, A. E. Streett, M. N. Fouch, John Conlyn, J. Webb Foster, Charles Morgan, John C. Muth, Emory Bond, J. H. Winkelmann, Jr., John F. Hancock, Charles H. Ware, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, John M. Weisel, James Bailey, John D. Thomas, Albert E. Thompson and John S. Muth. The invited guests were Prof. E. B. Reed, Prof. John W. Chambers and Dr. J. B. Schwatka, who is also sheriff of Baltimore.

Catching a Sea Turtle.

Baltimore, July 26.—R. H. Jordan, of Charlotte, N. C., the genial president of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, was the hero of an exciting adventure during the sojourn of the organization at Wrightsville Beach, last week. He was leaning back in an easy chair, the smoke from his perfecto floating lazily out over the waters of the Atlantic ocean, when the penetrating notes of a female voice, which betokened great excitement, fell upon his ear. The voice called his name. He hurried down to the water's edge and found one of the ladies of the party trying with might and main to prevent a big sea turtle from regaining the element from which it had been cast up by a big wave. The question being one of the turtle or the lady, Mr. Jordan went gallantly to the rescue. Catching the reptile by the tail he held on like grim death. But his strength was not equal to that of the huge creature, which was slowly drawing him seaward, when further assistance arrived, and through the combined efforts of several druggists, one of whom, a three hundred pounder, planted himself firmly on top of the turtle, the latter was secured. It furnished the material for a capital dinner the next day. It was found to have 300 eggs and weighed 396 pounds.

Revision of the Pharmacopoeia.

Baltimore, July 28.—The Special Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia appointed by the Maryland College of Pharmacy, held a meeting this morning, at which the members discussed ways and means for carrying out the work assigned to them. It is the intention of the committee to confer with as many members of the College as can be reached and get their views with regard to the proposed changes. In this way the opinions which prevail among druggists generally can be ascertained and employed as a basis for recommendations to the Committee of Revision.

NOTES.

—During a violent thunderstorm which passed over Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday afternoon of last week two druggists of that town received a bad scare. D. C. Aughinbaugh's handsome residence on Prospect street was struck by lightning, which ran down the chimney into the kitchen without doing serious damage. Another electrical discharge entered J. W. Cook & Bros.' drug store under the Hamilton Hotel, smashing an electric fan and setting fire to the woodwork in the front window. The blaze was extinguished with a bucket of water. No one was hurt.

—George L. Muth, senior member of the Baltimore wholesale drug firm of Muth Bros. & Co., is touring in New England and Canada. When last heard from he was in Montreal. It is his intention to invade the Hudson Bay country and return by way of the White Mountains. He has for companions several fair relatives and writes that he is enjoying himself greatly.

—Miss Amanda Horn has bought the property occupied by her father, the late Dr. Louis Horn, as a pharmacy and physician's office. Since his death she has conducted the store on her own account. Her manager is A. H. Downs, formerly clerk with George Johnson, Baltimore and Exeter streets.

—Among the several hundred guests sojourning at Wrightsville Beach, near Wilmington, N. C., is M. N. Murphy, of the Burwell & Dunne Company, of Charlotte, N. C. He manifested a deep interest in the proceedings of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association during the annual meeting.

—The body of a drowned man was found in Hampton Roads on Wednesday of last week and taken to Norfolk. The remains are thought to be those of Dr. Eugene C. Muse, the young Chatham, Va., druggist, who left for Norfolk on a pleasure trip in June and has not been heard of since.

— Druggist C. J. Mauney, of Albemarle, N. C., who came to Baltimore a week or ten days ago with a boy named Ernest Kirk, who had been bitten by a mad dog, in order to have the lad treated at the Pasteur Institute here, has left for home, the patient being entirely out of danger.

—W. A. Coston, a former resident of Pocomoke City, Md., for some time engaged in the retail drug business at Norristown, Pa., has returned to his native place and is now manufacturing high grade extracts, perfumes and toilet articles.

—The Parker Manufacturing Company was incorporated recently at Raleigh, N. C., to manufacture medicines and turpentine. Its laboratories will be located in the capital of the Old North State.

—The Lafayette Drug Company has been chartered in Washington with a capital stock of $100,000. Among the incorporators are E. B. Hay, E. A. Aldham and J. W. Bramer.

—Among the out-of-town visitors in Baltimore last week was Dr. P. D. Fahrney, of Frederick, Md.

DETROIT.

Detroit, July 28.

—So far this season the baseball team of the Michigan Drug Company has been beaten but once, when the Deltas (the reserves of the Detroit Athletic Club) did them up by a score of 6 to 3. Last Saturday the druggists met the senior team of the D. A. C.'s and managed to knock out 12 runs against their 9. At the end of the sixth innings the score was 5 to 1 in favor of the D. A. C.'s, but the druggists got three runs in the seventh, six in the eighth and finished gloriously with two more in the ninth.

—The firm of Nelson, Baker & Co., manufacturing chemists, Detroit, has presented to the University of Michigan a $500 fellowship in the School of Pharmacy. It is understood that it is the desire of the firm that the fellowship shall be applied to the physiological testing of drugs, and the Board of Regents will undoubtedly act in accordance with that desire. The fellowship is for the year 1900-1901 only.

—Grant Stevens, one of the most popular drug clerks of Detroit, and of late manager for the Hollister Pharmacy on Lincoln avenue, has bought the drug store of Dr. Repp, Gratiot avenue. Everybody hopes and expects that Mr. Stevens will make a success of his new venture.

— Balcom & Meredith is the name of a new drug firm in Detroit, opened to-day, July 28, at 143 Michigan avenue. The new comers are from Ohio.

—Dr. John E. Clark, dean of the College of Pharmacy, Detroit, sails to-day, July 28, for a three months' trip to Europe.

CHICAGO.

CONVENTION ECHOES.

Chicago, July 28.—The following resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association were unintentionally omitted from the report. The resolutions were proposed by T. H. Patterson, of Chicago:

WHEREAS, The excellent work done and the satisfactory results accomplished by the N. A. R. D. during the past year inspire confidence in the ultimate success of the plans for improving the financial condition of the drug trade; and

WHEREAS, The said National Association of Retail Druggists and its executive officers are entitled to the confidence and encouragement of every organization in the United States which is trying to improve the commercial status of retail druggists; therefore, by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, be it

RESOLVED, That the loyalty of this organization to the N. A. R. D. is hereby reaffirmed.

RESOLVED, That the president of this association be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint three druggists in each county of the State to bring the druggists of the several counties into affiliation with the N. A. R. D., either through local organizations which may already exist, or through organizations which may be formed for that purpose.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of this association be, and is hereby, directed to pay to the treasurer of the National Association of Retail Druggists, 50 cents for each active member not already affiliated with the N. A. R. D. through some local society, the same being the dues of this organization for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1900.

RESOLVED, That the president shall appoint delegates to the N. A. R. D. convention to be held at Detroit September 12, 1900, in the ratio of one delegate to each one hundred or fraction of a hundred members.

RESOLVED, That the members of this association be urged to advance by every means in their power the interests of the National Association.

Messrs. Wooten and Holliday received a little ovation. Their addresses were listened to with the utmost attention. Mr. Wooten said in substance, after reviewing the work of the N. A. R. D., that those who would succeed must be guided by past records of success and failure.

"The launching of those movements for benefiting the drug trade, some of them carefully built by skilled hands, several of them manned by skillful seamen whose unselfish sincerity it is a pleasure to remember, was attended by the unfurling of banners and the plaudits of thousands of druggists whose hearts bounded with reawakened hope; but these trusted galleons came not again to port. Each in turn was wrecked where the others had gone down—off the Island of Disorganization."

The speaker went on to say that a compact and practical retail organization will force other branches to follow suit, when there will be more likelihood of justice and fairness to all. The rocks of failure are—Indifference, Lack of Faith and Discouragement. These being overcome, success is assured. It is indispensable to organize the drug trade of the entire country.

The closing part of Thomas Lord's address was substantially as follows:—"Times are changed and I wish to congratulate you upon the changes. Your goods are made for you, while we of fifty years ago spent many hours of grinding labor in preparing things which now the manufacturer furnishes. I thank you for your cordial greeting. Your organization is cause for great rejoicing to you. With unity and organization you have abundant cause to hope for success. I hope most sincerely that your deliberations will be crowned with success, and when you return to your homes it may be with the knowledge that you have done something for the betterment of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association."

An Important Decision.

Chicago, July 27.—In an opinion handed down this week in the case of Ye Wo v. The People, the Illinois Appellate Court, by Judge Windes, held that it is legal to take out a warrant for the arrest of an offender under Section 2 of the pharmacy law; that a Chinese laundry comes under the statute when drugs are sold therein; that opium for smoking is a drug and a single sale constitutes a violation of the law. Ye Wo, a Chinaman, was fined $20 and costs before Judge Holdom and a jury. An appeal was taken, with the result above stated. The Board intends to rid the city of opium joints, since the city authorities seem unwilling or unable to do so. Twelve similar cases have been begun and a vigorous crusade will be carried on.

Illinois Board Member Gets Threatening Letter.

Chicago July 28.—The following letter was received recently by a member of the Board of Pharmacy. The names and amounts are here omitted:—

"Mr. —— ——

Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir:—The report of Illinois State Board of Pharmacy just to hand for 1899. In perusing the same I find you have extracted from the treasury of the downtrodden druggists of the State about $—— per diem and expenses. The boss robber," —— — ——, (naming a former member of the board), "extracted only about $—— the first year when he was on the board, you almost again as much in your first year on board. What will it be in the fifth year of your service? You will have it all or there won't be any board left. I am sorry that —— — —— is not entitled to be called the boss robber, but you outclassed him in the first heat. Next week the Chicago outraged druggists will spring a mine which will land you and your colleagues on the board of pharmaceutical hold-ups either in h—— or the lake. Yours, from

Many druggists from the Northwest side."

In connection with the above,it may be said that the powder in the mine was probably wet—perhaps with the sweat of preparation. At any rate the Board is not known to have been annihilated by either element, but was, perhaps, rather soothed than ruffled by a judicious admixture of the two in Room 24.

NOTES.

——The following clipping is taken from the Daily News of July 27:—

As a result of an unexpected visit to Hyde Park by Chief of Police Kipley two days ago the "blind pig" has been practically stamped out. Lieut. Clancey of the 50th street police station yesterday sent out several detectives to run down "blind pigs" in his district and five persons were arrested. They were: Fred J. Nortman, 747 43d street; Mrs. Walbusca Tremel, 648 47th street; Felix Rosenfeld, 734 47th street; Rudolph Landaure, 502 47th street; Bernard Horwitz, 445 43d street. The cases of the arrested persons were continued to Tuesday. A noticeable feature is that all of the arrested persons are either grocers or delicatessen dealers, while the "bar pharmacies," against which the Hyde Park Protective Association has fought so bitterly, and a score of which are known to be now in operation within the prohibition districts of the towns of Lake and Hyde Park, continue to operate. Secretary Arthur Burridge Farwell, of the Protective Association, promises to make some startling disclosures before the police are through with the present cases. C. W. Jones, secretary of the Englewood Law and Order League, was again arrested last night on warrants sworn out by H. G. Shulte, a saloonkeeper, charged with inducing a minor to purchase liquor. Secretary Jones on similar charges before in each instance has been discharged.

——Seventeen-year-old Gustave Huebener has been missing from his home in Peoria since May 12, and on Monday night the Chicago police were asked to locate the boy. His parents believe he drifted into Chicago in search of congenial employment. Gustave acquired a liking for chemistry and wished to become a druggist. He secured a position in a St. Louis wholesale drug house. In February, however, the family moved to Peoria. The boy came also, but was forced to do menial work in a cooper's shop. He left home on the day of his disappearance to look for a house for the family. Mrs. Ackerman said: "Gustave was a good boy, and so smart. He did not like to work in the shop. He always wanted to be a druggist, and he worked hard to study and saved his money to go to college some day. He could not get the kind of work he wanted and I think he has gone to Chicago. At times I fear he may be dead, or he would surely let his mother know his whereabouts."

——A country member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association in discussing the action taken by the association at its recent meeting in this city by which all non-registered pharmacists were dropped from its roll of membership, said: "As a member not interested in the strife of factions, I believe results would have been obtained if that famous resolution had not been passed. Better results could have been secured if the letter charging the Board of Pharmacy with outrageous actions, of which they had not even cognizance, and circulated among the members on the day of the meeting, had been read and the author expelled for this wilful slander and

general unbecoming behavior. That would have done the work of the resolution and would have been carried with a big majority." The speaker claims that he expresses the opinions of other members of the association besides himself.

—Dr. T. N. Jamieson, the father of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, eleven months ago became the grandfather of twins. July 23 he became grandfather again. Three boys inside of eleven months is a record breaker. Dr. Jamieson's son, Stillman, the father of the boys, married the only daughter of H. H. Green, another veteran druggist and now Commissioner of Joliet Penitentiary.

—Dr. George Dyche, only brother of W. A. Dyche, president of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, has returned from Europe, where he attended Vienna University. He is a talented young physician and a worthy son of the well-known Dr. D. R. Dyche.

—Miss Bernice Benson, daughter of Dr. A. J. Benson, a well known druggist who resides at 2400 Indiana avenue, was severely injured in a wreck on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad last Thursday.

—J. B. Sutton, 61st street and Monroe avenue, slipped on a wet pavement the other day and injured his elbow. Mr. Impee, a former Englewood druggist, has charge of Mr. Sutton's store in his absence.

— George Pennwell has sold the Omer, Bilby & Company store at Colorado avenue and Madison street, to H. F. W. Spilver, formerly of Mansfield, Illinois.

—F. G. Waiss, Morgan and Harrison streets, has gone on a trip up the St. Lawrence River to the Thousand Islands and other points of interest.

—Charles Rice, of 63d street and Stewart avenue, has gone to Niagara Falls and Canada on a two weeks vacation.

—E. O. Carlson, 51st street and Lake avenue, has gone to Michigan for a two weeks' vacation.

—M. C. Smucker has purchased Thomas V. Wooten's drug store at 943 West Madison street.

—A. T. Kerth, 51st and State streets, has gone to Cairo, Ills., for a two weeks' stay.

—Dr. H. N. Schlamer has succeeded E. F. Richter at 146 Fullerton avenue.

—C. H. Bertram has opened a new drug store at 1901 Milwaukee avenue.

—Edmund N. Gathercoal has opened a new drug store in Wilmette, Ills.

THE NORTHWEST.

Druggists in a Railway Accident.

St. Paul, Minn., July 27.—F. M. Parker, the druggist at Fifth and Wabasha streets, this city, and his clerk, Martin Butler, had an exciting adventure Tuesday, both being injured in a railway accident. Neither was seriously hurt, however. A collision with fatal results had occurred at King's Coulee, near Wabasha, Minn., on the St. Paul road, and pending the clearing up of the wreck a train was made up to handle the passenger traffic between Red Wing, Mr. Parker's former home, and Hastings. Messrs. Parker and Butler were on this train when it came in collision with a switch engine at Hastings. Speaking of the matter, Mr. Parker said:

"Butler was looking out of the window at the time, and but for the fact that he pulled in his head as the engineer applied the air brakes would undoubtedly have been dashed against the window casings and killed. The shock when the air was applied threw me forward out of my seat, which was in the front of the coach, and into the car window. My head broke the glass and I received a cut on the cheek and painful bruises. Butler, who sat next to me, was thrown against a water cooler and bruised. The next instant the engine ahead backed into us. We were both thrown heavily and I received a severe concussion on the chest. Butler likewise received severe injuries."

"Spotter" Work.

St. Paul, Minn., July 27.—The State Board of Pharmacy this week created a decided sensation in Dodge County, in the southern part of the State. For a week previous a Minneapolis detective in the employ of the board had been visiting the country merchants of the county and having them compound various medicinal preparations and also purchasing of them various drugs which the State Pharmacy law does not allow them to sell. As a result thirteen keepers of country stores were cited to Kasson and fined $50 each for their infraction. There are now thirteen country stores in Dodge county where the drugs are safely packed away, necessitating their patrons visiting a registered pharmacist for their future supplies of green corn and spavin specifics.

NOTES.

—Joseph J. Conger, who owns the drug store at Selby avenue and St. Albans street, this city, has gone to Picton, Ont., his former home, on a month's vacation. Meanwhile his store is in charge of his brother, Fred. A. Conger, who has a store at Selby avenue and Mackubin street. In a few weeks Joseph will be joined by Stephen B., the third member of the firm of Conger Brothers, and who runs a store on University avenue. The Congers will thus have a pleasant family reunion at the home of their boyhood, where their parents are still living. But Fred. will be left out, for he must remain and oversee all three of the St. Paul stores. He'll really have to work.

—The number of successions in drug stores this week was unusually large. Following is the list: W. A. Henderson, Clarinda, Ia., by the W. A. Henderson Co.; Howard & Mitchell, Neola, Ia., by Purdy & Mitchell; J. A. Peterson, Greeley, Neb., by G. Griffin; D. B. Young, Silver Creek, Neb., by S. M. Torrance; Taylor & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., by W. D. Elliott; William Biles, Pender, Neb., by Charles M. Bilger; C. C. Horton, Belgrade, Neb., by R. L. Osborn; Brt & Dvorak, Wilber, Neb., by John H. Brt; Anderson & Burroughs, Washington, Ia., by Bowland & Shields; Ray Humiston, Ellsworth, Minn., by C. H. Babcock; M. Christianson, Wyndmere, N. D., by E. L. Haney.

—David Englund was in the city on a short visit this week from Clinton, where he is in charge of Lindholm's drug store during the sickness of the owner.

—Wesley St. Clair, clerk for Joseph J. Conger, St. Paul, has returned from an enjoyable vacation at Sylvan Lake.

—A. Rasmussen has left Wardner, Idaho, and gone to Butte, Mont., where he is employed in Breen's drug store.

—Stevens Bros. and Dr. G. B. Knykendall have been burned out at Pomeroy, Wash. Partially insured.

—C. S. Rutherford is now working in a West Side drug store, St. Paul.

—The Mayville Drug Co. is starting at Mayville, Ore.

—W. J. Bowden has returned to the city from Madelia.

—J. M. Arbes has left this city and gone to Claremont.

—F. I. Johnson is now at Medford, Wis.

—Tobin & Co., Eldora, Ia., have sold.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—C. H. Mathis, for ten years with Wolf's pharmacy, Los Angeles, recently moved to Needles, Cal., to carry on the business of the Needles Drug Co.—H. Goodman, druggist at Phoenix, A. T., is spending his summer vacation on this coast.—W. E. Noblett, of Riverside, recently purchased the drug store of Mrs. Mae Madden, of Covina.—Messrs. F. A. Gardner & Co., of Riverside, will open a new store in that city September 1.—Messrs. Schlott & Clutte, of San Bernardino, successors to Schlott & Schloser, have purchased the store of White & Bailey and will continue it as the Owl Drug Store.—George Phillips, at present with Jones & Son, of Ventura, was recently married and will remove to Santa Barbara to enter the employ of C. C. Newman.—Dr. G. V. Hall recently purchased the store of C. E. Bean, Los Angeles. Mr. Bean will continue for some time with Dr. Hall.—The cutting of prices on patent medicines still continues among the dealers in the central part of Los Angeles, dollar preparations being offered at prices even dimes lower than the original cost.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 28.

—Dr. H. M. Whelpley has received a number of inquiries as to when the report of the U. S. P. convention will be published. He stated that this will not be until Dr. H. C. Wood returns from Japan, which will be sometime in September. Dr. Whelpley has just issued the proceedings of the last meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. Under the rules of the association only those members who have paid their dues for 1900 are entitled to a copy.

—Robert C. Reilly, the well-known druggist of Meramec street and Virginia avenue, was married Thursday morning of this week to Miss Theresa Marie Saler, of St. Louis, at St. Agnes' church. In the evening a reception to the friends of the happy couple was held at the bride's home, after which they went to the handsome home which Mr. Reilly has had built for his bride on Meramec street.

—The annual afternoon and evening excursion of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy will take place Saturday, August 18, on the steamer City of Providence, which will leave the wharf at the foot of Olive street at 2.30 P. M. The trip will be down the river to the fine little resort of Montesano. A special entertainment is being prepared for the occasion.

—Druggists who have strong convictions that all races should be free and equal should write at once to an Eastern concern which is advertising for agents in the St. Louis dailies, and secure the control for their locality of a "specialty backed by absolute guarantee to straighten kinky negro hair; nearly all profit, and sells on sight."

—E. N. Merriman, of the Morris, Morton Drug Company, wholesale druggists of Fort Smith, Ark., is in the city on business. Mr. Merriman is well known here, having been one of the traveling force of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company prior to becoming a member of the Fort Smith house of which he was one of the founders.

—The bill authorizing the sale of the Union Market property for $730,000 has been defeated in the Municipal House of Delegates. It was reported that the bill, which originated in the Council, was inspired by a syndicate who wished the property for the erection of an immense department store or arcade.

—It rained Thursday night, but the excursion of the Alumni Association was a success nevertheless. It is doubtful whether the steamer City of Providence ever carried a more select crowd, although there were 1,460 on board. Seitz, Hagenow and others did the honors and did them to perfection.

—Charles Hahn, the well-known druggist, was in St. Joe this week attending the meeting which resulted in the organization of a State Retail Merchants' Association covering all lines and which will tackle among other things the solution of the much agitated department store question.

—It is getting perilously near the time of year for someone to start the rumor that the Richardson Drug Company are making arrangements to open up in St. Louis on January 1. No one has started it yet, as far as known, but it is just as well to be up-to-date in these matters.

—C. W. Wall, treasurer of Meyer Bros. Drug Company, leaves to-night for York Beach, Me., where he will spend a few weeks resting up. E. W. Schall and R. E. Hayes also leave to-night, the former for Eastern resorts and the latter for Eureka Springs, Ark.

—Louis Brey, formerly head clerk for A. E. Suppiger, did not stay in the poultry business very long. The mortar has attractions which the cackle of feathered beings failed to counterbalance and he can now be found at the pharmacy of E. A. Bernius.

—Charles Niedringhaus, cashier for the Moffitt-West Drug Company, is away on his vacation. E. C. Fallon, formerly with the Morrisson-Plummer Company, Chicago, is now with the Moffitt-West Drug Company, cost pricing and figuring.

—Friends of E. J. Koeberlin, who is in Denver, Col., were rejoiced to receive word this week that he is recovering rapidly from the attack of pneumonia with which he was greeted on arriving in that State.

—Dr. Max Starkloff, the City Health Commissioner, is off on a six days' fishing trip. Some interesting data, the results of careful study of the problem of water adulteration, are expected on his return.

—J. J. Weingartner, the Belleville, Ill., druggist, has returned from his trip to Mexico. He had a good time and says he is going to do the same thing over again when he gets a chance.

—At the August meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy arrangements will be made looking to the suitable celebration this Fall of the association's silver jubilee.

—W. C. Lackey, who represents Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, in Southern territory, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., is here on a few days' visit to the St. Louis office.

—The much delayed annual meeting of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association will be held the afternoon of August 3 at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

—The annual meeting and election of officers of the St. Louis Credit Men's Association will be held Saturday evening, August 18, at the Mercantile Club

—H. T. Marshall, of Farmington, Mo., advertises that he wishes to buy a drug store in a Missouri town.

—Frank L. E. Gauss, representing the Searle & Hereth Company, has returned from his northern trip.

—Will. Horstman, clerk for J. V. Fischer, Park and Compton avenues, is vacationizing.

—Edward Mallinckrodt and wife are at Narragansett.

From the Cradle to the Grave.

All maladies from infancy to old age are covered by the series of Dr. Humphreys' Specifics, and so there is no dull season in the sale of these goods. "77" for Grip and Colds sells better in the Winter, and Nos. 4 and 6 for Summer complaint this time of year, so that it behooves the wideawake druggist to always keep up his stock of Humphreys' Specifics; keep his cabinet or sign displayed and some nice, clean Manuals of directions on the counter. They are sent free on request. Address the Humphreys Medicine Co., New York.

Merck & Co. announce that they have opened a complete branch house in Chicago, at 227 Randolph street. This has been made necessary by the continued growth of their business throughout the West, which demanded additional facilities for filling orders with promptness and certainty. Their Chicago branch will now receive, ship and invoice all orders for Merck's goods at its own warehouse, answer inquiries for information, furnish exact quotations and in every way take care of the business coming from this territory in just the same manner as the main house has done heretofore. The accounting alone will remain with the New York house, where all remittances are to be made. They request, therefore, that hereafter all correspondence and business not purely financial or scientific, from any point more convenient to Chicago than to New York, be addressed to their Chicago house.

The new branch will be in charge of Mr. J. W. Parry, well known as an old employe and who has been familiar for years with the field in which he is called upon to operate. He will have for his support a sufficient force from the most experienced members of the present New York staff.

Mr. R. S. Johnston, very well known throughout the West as their traveling representative, will continue to represent them on the road, and it must be admitted that his able and energetic efforts have contributed, in a very large degree to make it necessary to establish this branch warehouse.

Nelson, Baker & Co., of Detroit, have made a present to the University of Michigan of $500 for the support of a fellowship in pharmacy during the coming year. The line of research to which the fellowship is to be devoted has not yet been decided, and probably will not be until the September meeting of the regents.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ARKANSAS.—West Fork.—J. S. Cannon, sold to Dr. W. E. Jones.
COLORADO.—Denver.—W. H. Shreve, 270 South Eleventh street, sold to W. R. Trocksel.
CONNECTICUT.—Danielson.—A. G. Beckley & Co., succeeded by A. G. Beckley.
Hartford.—Silvie Sissa, corner Church and Trumbull, sold to Cantarow & Co.
ILLINOIS.—Aurora.—C. A. Goodwin, 23 South River, succeeded by Goodwin & Dorchester.
INDIANA.—Evansville.—W. N. Burkhardt, 101 Upper Sixth street, sold to Charles V. Gottman.
Vera Cruz.—F. E. Butts removed to Elberfeld, Warrick County, Ind.
INDIAN TERRITORY.—Wynnewood.—R. B. Lee & Co., sold to M. A. Jarrett.
IOWA.—Underwood.—A. A. Wyland, sold to W. F. Cash.
KANSAS.—Arkansas City.—I. Behrens & Co., new store.
Attica.—A. M. Chadwick, sold to J. Z. Hills.
Augusta.—M. T. Chance & Co., sold to G. M. Smith.
Burden.—Henderson & Purdy, succeeded by J. M Henderson.
Burns.—W. T. Powell, sold to S. B. Bailey & Son.
Florence.—G. W. Kates, sold to McClintock & Mulhern.
Harper.—A. Weatherly & Co., sold to Slack & Griggs.
Wellsford.—F. T. Roberts, sold to A. H. Woods.
Wichita.—F. Henrion, succeeded by W. S. Henrion.—Geo. R. Parham, Douglas, corner Fourth avenue, sold to Phil. Aherne.
MAINE.—Farmington.—S. O. Tarbox, damaged by fire; insured.
MARYLAND.—Frostburg.—A. F. Parker, deceased.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Fall River.—Cate & Sullivan, 624 Bedford, succeeded by Sullivan & Clark.
MICHIGAN.—Lansing.—F. J. Eilenburg, 314 Washington avenue, South, succeeded by Eilenburg & Reynolds.
Menominee.—H. B. Cato, 801 Main, sold to W. H. Roberts.
MISSISSIPPI.—Quitman.—Lott & McNair, sold to M. E. Scott.
MISSOURI.—Richland.—S. S. White & Bro., sold to A. W. Brownfield.
NEW YORK.—Richmond.—Aretas Rowe, sold to George H. Roberts.
Winthrop.—George H. Russell, burnt out.
NEBRASKA.—Belgrade.—C. C. Horton, sold to R. L. Osborn.
Wilber—Brt & Dvorak, now J. H. Brt.
OKLAHOMA.—Norman.—J. D. Cotney, new store.
Snapp & Reed, removed to Yukon, Okla.
Weatherford.—Hadlock & Davis, succeeded by Davis Bros.
SOUTH DAKOTA.—Arlington.—Abbott & Shelby, sold to A. Tinstoch.
TENNESSEE.—Athens.—W. A. Cunningham, deceased.

—The Scio College of Pharmacy held its annual commencement exercises at College Hall, Scio, O., Thursday evening, July 26. The members of the graduating class, which had for its motto, "All for one, and one for all," were: Georganna Amos, Frank Carney, Samuel J. Cole, Joseph D. Ferrall, John S. Fittro, Archie D. Johnson, Joseph H. McElroy, Albert L. Moore, Clara E. Nixon, Lyman A. Noble, Emma G. Robinson, Benj. E. Steele, Henry W. Storing, Gilbert H. Wilson, Eugene E. Wilson and Daniel H. Warren.

—The Tennessee State Druggists' Association held its fifteenth annual meeting at Kingston Springs, July 18-20. There was a good attendance and the members enthusiastically endorsed the work of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Jesse L. Nelson, retiring president, will be present at the meeting of the N. A. R. D., in which association he is chairman of the Committee on Commercial Relations. He says he finds the busy druggist has but little time to devote to association work, but duty demands that he should do all he can.

OBITUARY.

JULIUS FAHLEN, who for the last twelve years has been associated with A. A. Kleinschmidt in the firm of Fahlen & Kleinschmidt, proprietors of the Southern Hotel Pharmacy, St. Louis, died, July 26, at Albuquerque, N. M., where he went in March in search of health. Mr. Fahlen was born at Ruethen, Westphalia, Germany, in 1847. He came to this country with his parents in 1857, and the family settled in Baltimore, where Mr. Fahlen attended the Maryland College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1867. After graduating he traveled for several years for a manufacturing concern. Early in the seventies he purchased a half interest in the drug business of Theodore Hoerner at Memphis. In 1877 he associated with A. A. Kleinschmidt in the drug business at Memphis. In 1886 the firm bought the Southern Hotel Pharmacy and Mr. Fahlen came to St. Louis, where he has since remained. Mr. Kleinschmidt following him a few years later. Mr. Fahlen was married in 1879 to Miss Lena Walter of St. Louis. Two children blessed the union—a son Fritz and daughter, Lottie. Mr. Fahlen had been in poor health for some years. A year ago he went to Texas seeking health, but, returning, found that he would have to go to a milder climate. In March he went to Albuquerque and seemed to be improving, when a sudden change for the worse set in a few days ago, resulting in death. Mr. Fahlen's wife and children were with him when he passed away.

The funeral occurred as soon as the remains arrived in St. Louis.

PETER B. KNAPP, one of the oldest retail druggists in New York, of the firm of P. B. Knapp & Sons, 363 Hudson street, died at his home, 2001 Madison avenue, Saturday, July 21, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Knapp was born in Palenville, Greene County, N. Y., in 1811, and for many years lived on a farm. By studying at night and during spare moments he acquired enough education to become a country school teacher. When a young man he came to this city and obtained employment in a grocery store, where he labored until he secured $100, when he started in business for himself in a small store in Hudson and King streets in 1839. The business prospered and Mr. Knapp became a favorite with his associates in the neighborhood, a relationship he maintained until his death. At the time of the draft riots during the Civil War, Mr. Knapp was instrumental in many ways in helping to restore order. He was a friend to the negro and also to the soldier. He was of the old type of business man, conservative, conscientious and scrupulous to his word. At the time of his death he was associated in business with his sons at the spot where he began so many years ago, Hudson and King streets. It was a favorite custom of Mr. Knapp's to spend a few months each year on a farm a few miles outside of this city. His interest in national and local affairs was well defined. A widow and six children survive him. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon, July 24, from his late residence on Madison avenue.

GEORGE EGER, prominent druggist of Cincinnati, died July 26th. He was born August 27, 1836, in Germany, where he was graduated at the University of Tuebingen. He came to this country in 1855, and until 1863 lived in Madison, Ind., where he married. In that year he went to Cincinnati and resided there ever since. Socially he was prominent in German literary circles, and was a member of the German Literary Club. That body and the College of Pharmacy drafted suitable resolutions and attended the funeral in a body.

THOMAS H. FENELON, a well-known and respected druggist of Somerville, Mass., died on July 23. Mr. Fenelon succeeded his late father, John J. Fenelon, as proprietor of the drug store in Union Square, Somerville. He was born in Boston about thirty-two years ago. He was unmarried.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued July 24, 1900.

654,120.—Fritz Ach, Mannheim, assignor to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldhof, Germany. Alkyloxychloropurin and preparing same.
654,121.—Fritz Ach, Mannheim, assignor to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldhof, Germany. Making alkyluric acid.
654,122.—Lorenz & F. Ach, Mannheim, assignors to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldhof, Germany. Dichloroxypurin and making same.
654,123.—Fritz & L. Ach, Mannheim, assignors to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldhof, Germany. Formic aldehyde compound of uric acid and making same.
654,230.—Charles J. Cooze, Carterton, New Zealand. Non-refillable bottle.
654,258.—John P. Ihart, assignor of one-half to A. H. Elliott, New York, N. Y. Separating water from emulsions, etc.
654,266.—Harold B. Mason, Peterborough, Canada. Non-refillable bottle.
654,361.—Theodore P. Schott, Chicago, Ill. Non-refillable bottle.
654,409.—Sidney Mason, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Welsbach Light Company, Gloucester City, N. J. Bunsen burner.
654,439.—Alexander Classen, Aachen, Germany. Converting starch into fermentable sugar.
654,489.—William Ransley, East Orange, N. J. Soda fountain.
654,510.—James A. Bonner, Direct, Texas. Non-refillable bottle.
654,518.—Alexander Classen, Aachen, Germany. Converting cellulose into sugar.
654,570.—Philip B. Hunt, Minneapolis, Minn. Baking preparation.
654,571.—Philip B. Hunt, Minneapolis, Minn. Phosphate baking powder.
654,572.—Philip B. Hunt, Minneapolis, Minn. Phosphoric-acid baking powder.
654,573.—Philip B. Hunt, Minneapolis, Minn. Baking powder.

TRADE-MARKS.

Registered July 24, 1900.

34,942.—Stomach-Bitters. R. Klinghole & Co., Manitowoc, Wis. A shield-shaped design and the monogram of the letters, character and abbreviation "R K & CO."
34,943.—Proprietary Medicine for Certain Named Diseases. Louisa Cosby, Quincy, Ills. A portrait of the registrant, with her facsimile signature, "Mrs. Louisa Cosby."
34,944.—Liniment. William J. Hull, Cambridge City, Ind. The words "Hoosier Boy" and the representation of a boy.
34,945.—Certain Named Medicinal Compound. Frank G. Ferrante, Union, Hudson County, N. J. The word "Antediluvian."
34,946.—Ointment. Paris Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo. The name "Pazo."
34,947.—Hair-Tonic. Newbro Drug Company, Butte, Mont. The representation of healthy and diseased hair-roots.
34,949.—Soap and Soap Powders. Chauncey E. York, Warrior's Mark, Pa. The title "Malena."

LABELS.

7,716.—Title: "Arnica Tooth Powder." (For Tooth-Powder.) Mesmin Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Application filed June 9, 1900.
7,717.—Title: Arnica Tooth Paste." (For Tooth Paste.) Mesmin Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Application filed June 19, 1900.
7,717.—Title: "Dr. Talley's Wonderful Discovery Live Animal Hoof Catarrh Cure." (For a Medicine.) E. Talley, Clinton, Iowa. Application filed June 27, 1900.

SON OF A DRUGGIST INJURED IN RIOT.

George Lyons, son of I. L. Lyons, of I. L. Lyons & Co., leading wholesale druggists, in New Orleans, was shot in the arm in the riot in New Orleans attendant on the shooting of the negro murderer Charles last Friday. Young Mr. Lyons was in the crowd that Charles fired upon. His wound was not serious.

We call particular attention to the advertisement of A. C. Estberg, Waukesha, Wis., on another page. He has a proposition to make to one druggist in each town. All he wants is the name of the best newspaper in the town.

COMMERCIALISM AND PROFESSIONALISM.

In response to the toast "The Druggist" at the banquet of the New York Pharmaceutical Association held at Newburg, N. Y., June 28, 1900, Mr. S. H. Carragan enunciated many telling and pertinent truths so far as relates to the commercial side of the pharmacist. He deals with the subject unstintingly and fearlessly destroys all the cherished traditions or personal regard for professionalism, and places above all—commercialism. We agree with the gentleman that without business tact and business ability no one can succeed. Is it possible to separate professionalism from commercialism? Is not the one necessary to the other as an element to success? Physicians and lawyers, who we agree are to be classed as professional, without business tact what would their professional services bring them? Think of a lawyer, with sufficient knowledge of law to defend a client, who would not know what his professional services were worth? What measure of success would accrue to the physician who, proficient in the art of healing, fails to appreciate the value of his services? Is the artist, from whose hand emanates a master-piece, to rest with the mere applause of the art connoisseur? Nay, nay, professionalism and commercialism are as inseparable as hydrogen and oxygen in the construction of water.

It is not denied that great danger lurks in what Mr. Carragan calls "fool's paradise of professionalism," but to attempt to destroy, to tear down, the established fact that pharmacy is a profession would result in a discouragement for acquiring a fuller knowledge of the mysteries of his calling. What is the meaning of colleges of pharmacy, pharmacy boards, and pharmacy laws? Are these not all necessary to a higher education and greater proficiency? Mr. Carragan admits he never had a day's experience in a retail drug store and consequently views the pharmacist from the standpoint of a layman. He charges the colleges of pharmacy with teaching the notion (?) of professionalism. The truth of the matter is, some of our colleges of pharmacy, realizing the deficiency of the student in business training, are establishing courses in business training—such a course is already established in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

I quote some paragraphs from Mr. Carragan's address, in which he maintains that the pharmacist educated by attendance upon a full course in a college, graduated, and who has successfully run the gauntlet of a rigid examination of a pharmacy board, is still nothing more nor less than a mere store keeper, without any of the dignity of professionalism.

"And now let me ask whence comes this longing for the bauble of professionalism? Whence this foolish and absurd talk of mere store-keepers? Trace them both and you will find their root in some pharmaceutical school where young men are encouraged in the deplorable illusion that a college course will lift them above the hard, strenuous, but inevitable competition of mercantile life."

As Mr. Carragan proves an alibi, so far as having had experience in the retail drug business is concerned, it must be taken for granted that he knows nothing of the training acquired in a school of pharmacy. To charge the schools of pharmacy with teaching that a technical education in itself will lift the student to success in business, is both irrational, absurd and out of harmony with what every student of pharmacy should know, that besides a college of pharmacy training, he must have business qualifications. We gather from the remarks of Mr. Carragan that to be a successful pharmacist, it is first and foremost necessary to be schooled in business training. It would, however, endanger the possibilities of success to be looked upon as a better business man than a thoroughly competent pharmacist. He would be viewed alike by physicians and laity, with suspicion.

Quoting further from Mr. Carragan's address: "Do not debauch your calling. Do not let down the bars to every dunce. Do not introduce into the circulation of the body pharmaceutic a strain of base-blood. It lies with you to enrich the breed. The apprentices of the present will be the druggists of the future. If you pick them with care, if you close your pharmacies to all save the alert, intelligent and capable, you are fulfilling a genuine duty to your successors, to your professional

A. E. EBERT, CHICAGO.

posterity." This is good, sound logic, and, while it advises a careful selection of the material for our future druggists, it also intimates that we owe it as a duty to our "professional posterity" to exercise caution and discretion in our selection.

In conclusion, let me say that there is room for vast improvement in the commercial education of the pharmacist, but it need not necessarily be at the expense of his professional training, and should not have precedence over a proficiency in the art of preparing and dispensing medicines.

Unfortunately opportunities for demonstrating to the public any superior proficiency as a pharmacist are few, and without a requisite amount of tact one is reminded of Gray's Elegy:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

A graduate from a reputable school of pharmacy cannot yield to an attempt by any one to relegate to oblivion the degree he obtained after a successful examination. If pharmacy is not a profession, is there any calling under the stars that is purely professional, separated completely from commercialism? I think not. Knowledge is a commodity, it may not be weighed and measured by the scales and yard stick, but it has a value determined by competition, and by a reasonable amount of business ability, a proper estimation of what it should bring in dollars and cents. Mr. Carragan in the main is right, and pharmacists must sooner or later learn that business training is a necessary adjunct to professional proficiency. But the schools of pharmacy should not be charged with deluding or misguiding ambitious students into the belief that a "college course will lift them above the hard, strenuous, but inevitable competition of mercantile life and to be lulled to sleep in a fool's paradise of professionalism, only to awake in a purgatory of failure and disappointment."

D. J. THOMAS.

—The Tennessee Board of Pharmacy, represented by J. F. Voigt, Chattanooga, president; B. H. Owen, vice-president, Clarksville; A. B. Rains, Columbia; Al. A. Yeager, Knoxville, met at Kingston Springs, July 17, 18, 19. There were twelve candidates for examination. The class was examined in the usual branches, with the exception of operative pharmacy, it not being practical to give examination in this branch; identification of drugs was substituted. As a result of the examination the following are entitled to registration as registered pharmacists: Hiram C. Bradford, Ripley, Tenn; P. D. Vincent, Maryville, Tenn; W. L. Ritter, Memphis, Tenn. Assistant pharmacists—W. C. Helfner, Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank McGredy, Nashville, Tenn.; Henry C. Fite, Nashville, Tenn. The next meeting will be held at Memphis, third Tuesday in October.—Robert L. Eves, Secretary.

STATE OF TRADE.

Trading of Seasonably Light Proportions.

New York, July 31.—In a wholesale way the general consuming demand has been seasonably light and the volume of business of only meagre proportions, but considerable interest has been manifested in a number of articles and the outlook for the coming autumn and winter season is considered satisfactory. There has been no important change in the position of quinine and the movement into channels of consumption has not increased materially, but outside holders maintain strong views and the consensus of opinion is that values will further improve in the near future. This is based on the fact that bark shipments from Java continue light and that prices of this raw material are likely to be higher; also that the demand for consumption will probably be greater on account of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Orient. Manufacturers are not inclined to enter additional contracts at current quotations and round lots are difficult to obtain from either first or second hands. Opium has continued firm at the advanced prices noted last week but the demand abroad appears to have subsided and primary markets are cabled slightly easier. Powdered also is firm, and the same is true of morphine and other products. Bismuth preparations have been very much unsettled. Since the 50 per cent. advance in values of the metal, reference to which was made in last week's report, manufacturers have been unable to agree upon a new schedule of quotations. This has resulted in an open market and a consequent wide range of prices, due to keen competition. Another result was a break in the agreement on prices of the various iodine preparations, and these also are unsettled and irregular. It is rumored, however, that negotiations are in progress with a view to reconciling the differences among manufacturers, and it is intimated that the outlook is favorable to an early restoration of former harmonious relations.

In the department of essential oils a fair degree of activity is noted in all seasonable descriptions, especially the Messina essences, and the latter are firmer in price owing to corresponding conditions at primary sources of supply. Bergamot and lemon are about 5c. per pound higher. Clove oil is firmer in sympathy with the spice, but an improvement in values is held in check by competition among manufacturers. Cassia has shown considerable activity and a substantial advance in price, due to the stronger position of the article in producing markets. The business, however, has been chiefly among dealers. Sassafras also has moved quite freely and heavy transactions are reported in both natural and synthetic. Quotations are somewhat higher and dealers are of opinion that a further advance will occur shortly.

Among the roots serpentaria and senega show increasing firmness and values of the latter have advanced on account of scarcity and reports that consumers have not yet supplied their wants. Belgian valerian is in reduced supply and firmer. Cummin seed is scarce and higher both here and abroad, and holders of the limited spot stock offer very sparingly. Chinese cantharides are firmer and are held at the same range of prices quoted for the Russian variety. Cacao butter is moving upward under the influence of strong markets abroad and the probability of comparatively light offerings at the August sale in London and Amsterdam. Manufacturers of muriate and other salts of tin have further advanced their quotations 2c. per pound. Thymol is scarce and higher. Ceresin wax has scored a further substantial advance owing to stronger primary markets for the crude material.

Pretty Good in Boston.

Boston, July 28.—This has been a week of pretty good trade, all in all, and people have found that in one way and another people have shopped quite a good deal at the retail stores. The exodus of so many people from town at this season of the year has caused a demand for all manner of toilet articles and small things which people like to take away with them.

Trade in drugs and chemicals is found to have been this month just what is looked for in mid-summer, neither brisk nor dull, but simply seasonable. This has prevented much fluctuation in general prices, and has brought about a steady condition. There is no marked activity in dyestuffs or tanning materials, either, just now. Alcohols are quiet, and so are waxes. Hops are not especially lively, but there is a strong undertone to them in the market.

Philadelphia Has a Dull Week.

Philadelphia, July 28.—The only ripple on the dull business lake of last week was the issuance by one large manufacturing chemical house here of advanced prices for bismuth preparations. There is talk of a combination of manufacturers of this article and a probability of uniformity of action on iodine preparations and the maintenance of a schedule as formerly. Quinine continues strong, with opium a little weaker. The rest of the staples, as sold in this market, are unaffected by outside conditions.

Retail druggists complain of a dull week, but expect it at this time of the year. There is little or no sickness, so that the bulk of the store's support comes in over the soda bar, trade in which, in some localities, has been exceptionally good.

Preparations for war, evident on all sides, appear to frighten no one nor to affect business in a general way. The same can be said of the usual election scare. The country is in a strong and prosperous condition and the week's dullness is merely temporary and largely the result of the thermometer.

Wholesale Trade Very Satisfactory.

Baltimore, July 30.—Last week was very satisfactory with respect to the out-of-town wholesale drug trade, but the local movement attained only limited dimensions. One or two days developed a rush, but the rest of the time brought in comparatively few orders. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals had a somewhat similar experience, although business with them was more uniform and the aggregate of transactions quite large. The current summer has in fact been altogether satisfactory from a trade point of view. Jobbers and manufacturers complain of rather small profits, but goods are moving freely, and the exhibit for the year will be encouraging. The retailers are doing well, generally speaking, and the manufacturers of heavy chemicals are also busy.

A Reasonably Busy Week.

Detroit, July 28.—A fairly good trade in the country departments of the wholesalers has made the week a reasonably busy one. The city departments have been rather quiet, and city doctors are not really enjoying the unusually healthful condition existing here at present. Many of the country merchants seem to be taking advantage of the summer dullness in looking over their stock and ordering the deficiencies. Were it not for this, the wholesalers would have more time on their hands.

Retailers Well Satisfied.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—The retailers here are mostly fairly satisfied with the condition of business. Some of them, however, state that their work is "just medium." The weather is very warm, and as a consequence fewer people are moving on the streets. Collections are not as good as they should be, but have often been much worse. Jobbers report their business as maintaining a pretty good volume. The falling off from the activity of the phenomenally busy months of March and April is not half so pronounced as jobbers, remembering their experience in almost every year of the past, had looked for. The indications of a large Fall trade are bright. Prices remain unchanged.

No Specially New Feature.

St. Louis, July 28.—There is no especially new feature in the trade situation from recent reports. Wholesalers claim the outlook for Fall to be very good. Southern travelers say that the outlook is better than had been thought possible and that the cotton crop prospects have become materially better in the last week or so. A bomb shell was exploded in the iodine ranks yesterday by the announcement of a reduction in price to the jobber of iodide of potash from $2.30 to $2.10, the price on which a few weeks ago manufacturers claimed they were losing money. The quotation is for immediate delivery and no contracts, it is stated, can be placed at this figure. Local retail trade is quiet. The city is reported to be terribly healthy and druggists and physicians alike are complaining.

DR. WILLIAM H. COTTON, well known in Newport, R. I., died on July 25 of Bright's disease. He was an old-time druggist who had been long established in Newport. Formerly, Dr. Cotton's store was much sought and his advice asked by many people in preference to a physician, and his own preparations even to-day are very popular. He was a generous man and the sick and needy were sure of relief without money if they could not afford to pay. His acquaintance extended far beyond New England, and by the fashionable summer colony at Newport he was much esteemed. He leaves a large estate. A widow, a son and a daughter, with other relatives, survive him. Dr. Cotton was prominent as a Mason.

—The Indiana Board of Pharmacy held a meeting at Fort Wayne, July 12. The following candidates were successful in registering as pharmacists by examination: Jacob B. Clem, Fort Wayne; C. H. Young, Goshen; L. E. Frazier, Mishawaka; Claude O. Gillett, Valparaiso. Assistant pharmacists—David Kaplansky, Michigan City; W. A. Pearson, Van Wert, O.; Charles H. Nies, Fort Wayne, and Ed. Rainer, Valparaiso. The next meeting of the board for the examination of candidates will occur at New Albany, October 11.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 31.—Current trading continues limited to the seasonably light requirements of consumers and consequently the aggregate volume of business is of only meagre proportions, but the general market retains a steady undertone and the outlook for the coming season is considered of an encouraging character. Fluctuations in prices have continued restricted to a few commodities with the changes mostly in favor of holders.

OPIUM.—Jobbers have further advanced their quotations to $3.55@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.65@3.85 for 11 per cent. The demand, however, is light and unimportant and the market has a tame appearance.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small parcels to meet current requirements of consumption comprise the bulk of the business in progress, but the additional advance in values of the gum has caused a further marking up of jobbing quotations to $4.70@5 for 13 per cent. and $5.20@5.50 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Values are firm at the recent advance and a continued steady movement into consuming channels is noted with jobbers quoting on the basis of $2.05@2.15 in ounces and $2.30@2.40 in eighths, according to brand.

QUININE.—There has been no further change in values and the consuming demand has continued seasonably light, but there is no abatement of firmness on the part of holders, and the prevailing opinion is that the scarcity of raw material and the unsettled condition of affairs in China will cause prices to harden in the near future. Meanwhile jobbers offer sparingly at 36c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 38c. in 50-oz. tins and 43c. in ounce vials, according to brand.

BISMUTH PREPARATIONS.—In consequence of the sharp advance in the metal noted last week, the market is decidedly stronger and jobbers have marked up their quotations to $2.05@2.20 for subnitrate, $2.25@2.40 for subcarbonate and $2.15@2.35 for subgallate.

IODINE PREPARATIONS.—Owing to keen competition among manufacturers the market is easier with values irregular and jobbers have reduced their quotations to $2.40@2.60 for potash, $3.80@4 for ammonia in pounds and 30@35c. in ounces; $3.10@3.25 for soda in pounds and 24@27c. in ounces; $3.10@3.30 for sublimed in pounds and 25@30c. in ounces, and $3.45@3.60 for iodoform in pounds and 27@30c. in ounces.

OIL BERGAMOT.—Primary markets are cabled higher and the increased import cost has caused jobbers to advance quotations to $2.25@2.50 for good and $2.50@2.75 for best.

OIL CASSIA.—The market is firmer owing to corresponding conditions abroad and jobbing quotations have been advanced to $1.40@1.65.

OIL SASSAFRAS.—Natural is higher in sympathy with stronger producing markets and the revised jobbing figures are 55@60c., as to quantity. Synthetic is unchanged but firm at 42@50c.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese is firmer owing to diminished stocks and the difficulty in obtaining fresh supplies, and prices have been advanced to 65@75c. for whole and 75@85c. for powdered. The same range is quoted for the Russian variety.

CACAO BUTTER.—Bulk is higher abroad and the spot supply is exceedingly light. Cakes in 12-lb. boxes are correspondingly firmer and the revised jobbing range is 48@49c. by the box and 53@58c. for less.

THYMOL.—The available supply of desirable grades is very light and holders are firmer in their views, prime in jobbing quantities being held at the advanced range of $4@4.10 by the pound and 35@40c. in ounces.

TIN CRYSTALS.—Manufacturers have again advanced their quotations 2c. per lb. and for small parcels jobbers are quoting 37@42c., as to quantity.

CUMMIN SEED.—There has been an advance in the import cost owing to the unfavorable crop reports, but jobbing quotations remain unchanged at 17@20c. for whole and 20@25c. for powdered.

—The fourth quarterly meeting of the New Hampshire Commission of Pharmacy was held at Concord, July 25. The following-named candidates passed a successful examination and will receive certificates as registered pharmacists: F. Elmer Eaton, Providence, R. I.; Charles H. Bacon, Fitchburg, Mass.; Charles C. Blonquest, Manchester, N. H. Of the junior candidates the following were successful: Carl M. Thompson, Walpole, N. H.; Roy J. Boynton, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.; Adrian S. Coburn, Exeter, N. H. The next quarterly meeting will be held at Concord on Wednesday, October 24, 1900.—George F. Underhill, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Day & Co., J. H.	22	McKesson & Robbins	Cov. C
Duroy & Haines Co.	8	New York Quinine & Chem. Works	Cov. D
Estberg, A. C.	11	University of Michigan	Cov. D
Fairchild Bros & Foster	1	Whitall, Tatum & Co.	4
Humphreys' Homeo Med. Co.	3		

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INDEX TO VOLUME XXIII.

All subscribers who wish the Index to Volume XXIII., from January to June, 1900, are requested to send us a postal card to that effect.

PUBLISH THE PAPERS.

A correspondent informs us that he has been very favorably impressed by our recent editorial urging that the papers read at pharmaceutical association meetings be given to the pharmaceutical press for publication. We are sure that if such a course be followed by all the associations, they will be gainers as well, for they will receive many more papers from their members, these papers will be of a better quality, and the profession generally will profit from this more liberal interchange of experiences, views and suggestions. Very few pharmaceutical journals will reprint papers read at these meetings if they do not come to hand until the published proceedings of the association are out. The papers are then old, and in these days the pharmaceutical journals like to be pretty close up to date. They want all their material fresh and while it is still news.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING IN A COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

During the past few months a great deal of interest has been manifested in the question of a course in commercial instruction which has been instituted in one or two of the colleges of pharmacy, and which officers of other institutions are favorably considering. Druggists have come to realize very acutely that the young men entering pharmacy are as a rule poorly equipped in business training, a lack which hampers them all through their after life, unless they are able by much toil and tribulation to remedy it. It is of course very generally conceded that the druggist in these days should be a good business man, for a large proportion of the drug business is of a purely commercial nature. It is desirable that he should have had a proper training in business matters before entering the college of pharmacy for his technical professional education, but unfortunately in a majority of cases he has not had this previous training. Nothing remains, then, except to give the proper instruction in the college, or let him go into the drug business without it, and then acquire it only through painful and expensive experience. There seems no immediate prospect that a good knowledge of business affairs will be required for entrance to the college, and therefore some of the colleges are instituting a course of study to supply this obviously greatly felt want.

Prof. Remington, in a paper published on another page in this issue, treats of the subject at considerable length, and his words are well worth the careful consideration of readers. At the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association considerable time was devoted, it will be remembered, to a consideration of this subject, and it proved one of the most interesting features of the gathering. It is notable, too, that the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which has recently held its annual meeting in England, listened to some wise counsel on the same subject from its president in his formal annual address. A number of colleges in this country are about to institute this feature as a portion of their curriculum.

One thing is sure, that the druggist must know something of business procedure and business forms, and if he does not get it before entering college he may hereafter expect to have this knowledge drilled into him while attending such institution. We do not believe that this branch is a logical portion of the course in the college of pharmacy, but inasmuch as this education cannot under existing conditions be obtained elsewhere, it is better to give it in the college than to let pharmacists enter into practice with no knowledge whatever in this direction.

ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE.

During the past week dispatches from Cincinnati announced that several druggists in that city were to be arrested on the charge of selling cocaine without labeling or registering. These dispatches announced that the cocaine habit had grown to such an extent among the colored people of that city, that much of the crime committed could be traced to its influence, and that several of the druggists mentioned had made a specialty of supplying cocaine in direct encouragement of this vicious habit. The inspectors and detectives reported that in some instances they had no difficulty in getting the drug at drug stores, and that in some places the people were even allowed to play the slot machines for it. In other instances they did experience some difficulty, and it was some time before they obtained the secret which opened the way for them to buy the article. They are said to have discovered that the method to follow was to walk into the store and hold up the index finger without saying a word, and that this sign meant that five cents' worth of cocaine was wanted, two fingers calling for ten cents' worth, and so on. Four druggists are prominently mentioned in connection with this investigation.

If the facts alleged are proven it discloses a lamentable plane of morality among some so-called druggists. Individuals who will cater to a trade of this character, violating both moral and legal law in doing so, are beneath contempt, and should be subjected to the severest penalties. The druggist, as no other merchant, has in his charge the lives and welfare of the people, and any act on his part which jeopardizes or impairs the public well-being should be cause for direst punishment. Unfortunately there are in every large city one or two or a few druggists who seem to have no moral sense, and for the sake of a few pennies of gain will prostitute their business reputation and character without hesitation. It is this class which should be weeded out by the strong arm of the law without hesitation. The great majority of druggists are law-abiding, honest and honorable men, and they are especially anxious to have the black sheep separated from the rest of the flock. We hope the alarmingly sensational stories from Cincinnati are not true in all their published details and extent, but if true, let a most striking example be made of the wrong-doers.

THE ADULTERATION OF SODA SYRUPS.—The fourth annual report of the Connecticut Agricultural Station (Bull. Phar.) gives the results of some investigations into the character of soda syrups purchased in different parts of the State. Of the ninety-two samples of syrups sold at soda fountains which were examined, thirty-six were not found adulterated, while fifty-six contained glucose, salicylic acid or coal tar dyes and artificial flavors, made from chemicals instead of from fruit. The artificial extracts made to imitate strawberry, raspberry and some other fruit syrups or flavors are in many cases, say the commissioners, quite unlike the flavoring matters of the true fruits in chemical composition and are apt to produce unpleasant consequences—indigestion and diarrhœa. Often within a half-hour of taking them their artificial nature becomes very evident to the senses of taste and smell. We quote from the report: "Those dealers who have built up a flourishing business use, as a rule, good materials and dispense beverages which are both wholesome and delicious. Syrups containing artificial flavoring and coloring matters are not acceptable to the better class of trade and are dispensed chiefly in the tenement districts, at shore resorts, wheelmen's rests, etc. Of the twenty-three samples of bottled syrups put up for use at soda fountains or for family use, eight were not adulterated and fifteen contained either benzoic, boracic or salicylic acid, used as a preservative, or were colored with coal tar dyes and contained artificial flavors. The bottled carbonated drinks, whose name is legion—birch beer, cream soda, ginger ale, lemon soda, orange soda, root beer, sarsaparilla, etc.—naturally contain the same kind of adulterants as were found in the syrups. Of two hundred and ten samples tested, one hundred and nine contained the adulterants named above. Among the coal dyes identified were magenta, acid magenta, tropæolin, ponceau, Bordeaux red, and anilin green. The quantity in a glass of soda water or in the syrup for a glass of soda water was, in many cases, sufficient to dye a six-inch square of white woolen cloth a most brilliant color—scarlet, magenta, crimson, orange or green, according to the dye.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS OF THE ERA COURSE

Since the publication of our last announcement, the following Seniors have completed their recitations and examinations, and are entitled to diplomas:

John Weems Brewer,	Matriculation	No.	98.
Elbert C. Howell,	"	"	146.
Robert McFarlane,	"	"	35.
William L. Warner,	"	"	100.

The following students have also completed the work of the Junior Year:

John J. Dooley,	Matriculation	No.	394.
Tony Neutzling,	"	"	92.
Miguel A. Romero,	"	"	23.
Joseph R. Shenneck,	"	"	383.
George W. Simmons,	"	"	440.
Henry Laurence Viereck,	"	"	145.
Charles R. Whitmer,	"	"	170.

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.

S. A. D. SHEPPARD.

The gallery of Pharmaceutical Celebrities would be incomplete without the portrait of S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston, well known as he is on this continent. His peculiar initials are responsible for his being familiarly known as "Sad" Sheppard, though one has but to meet him to find that the title does not fit his case. He greets everyone with a sparkling, smiling eye and a warm "glad hand."

Mr. Sheppard is a natural born financier and would have made a successful banker, though he is too thorough a pharmacist for it to be said that he has missed his vocation. When, in 1886, Mr. Sheppard was elected treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association, its finances were in a chaotic tangle, requiring just such a mathematical genius as he to unravel. Before long things were straightened out and new methods adopted for the conduct and care of the association's funds. When his successor comes along (long deferred it is hoped) he will find a perfect set of books all ready-made for him to keep. At school "Sam." was easily the head of his class in mathematics. It is said that his master in giving out problems in geometry would purposely introduce one occasionally beyond the calibre of the class, but the young mathematician, however, never "got left," being on hand next morning with the proper solution of the problem.

Though not one of the early founders of the American Pharmaceutical Association, he is the recognized parent of its reorganization in 1885. At that time the feeling was in the air that the association was too ultra-scientific, paying too little attention to the commercial side of the business. Mr. Sheppard mapped out the plan of dividing the work of the annual meetings into sections on scientific, educational and commercial matters, each section having its own sub-organization. His plan has proved a success, a crisis in the history of the association was successfully passed and new life entered.

Like all men of his type, Mr. Sheppard is a quick reader of men, and a logical reasoner. Just at the proper moment during a knotty discussion in meeting (in which even pharmacists will sometimes indulge) one may expect "Sam," who has been quietly "sizing up" the situation—to bring things to a focus in a few of his long-headed remarks.

Many good things might be said of this much-honored man and the positions of trust faithfully filled by him for his fellows, but they are outside the scope of this article.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.
Please be brief and always sign your name.

MORE PRIZE WINNERS.

My pleasure on receiving your favor of July 16 announcing that I had been awarded the First General Prize was equaled only by my surprise. I have been much pleased with the Course throughout, particularly because I found in it what I had long sought, namely, a systematic method of study. I feel that I have profited by it and secured a basis upon which I hope by future study to build that education which every pharmacist should possess. I shall gladly recommend the Course on every possible occasion. I will write a letter of thanks to the donors, J. B. Lippincott Company. I thank you for past favors and your kind congratulations.

SISTER M. BERNARD NUNAN.

Carney Hospital, South Boston, Mass.

I have received from Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, a revised copy of Hoffman & Power's "Examination of Medicinal Chemicals" and consider it a prize well worth meriting. It is a good incentive for a continuation of the study of chemistry, and is in itself an admirable teacher. I thank you and the donors.

JAS. F. McGLONE.

734 W. 120th street, Chicago, Ill.

I have the honor as well as the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the Silver Medal or Senior Class second prize, "Era Course in Pharmacy." While I esteem the honor highly yet at the same time I value the profit and instruction derived from the lectures equally as high, possibly more so.

Burbank, Ohio. J. E. ADDLEMAN.

Please accept my thanks for the copy of Prof. J. U. Lloyd's „Etidorhpa," awarded me as first prize in organic chemistry. It was a very pleasant surprise.

MAUD M. PRICE.

Dundee, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL USE OF LIQUID AIR.—Professor Patterson, of the Physics Laboratory of the University of Michigan, stated in a recent lecture upon liquid air that up to the present time no proof has been made of the mechanical or commercial value of the substance. He said that one pound of ice is 1 2-10 per cent. more valuable than one pound of liquid air; in other words, that it requires 1 2-10 per cent. more heat to melt a pound of ice and bring it to the normal temperature than is required to vaporize a pound of liquid air and bring it to the normal temperature. Ice at $5 per ton is not very cheap, but considerably cheaper than liquid air at $500 per ton. He said also that the cost of that amount of liquid air which is required to do the work of $1 worth of steam in an ordinary steam engine would be approximately $1,000. The professor's final statement was that liquid air may prove of value in chemical and scientific work and in certain mechanical devices requiring power in small space regardless of cost, as in submarine boats and torpedoes. In the ordinary affairs of life, however, he did not think it was of any practical value; at least, it has not been proved to be. (Bull. Phar.)

(Specially Reported for the Era.)

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

London, July 20.

This year's annual meeting marks an epoch in the history of the Society of Chemical Industry, from the fact that Prof. Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia University, New York, the first American president, occupied the chair. Prof. Chandler met with a most enthusiastic reception, and as more than one-fifth of those connected with the society belong to the New York Section, which, although one of the youngest, is second only to the London branch in importance, it is quite safe to say that it will not be many years before we see another American in the presidential chair.

The meeting was opened at the Royal Institution, in Albemarle street, London, on Wednesday morning, July 18. Professor Chandler occupied the chair, and the first business of importance was the election of

The New Officers.

The following were chosen: President, J. W. Swan, F. R. S.; vice-presidents, Prof. C. F. Chandler, Prof. G. G. Henderson, Walter F. Reid and Boverton Redwood (replace John Heron, David Howard, Ivan Levinstein and Dr. Edward Schunck in the list); honorary treasurer, Samuel Hall (re-elected); honorary foreign secretary, Dr. Ludwig Mond (re-elected).

The Council's Report

showed that the total number of members is 3,449, against 3,312 last year. The membership of the sections is as follows: London, 865; New York, 741; Manchester, 450; Scottish, 293; Liverpool, 260; Yorkshire, 201; Nottingham, 170, and Newcastle, 105.

The Treasurer's Report.

The revenue of the society for 1899 (including $21,527 from subscriptions and entrance fees) amounted to $25,515, and the expenditure (including about $12,000 journal expenses and $3,811 collective index) to $26,651. There was thus a small deficiency, but as the expenses on the Collective Index are an exceptional item, this is not likely to recur. The society has invested funds amounting to nearly $50,000.

The preliminary business disposed of, Prof. Chandler rose to deliver his

Presidential Address.

This was very lengthy, and will appear in full in the Society's Journal, where it will occupy considerably more than twenty pages. Prof. Chandler did not read it in full, but the following short abstract will give a good idea of its wide scope and of the speaker's thorough grasp of his subject:

The President said that it was with great diffidence he arose to address the Society of Chemical Industry in the historic theatre of the Royal Institution. Founded by his distinguished countryman, Count Rumford, that edifice was sacred to the memory of Sir Humphry Davy, Michael Faraday, Professor Tyndall and many other famous workers, who had given them the facts and theories which constituted the foundations of the science to which they were all devoted. More recently that lecture hall had been the scene of the triumphs of Professor Dewar in producing the lowest degrees of temperature yet attained, and in compelling the reluctant hydrogen to assume the liquid and the solid state.

For the first time in the history of the Society the council had filled the presidential chair with a non resident across the sea, who lived at such a distance that it had not been possible for him to take any part in the administration of the affairs of the Society. He had decided to call the attention of the Society to what was being done in the United States for the advancement of chemistry. While for nearly a century they had in America distinguished chemists, such as Professor Hare, of Philadelphia; Professor Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, and others, it was not until about the middle of this century that any substantial attempt was made in the United States to give laboratory instruction in chemistry. The result of the lack of organization in American scientific schools at that time was the exodus of the students to European schools, especially to Germany.

He detailed some of the steps which had been taken to improve scientific education in the States, referring particularly to the founding of the Columbia School of Mines. The most striking feature of this system of higher and technical education was to be found in the fact that most of their institutions had been founded and maintained by liberal gifts of money from wealthy citizens, and that only a small number had been endowed or supported by the public funds. Schools of chemistry were now so numerous that it was almost impossible to state with any accuracy the precise number that they had. Almost every university, college or technical school had its chemical laboratories where special instruction of a more or less elaborate character was given. All their larger institutions had special courses for the education of chemists. There were sixty-four colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts founded upon gifts from the United States Government of the Pubilc Lands; every one of these was a school of chemistry. He thought he was safe in saying that they had more than 100 schools of chemistry. In all they had 480 universities and colleges and forty-three technical schools not included in this list.

No one could estimate the value to the industrial development of the United States of the education of such an army of thoroughly trained engineers and chemists. Most important investigations in agricultural chemistry had been conducted by the chemical division of the United States Agricultural Department under the direction of the chief chemist, Harvey W. Wiley. The example set by Lawes and Gilbert, in the noble work which they had accomplished at Rothamsted during the last half century had led to the establishment in the United States of agricultural experiment stations all over the country, and a large amount of original investigation in subjects more or less allied to agriculture and physiological chemistry had been accomplished at these stations, of which there were now fifty-nine There were 148 chemists connected with these experiment stations, all devoting their entire or chief attention to chemical work. One of the most important objects in view in establishing these stations was to protect the farmer from the cupidity of the dealers in artificial fertilizers. The chemical industries of the United States had made very material progress in recent years. New industries had been established and old ones developed and enlarged, and of these he gave minute details.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

A vote of thanks for the address, moved by the new president, having been replied to, the next item on the program was the presentation of the

Society's Medal

to Dr. Edward Schunck for his researches on the chemistry of coloring matters. Mr. Thomas Tyrer next presented to Prof. Chandler, on behalf of the Society,

A Souvenir

consisting of an album containing portraits of distinguished members of the Society, a duplicate being given to Mr. Beilby, who had acted as deputy president in consequence of Prof. Chandler's residence in America.

The meeting next year will be held in Glasgow.

The meeting having concluded, the members next inspected the Davy-Faraday laboratory of the Royal Institution, and subsequently partook of luncheon at the president's invitation in the Grand Hall of the Criterion.

The afternoon was spent in visiting various industrial and official establishments, and the members again met in the evening in the Victoria Hall of the Hotel Cecil for the

Annual Dinner.

Prof. Chandler again presided, and there was a distinguished list of guests. Included in the 200 gentlemen who sat down were Lord Alverstone (the Master of the Rolls), Right Honorable Jesse Collings, M. P., Sir Frederick Abel, Professor Dewar, Sir Ernest Clarke, Alderman and Sheriff Sir W. Treloar, Sir W. Preese, Sir W. Roberts-Austen, Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q. C., M. P., Professor Armstrong, Professor J. Millar Thompson, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. Ludwig Mond, F. R. S., Professor Perry, and as representing pharmacy, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, president of the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. E. M. Holmes, president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference; Mr. W. Martindale, Mr. N. H. Martin, Dr. F. B. Power, of the Wellcome Research Laboratories; Mr. G. B. Francis and others. The American Ambassador was expected, but was compelled at the last moment, owing to the pressure of his official duties, to cancel his acceptance to assist in honoring "his old friend, Professor Chandler." The toast list was an extensive one. First came "The Queen and Royal Family," by the chairman; next "The President of the United States," by Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P., responded to in the absence of Mr. Choate by the chairman. These were followed by "The Houses of Parliament," proposed by Sir Frederick Abel and responded to by Lord Alverstone and Mr. Moulton; "The Society of Chemical Industry," proposed by Mr. Swan and replied to by the chairman. The last toast proposed was "Our Guests," by Dr. Ludwig Mond, and replied to by Alderman Treloar and Mayor Nathan.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. Boverton Redwood announced, amid loud cheers, that it was proposed to signalize the first occasion of their having an American president of the Society by cabling the following message to Mr. McKinley: "The Society of Chemical Industry, assembled at its annual banquet, presided over by Professor Chandler, of Columbia University, sends its respectful greetings to the President of the United States, not unmindful of the fact that of the 3,500 members of the Society, 800 are Americans."

GREAT MARLOW.

On July 19 a further number of commercial enterprises were viewed, and in the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received the members of the Society at the

Mansion House,

while Friday was devoted to an excursion to Oxford, where its magnificent colleges and other interesting buildings were visited.

Altogether the meeting of the Society with its president from across the Atlantic has been a most cordial one, and doubtless Prof. Chandler will take with him pleasant memories of his visit. On Saturday a party leave to visit Paris, in connection with the International Congresses in that city.

NOTES.

At the July examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland nine candidates out of fourteen passed the registered druggist's examination, and six out of twenty-one that for the pharmacist's license.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. held their annual fete on July 14 at the magnificent Wellcome Club and Institute at Dartford. The club, the most complete possessed by any firm, was a gift to the employes by Mr. Wellcome, the head of the house, and was opened in June last year. The whole function this year was an immense success, no less than 1,000 persons, over 900 of them in the firm's employ, participating. Sir Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer, in proposing the toast of the firm, spoke in high terms of the services rendered to all those who traveled far from civilization by B., W. & Co.'s medicine chests.

Mr. Peter Boa, of Edinburg, has been re-elected chairman, and Mr. Robert McAdam, of Glasgow, vice-chairman, of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

CLIVEDEN REACH AND HOUSE.

A. J. White, Limited.—The third annual meeting was held on July 16. The Hon. T. L. Woodruff presided. The relations to the company of the late directors and particularly of the late managing director, H. K. Packard, were gone into, and although a proportion of the shareholders desired to enter legal action against that gentleman, it was finally resolved to adopt an agreement proposed by the new board whereby Mr. Packard refunded $7,500 to the company. The profits last year were $224,165, and a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preference shares was declared.

Henry Lamplough, Ltd., of Pyretic Saline fame, made a profit last year of $7,035 and a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared at the annual meeting on July 18.

VANILLIN is developed in the leaves of the vanilla plant by a ferment, or by mineral acids. It has now been proved that a similar combination exists in the fruit. Busse obtained from the Botanical Gardens of Berlin an unripe vanilla pod which was ground and extracted with alcohol at normal temperature. The extract was treated with lead acetate, the excess of lead removed by hydrogen sulphide, and the alcohol removed from the filtrate by heat. A portion of the aqueous fluid was gently heated with a small percentage of sulphuric acid, another equal portion with hydrochloric acid, and a third with a few grains of emulsin and warmed. In all three cases the odor of vanilla was very strong. The product was purified by dissolving in ether and washing the solution with water; on evaporation of the ether a pure vanilla odor was obtained. (Sci. Am.)

BUTTER.—According to Herr Reinmann, there is no relation between rancid taste and the odor of butter and the quantity of free acid found in it. The greater the amount of casein and of milk sugar in butter, the more quickly does it become rancid. It does not appear that light and air exercise any direct influence upon the process. Butter made from sterilized cream will rarely become rancid, but if brought into contact with rancid butter it will turn in a few days. (Sci. Am.)

(Specially Reported for the Era.)

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Conference opened on Monday, July 23, in London. Like its older analogue the A. Ph. A., the B. P. C. holds its annual gathering in a different town each year, and only once before, in 1874, have the members met in London. In its early days, indeed down to some eight years ago, it was the custom to meet each year in the same place, and shortly after the British Association. In 1874, however, the British Association fixed on Belfast for its meeting place. At that period pharmacy was in an entirely unorganized state in Ireland, the Pharmacy Act was not passed until 1875, and the only legal compounders of medicines were the licentiates of Apothecaries' Hall, who were and are medical practitioners keeping open shop. There was much feeling between them and the druggists, whom they regarded as interlopers, and it was decided that it would be inadvisable for the Conference to go to Belfast, so the annual meeting took place in London.

It is not necessary to give any description of the British metropolis, those of the Era readers who have not visited England will be able to gather an idea of the chief characteristics of the largest city in the world from the illustrated articles published in the Era in the Fall of last year.

The arrangements for each Conference, so far as regards the entertainment of visitors, are in the hands of a local committee, a considerable sum, this year amounting to over $2,000, being collected towards the cost of entertainment. The local executive (selected from the local committee) consisted of W. Martindale, F. C. S., F. L. S., chairman; J. F. Harrington, vice-chairman; Walter Hills, F. C. S., J. H. Mathews, honorary treasurers; J. C. Umney, F. C. S., with W. Warren and H. Cracknell, as honorary secretaries.

The Hotel Metropole, one of the best appointed hotels in London, was selected as the conference headquarters and several of the social functions have been held in its rooms, the official and scientific proceedings taking place in the Pharmaceutical Society's house in Bloomsbury Square.

THE SOCIETY'S HOUSE.

The Local Arrangements.

There is one feature of the programme which has aroused a considerable amount of dissatisfaction. It has always been the custom for the municipal authorities to officially welcome the Congress to the town in which the meeting is held, but this year no arrangements were made for the Lord Mayor to receive the visitors. His Lordship, last week, entertained the Society of Chemical Industry at the Mansion House, and even the Grocers' Federation was similarly honored, but although there is no doubt that London's Town Hall and its Chief Magistrate would have been equally open to receive pharmacists, yet, probably from a fear that the Conference might overshadow the Pharmaceutical Society, it was determined by the local executive, who are most of them strong Society men, that this should be a distinctly Bloombury Square meeting. This decision is regrettable, because a sight of the interior of the Mansion House and a welcome from the Lord Mayor would have been much appreciated by provincial pharmacists. Otherwise the programme has been a good one.

E. M. HOLMES.

The Officers.

A few words about the principal officers will probably be of interest. E. M. Holmes, F. L. S., the president, has been curator of the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum since 1872. When Mr. Holmes took charge it was quite unimportant, but he has brought it to a pitch of excellence in which it is second to none in the world as a collection of medical substances. Mr. Holmes is known everywhere as one of the leading authorities on materia medica, and as a proof of this we have only to mention that in 1897 the German Apotheker Verein bestowed on him the first Flückiger medal. He was lecturer for some three years on materia medica to the Pharmaceutical Society, but finding that he could not do justice to the joint appointment of lecturer and curator, he gave up the lectureship and was succeeded by Prof. H. G. Greenish. Mr. Holmes' best known work, perhaps, has been on the mosses and the British seaweeds his labors, with Mr. Batters, a co-worker, resulting in raising the number of known species of the latter class from 400 to 750. He is an ex-councillor of the Linnean Society, a referee to the Pharmacopœia Committee and American pharmacists have recognized his work by selecting him an honorary member of the A. Ph. A., and of the New York and Philadelphia Colleges of Pharmacy.

Walter Hills, F. C. S., one of the vice-presidents, is

head of the historic firm of John Bell & Company, of Oxford street. He was president of the Pharmaceutical Society from 1896 to 1899.

John Moss, F. I. C., F. C. S., the second vice-president, was treasurer of the Conference for several years.

J. F. Harrington, another vice-president, who is also London vice-chairman of the local executive, is president of the Western Chemists' Association of London, and a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The fourth vice-president, Mr. R. J. Downes, unfortunately died at the beginning of the year. He was up to within a short time of his death president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

J. C. Umney, F. C. S., the Conference treasurer, is one of the foremost of the younger generation of pharmacists. His work on essential oils is perhaps that by which he is best known. His firm is Wright, Layman & Umney, Limited.

W. A. H. Naylor, F. I. C., F. C. S., has done sterling work for the Conference, for which he has been one of the honorary secretaries for fourteen years. He has charge of the laboratories of Hearon, Squire & Francis, Limited, of which company he is also a director.

Francis Ransom, F. C. S., who has been joint honorary secretary with Mr. Naylor since 1890, is an ex-examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society and a member of the firm of Ransom & Son, essential oil distillers and manufacturing pharmacists of Hitchin.

William Martindale, F. L. S., the chairman of the local executive, was president of the Pharmaceutical Society from June, 1899, until June, this year. His "Extra Pharmacopœia" has run through nine editions and is a work equally popular with the physician and the pharmacist.

J. H. Mathews, honorary local treasurer, and W. Warren and H. Cracknell, joint honorary local secretaries, are all retail pharmacists in the West End of London.

The proceedings of the Conference opened on Monday evening, July 23, with a

Reception by the President

in the Whitehall rooms of the Hotel Metropole, which was largely attended by the members and their wives and daughters. The proceedings, which were enlivened

F. RANSOM.

by music, passed off very pleasantly and concluded about 11 P. M.

On Tuesday morning the more serious business commenced. It had been intended to meet in the Examination Hall of the Pharmaceutical Society's House. It was found that this room would not be nearly large enough, so the Throne room of the Holborn Restaurant was engaged, and here, soon after 10 A. M., the members assembled. Supporting the president were G. T. W. Newsholme, president of the Pharmaceutical Society; Dr. John Attfield, editor of the British Pharmacopœia; Mr. W. Martindale, ex-president Pharmaceutical Society; C. B.

G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Allen, vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society; S. R. Atkins, treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, and many others prominent in the pharmaceutical world. The first business was the

Official Welcome

by Mr. Newsholme on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, to which were added a few words by Mr. Martindale and Mr. Harrington, speaking for the local executive. Mr. Holmes in returning thanks, suggested that a telegram should be sent to Mr. T. B. Groves, who presided over the previous meeting in London, and whose great age prevented his presence. This was unanimously agreed to. Having disposed of this matter, Mr. Holmes rose to deliver his

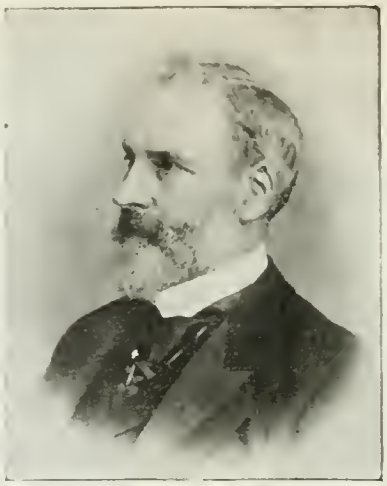
Presidential Address.

Mr. Holmes dealt first with the great progress which had been made during the century in chemistry and then touched on the general progress in science. From this he passed to the position of pharmacy in this country, pointing out that of the 15,500 registered chemists in the kingdom, scarcely one-tenth derived their incomes from the practice of pure pharmacy, the remainder living out of general trade and a small number depending largely on counter prescribing. In some parts of Scotland there was a fair proportion of genuine pharmacy and also in a less degree in certain parts of England, but this only obtained where doctors did not dispense for their patients. There was little doubt that the practice of medicine and pharmacy by the same individual was disadvantageous to both professions and to the community.

The cry of the present day was for cheapness, but in drugs, where purity was so essential, this was a mistake. The recent contamination of phosphate of sodium with arsenic was due to the use in course of manufacture of a cheap sulphuric acid containing arsenic. In countries where a legal tariff of charges for medicines was in force, no such danger occurred, as the manufacturer and retailer could each be sure of a reasonable profit.

With regard to the keeping distinct of the professions of pharmacy and medicine he thought much could be done by a conference between the medical and pharmaceutical authorities. He considered that the two bodies, if working in conjunction, would be able to secure disciplinary powers which would enable them to deal with offenders.

J. C. UMNEY.



W. MARTINDALE.

W. A. H. NAYLOR.

With regard to the Pharmacopœia as a legal standard, he was of opinion that while all medicines should be judged according to the Pharmacopœia, it should not be held a standard for any articles sold for other purposes.

An international Pharmacopœia could scarcely yet be considered within the range of practicability, but he thought something might be done to render more uniform the various formulæ of different pharmacopœias as regards powerful and toxic preparations.

Mr. Holmes then proceeded to deal with the unjust assumption of the pharmacist's titles by limited companies and passed from this subject to the consideration of proprietary medicines, condemning such of these as were of a quack nature.

The present state of pharmacy is an anomalous one. It consists partly of a trade and partly of a professional side. What the present day pharmacist needed most was a commercial education, such as was provided by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The future of pharmacy, too, must depend largely on the ability of its followers to keep themselves up to date in scientific discoveries. There was much work to be done in connection with bacteriology, microscopy, radiography and other branches which the chemist and druggist should be competent to perform, and his very existence depended on his power of accommodating himself to new conditions.

Mr. Holmes concluded with a short notice of the year's obituary. This included Thos. Greenish, E. C. C. Stanford, Richard Reynolds, R. J. Downes and John Borland, all of whom have been noted in previous issues of the Era.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. C. B. Allen moved and Mr. S. R. Atkins seconded a vote of thanks to the president which, having been put by Dr. Attfield, was carried. Mr. Holmes briefly replied.

It was noted that among those present in the room were Mr. Garston, of Kimberly, who was in that town during the whole siege, and Mr. Elias Bremridge, the octogenarian ex-secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. F. Ransom next read the

Executive Report,

which showed that although a large number of new members had been elected, the net increase in numbers was only five, the total on the membership list being 1,307. The financial statement was not a very satisfactory one, the deficit having increased from $126 to $274, and it was pointed out that if this state of affairs went on it would be impossible to continue on the present basis.

Reception of Delegates.

The delegates from the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland and also from the various local associations throughout the Kingdom were received.

The next business was the reading of the report of the Unofficial Formulary Committee.

It was stated that Mr. Martindale having resigned the chairmanship of the committee Mr. N. H. Martin, of Newcastle, had been appointed to succeed him. After a lapse of six years a new edition of the Formulary containing many new and many revised formulæ would be issued at the end of the year.

The Reading of the Papers

submitted to the Conference was then proceeded with.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS RELATING TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA (F. B. Power, Ph. D., director Wellcome Research Laboratories). This was a lengthy and valuable paper, but one which does not readily lend itself to abstraction. It dealt with a number of errors in the text of the B. P. Dr. Power concludes that while no one expects that a pharmacopœia will be absolutely immaculate, yet there are more errors in the B. P. 1898 than there ought to be and many of these could have been avoided by reference to standard works or by simple experiments.

PHENOL SUPPOSITORIES (F. R. Dudderidge, F. C. S). The B. P. orders two grains of wax in each suppository, these, however, set with difficulty in warm weather. Author suggests the use of oil of theobroma alone as basis. Theobroma suppositories set harder and the melting point is 29 degrees lower than that of suppositories containing wax.

BERBERINE PHOSPHATE (F. Shedden, B. Sc., Wellcome Research Laboratories). Author shows the formula to be $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.2H_3PO_4$.

MERCUROUS IODIDE (F. B. Power, Ph. D., director Wellcome Research Laboratories). Dr. Power finds that precipitated mercurous iodide is uniform in composition and stable when properly protected.

PHARMACOGNOSY OF OFFICIAL STROPHANTHUS SEED (P. E. F. Perédès, Wellcome Research Laboratories). Mr. Perédès gives a careful examination of strophanthus seeds from a single pod and finds that every histological character upon which the indentification of different varieties of strophanthus seeds has been based is found to exist in seeds from one pod.

OPIUM (E. Dowzard, F. C. S.). The B. P. states that dried and powdered opium should yield 9.5 to 10.5 per cent. of anhydrous morphine. Good samples of commercial opium yield much more than this; twenty-five samples examined by author gave from 12.3 to 14.9 per cent.

OLIVE OIL (E. Dowzard, F. C. S.). The B. P. gives specific gravity at .914 to .919. The latter figure is too high; fifty-two samples examined by author varied from .915 to .9172.

SACCHARIN (E. Dowzard, F. C. S.). Mixtures of "550" and "350" saccharin can be estimated by the following process: 1 gramme of the saccharin is agitated with 10 Cc. of acetone; 5 Cc. of the clear solution is evaporated and the residue weighed, the weight of the residue multiplied by 200 giving the percentage of pure saccharin. This method is useless for soluble saccharin.

VISCOSITY OF ESSENTIAL OILS (E. Dowzard, F. C. S.). Author suggests the viscosity taken with a Reischauer's viscometer as a useful test for the purity of essential oils. He gives figures for various oils.

COPAIBA; ITS ASSAY AND TESTS (E. Wightman Bell, F. C. S.). Author suggests that the following process should be adopted to estimate the essential oil: Heat on a water bath and finally in a water oven at a temperature from 98° to 99° C. until the weight be constant. Genuine samples of American copaiba oil have a rotation of −9° to −16°. Distilled gurjun oil has one of −93°. It is almost impossible to obtain absolutely pure balsam, but a copaiba up to the B. P. standard is readily obtainable. A resin factor obtained by dividing the amount of resin by the saponification number is a useful test.

BRITISH GUIANA COPAIBA (E. Wightman Bell, F. C. S.). Except that it is less levogyre, British Guiana balsam answers all the requirements of the B. P. and is of a higher grade of purity than much which will pass the official standard. The rotation of the American copaiba is over-stated in the B. P.

ASAFETIDA PREPARATA (H. W. Jones, F. C. S.). Author digests asafetida in five times its weight of 90 per cent. alcohol in a closed vessel and filters into ten times its volume of water acidulated with HCl. The precipitate is dried. This contains the resin and essential oil and is recommended for making pills and tincture.

COMMERCIAL LIQUOR FERRI PHOSPH. CUM QUINIA ET STRYCHNINA (H. J. Henderson). A concentrated liquor four times the strength of B. P. syrup cannot be made. Ten commercial samples were examined, only three were of the standard strength in alkaloids (4.596 per cent.) and each of these contained chlorides instead of sulphates.

ASH OF B. P. DRUGS (C. G. Moor, M. A., and Martin Priest, F. C. S.). This paper involved an immense amount of work as some hundreds of figures are given of the ash yielded by B. P. drugs, many useful results for the guidance of the compilers of future editions of the B. P. are included in the communication.

THE OFFICIAL PROCESS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF STRYCHNINE IN PREPARATIONS OF NUX VOMICA (E. H. Farr, F. C. S., and R. Wright, F. C. S.). Authors have performed a large number of experiments and conclude that the assay process of the B. P. gives results which, although not absolutely accurate, are sufficiently so for all practical purposes.

SOME PHARMACOPŒIAL TINCTURES (J. C. McWalter, L. R. C. S., M. P. S. I.). This consists mainly of estimations of the amount of residue yielded by official tinctures.

ALMOND OIL AND ITS SUBSTITUTES (W. C. Allen and E. T. Brewis, F. I. C.). An exhaustive examination of almond oil and other kernel oils with figures obtained by experiments for specific gravity, saponification value, Hehner bromine thermal test and Hübl iodine value, together with results with the nitric acid and Bieber tests.

NOTES ON SOME INDIAN DRUGS (Wm. Mair, F. C. S.). Author gives notes on Indian drugs with special reference to the compilation of the Indian and Colonial addendum to the B. P. In addition to drugs already selected he recommends the recognition of Holarrmena antidys enterica Garcinia mangostana, Carica papaya, Eugenia Jambolana, Gynocardia odorata, and Adhatoda vasica.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA AS A STANDARD (D. B. Dott, F. R. S. E.). Mr. Dott expresses a doubt as to the legality of the B. P. for articles mentioned in it when they are intended for medicinal use. He urges the establishment of a court of reference, which should decide whether a prosecution for adulteration should take place when an article has been purchased. At present the food and drugs inspector has a free hand.

NEW APPARATUS FOR ESTIMATING CHLORINE AND NITROGEN (J. F. Tocher, F. I. C.). Describes an apparatus entirely of glass which is claimed to be an advance on those now in use.

LIQUOR PANCREATIS B. P. (F. C. J. Bird, F. I. C.). Author recommends the addition of ether to the B. P. test.

THE BARIUM CHLORIDE TEST FOR CARBONATE IN SPT. AMM. AROM. B. P. (F. C. J. Bird). This test for ensuring the presence of the proper proportion of carbonate is much improved by the addition of solution of AmCl, which facilitates precipitation.

(To Be Continued).

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

BOARD OF PHARMACY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PHARMACY.

1.—Define the difference between Percolation and Maceration. Name three preparations made by each process.
2.—How is Tincture Chloride of Iron, U. S. P., made?
3.—Name the official preparations containing Tartar Emetic.
4.—Why is deodorized Tincture of Opium preferred to Tincture of Opium? Give the mode of preparation of Tincture of Opium; Camphorated Tincture of Opium; Deodorized Tincture of Opium.
5.—Name eight solvents used in the U. S. P.
6.—What are Collodions? Name those official.
7.—What is an Excipient?
8.—Give formula for Donovan's Solution, Fowler's Solution and Lugol's Solution.
9.—Give formula for Basham's Mixture.
10.—State uses of Rhubarb and Tincture Rhubarb Aromatic.

CHEMISTRY.

1.—What chemical effect does an acid have upon an alkaloid? What is a Glucoside?
2.—Name three alkaloids in Cinchona Bark. Which Salt of Quinine has the greater quantity of alkaloid in it, Muriate or Sulphate?
3.—From what source is Codeine gotten?
Name the most important alkaloid in Nux Vomica.
4.—What is an Atom; Monad; Tetrad; Molecule?
5.—What is the common name of H_3PO_4; HNO_3; H_2SO_4; $HgCl_2$; $CaSO_4$; $HC_2H_3O_2$?
6.—Complete the following: $2NaCl+H_2SO_4=$
7.—Complete the following: $Na_2SO_3+H_2SO_4=$
8.—Define Analysis; Synthesis.
9.—Write chemical formula for the iron in Tincture of Iron.
10.—Is Caffeine an alkaloid or a glucoside?

MATERIA MEDICA.

1.—Define the following classes of drugs and name three drugs in each class:

(1) Diuretics.	(6) Diaphoretics.
(2) Astringents.	(7) Expectorants.
(3) Tonics.	(8) Hypnotics.
(4) Anæsthetics.	(9) Emmenagogues.
(5) Analgesics.	(10) Alteratives.

2.—Give ordinary doses of the following drugs:

(1) Opium.	(6) Hydrarg. Bichlor.
(2) Morphine.	(7) Vin. Colch. Sem.
(3) Arsenic.	(8) F. E. Ergot.
(4) Tr. Opii Camp.	(9) Cocaine Hydrochl.
(5) Tr. Aconite Root.	(10) Elaterin.

3.—Translate the following prescriptions into Metric System and note anything wrong with them:

(a) ℞ Tr. Opii Camphor..... ʒvi.
Tr. Guiaici ..... ʒiiiss.
Syr. Tolu, ad..... ℥iii.
M. Sig. ʒi. t. i. d.

(b) ℞ Tr. Belladon.
Tr. Ferri Chl., aa..... ʒi.
Sig. 10 Drops, t. i. d.

(c) ℞ Liq. Potass. Arsenitis..... ℥i.
Ferri Sulph. Exsiccat..... ʒiiss.
Magnesiæ Carb. ..... ʒiii.
Elix. Simplicis ad..... ℥ii.
M. et Sig. Teaspoonful every two hours.

4.—Give the usual doses of tinctures and the principal exceptions.

STRONTIUM AND BARIUM IN PLANTS.—The question whether strontium and barium can replace calcium in plants has been made the subject of inquiry. Dr. M. Suzuki gives a contribution to this question in a recent number of the Bulletin of the College of Agriculture of Tokio. (Sci. Am.) Experiments were carried out with several species of plants and in soils containing varying amounts of calcium; the results show that strontium and barium can never replace calcium, as they are strongly poisonous, although the poisonous action may be lessened to a certain extent by the addition of lime salts.

(Special Correspondence.)

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

Paris, July 20.

The congress season is now in full swing at the Paris Exhibition. Next week we are to have the great Congress of Applied Chemistry, the week following, as all your readers are aware, is devoted to the Pharmaceutical Congress; the gigantic Medical Congress, which threatens to beat all previous records, comes on about the same time.

The Congress of Pure Chemistry,

which commenced on Tuesday, 17th July, was a pleasant social function, where many well-known savants met. If they did not work very hard, who shall blame them? for with a thermometer ranging from 85° to 95° in the shade, the stoutest scientist is prone to prefer a shady cafe to a crowded Congress Hall. Besides, the scholastic vacation not having commenced, our professors are still busy, and the Committee of Organization, in other respects most praiseworthy, did not perhaps quite grasp the immense importance of communicating their intentions to the public (more particularly the scientific) press long enough beforehand to enable all and sundry to apply for membership.

Still it was a pleasant, cosy, friendly little gathering.

The Opening Meeting

at the Congress Palace, the pretty riverside building shown in our engraving, was typical of the whole proceeding. No long speeches—M. Berthelot, the president of the Organizing Committee, was absent through illness—but a few words of welcome from M. Armand Gautier and H. Hanriot and then a social chat round the sideboard where champagne was offered by the members of the Paris Chemical Society to their foreign and other guests. Here everyone was introduced or introduced himself. There one met the newly-elected vice-presidents of the Congress—M. Kiliani and M. Graebe, of Switzerland; M. Konavalof, of the St. Petersburg University; M. Franchimont, from Leyden, Holland; Prof. F. W. Clarke, from the Columbian University, and the two French savants already mentioned, M. Hanriot, assistant professor at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and M. Armand Gautier, the distinguished chemistry professor at the same faculty. The young and ubiquitous secretary,

PALACE OF CONGRESSES.

M. Gabriel Bertrand, of the Pasteur Institute, and his assistants, M. Moureu, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, M. Hebert and M. Delepine, were ever active and amiable, while the treasurer, M. A. Petit, was well known to us all as the future president of the 1900 International Congress of Pharmacy. Many indeed were the well-known faces, MM. Troost, Moissan, Haller, Jungfleisch, Lindet, Poulenc, Lauth, Adrian, Béhal, etc., etc., while among the foreigners were Drs. Otto Witt, Berlin; Fresenius, of Wiesbaden; Steiger, of Amsterdam, several Russian, Italian and Swiss savants, Messrs. Hartley and Werner, from Ireland; Abbe Choquette, from Quebec, and Prof. Fireman, from Washington. Prof. Clarke we have already mentioned, and Prof. Morley, of Cleveland, O.; Prof. Rising, of Berkeley University, California, and Dr. Wiley, of Washington, were likewise members of the

M. BERTHELOT.

Congress. The congressists separated at noon only to meet three hours later at the Exhibition, where the remarkable French Chemical Section, of which we shall publish an account in a week or two, was visited in detail and was found most interesting by the members, for, placed as they were under the able guidance of the French colleagues, they saw all under exceptionally favorable circumstances.

The three following mornings, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, were devoted to meetings at the rooms of the Paris Chemical Society. The principal question discussed was the possibility of a

Uniform and International Chemical Nomenclature

which, like the International Pharmacopœia, seems still a long way off, for modes of thought and modes of expression differ with race, language and nation, and the "Parliament of Man, the Confederation of the World," seems as far away as ever.

A great feature of the Congress were the

Three Lectures on Science.

M. Raoult, of the Grenoble Faculty of Sciences, delivered his lecture on "The Chemical Teaching of Cryoscopy and Tonometry" at the Paris School of Mines on Wednesday afternoon. To-morrow (Saturday) Prof. Moissan, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, will lecture on "Metallic Carbides." To-day (July 20) M. Armand Gautier's on

The Combustible Gases of Air

was the afternoon function, and a very interesting one it proved. M. Gautier has shown by his analytical experiments that the air of great cities contains methane gas mixed with hydrocarbures even richer than the

methane itself, and very probably free hydrogen as well. This probability becomes a certainty when purer and purer air is analyzed. The air of forests only contains half as much hydrocarbure as town air. Marsh gas in particular is there replaced by essential vapors which may roughly be expressed by $C_{10}H_{16}$ and $C_{10}H_{14}O$, but the greater part of the combustible gas is free hydrogen. On the mountains, and especially on rocky summits 7,000 feet high, only two cubic centimetres of hydrocarbon gas (calculated in methane) are to be found in 100 litres of air, accompanied by 18 or 20 cubic centimetres of hydrogen gas per 100 litres.

At the seaside the hydrocarbures disappear altogether. Pure air in the higher regions of the atmosphere contains such slight traces of hydrocarbures as to become undiscoverable and 19 Cc. of free hydrogen per 100 litres. According to Johnston Stoney this hydrogen should (following the kinetic theory of gas) disappear from the atmosphere. If it exists, on admitting this theory, one may ask how hydrogen can be found in the air. M. Gautier has succeeded in showing that the subgranitic regions are a perpetual source of hydrogen, resulting from the action of water and rain and even pure water on certain azotures which granite contains, Fe_6Az_2, for example. Granite attacked by water in a sealed tube at 300° C. gives off a mixture of hydrogen, azote, carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, with a slight quantity of hydrocarbures and methane, gases formed under pressure in granitic subsoil escape into the atmosphere through volcanos or fissures in the soil. "Thence," remarks M. Gautier, "according to Stoney's theory, the hydrogen should slowly escape into celestial space."

These lectures were varied by

Scientific Pilgrimages

to establishments of interest. Thursday afternoon the new Biological Chemistry Institute, just opposite the Pasteur Institute of Paris, was visited; to-day it was the Laboratory of Chemistry at the Faculty of Medicine. To-morrow morning our friends and fellow congressists,

M. ARMAND GAUTIER.

MM. Haller, Troost, Riban, etc., show us their laboratories at the Faculty of Sciences, and in the afternoon the School of Sciences will be examined and the Congress separates.

The Banquet

yesterday (Thursday) evening at the Hotel Continental was the most numerously attended function, as in the evening everyone is free. Many pharmacists profited by the occasion to meet the chemical celebrities. The speeches of M. Gautier and M. Engel (M. Berthelot was absent) were eloquent and often amusing. Dr. Graebe suitably replied. We will spare Era readers the names of the 200 odd guests, for many have already been mentioned. We merely quote a few other foreigners to show the international character of the gathering. Germany had sent Herr Von Buchka and Hofrath Caro, Switzerland, Professors Guye and Lunge; Holland, Mr. Yssel de Schepper; Sweden, Mr. Otto Petterson; Russia, Mr. Mendelef; Italy, Professors Oddo, Paterno di Sessa and Cimician; England, Prof. Mendola. Delegates from several other countries—Belgium, Mexico, Spain, Roumania, Cuba, Austria, etc., etc.—were, we believe, also present, and the United States were represented by Professors Clarke and Fireman. After the dinner, an informal but most cheerful chat over a cup of black coffee and a cigar or cigarette in the adjoining saloon gave those separated at table a chance to improve acquaintance, which was by no means neglected, as all present can testify.

M. RICHE.

NEW PROCESS FOR SULPHURIC ACID.—A number of improvements have been recently devised in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which promise to be of great importance in that industry. (Sci. Am.) The first of these is now being used in Germany, and consists in the substitution of cast iron recipients for concentrating the acid for those constructed of platinum; the high price of the latter metal has led the manufacturers to look for a substitute, and it has been found that the cast iron recipients answer very well in cases where it is not necessary to have an acid absolutely free from iron. The iron used should be free from impurities and as hard as possible. In the process used the acid is first concentrated in lead recipients to 61° Baumé, then introduced into the cast iron vessels, where it is further concentrated to 64°; it finally passes into two other concentrators, where it reaches 97° to 98° Baumé. The smaller recipients last three or four months and the large concentrators from six months to one year, the loss being less than that of platinum and the cost comparatively small. The second process, which is still more important, has been devised in England. In this the lead chambers are entirely suppressed and nitrous vapors are used as an oxydant, the process resembling that which is now used for producing the Nordhausen, or fuming, sulphuric acid. The Baden Anilin and Soda Works have perfected the system and applied it on a large scale in the production of ordinary sulphuric acid. The process is especially advantageous in the production of concentrated acid directly, thus doing away with the concentrating process; it gives an acid which is very pure and especially free from arsenic.

CHEMICAL FOOD.—The deplorable food waste in our daily life is justly criticised and chemical research and industry are doing their best in devising chemical foods. The last few years have seen a number of artificial foods produced, but most of them are of no value to the poor. Chemists are becoming more and more anxious to find sources of nitrogenous foods. The artificial food industry is chiefly developed among the large concerns that supply dye stuffs and employ a number of research chemists. (Sci. Am.)

(*Special Correspondence.*)

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Paris, July 23, 1900.

The Congres of Pure Chemistry, which terminated at Paris on July 21, was but a prelude to the far more important congress devoted to Applied Chemistry, which opened to-day. It will be remembered that the first International Congress of Applied Chemistry was held at Brussels in 1894, the second at Paris in 1896 and the third at Vienna in 1898. It seems extremely probable that this will become one of the most important of international scientific congresses, for the number of inscriptions at Paris this year will be nearly 2,000.

M. Berthelot had accepted the post of honorary president, but has been prevented by ill health from taking any active part in the proceedings. M. Henri Moissan, the acting president, is too well known in America to need any introduction to your readers. As he still occupies his post (which he is shortly to quit, much to the regret of all) at the School of Pharmacy, this building has become one of the most important meeting places of the Congress.

The Opening Meeting,

however, took place in the great amphitheatre at the Sorbonne (Paris Faculty of Sciences), the largest and handsomest of the halls of the University of Paris. M. Moissan made a very lengthy but interesting speech on the past and future of chemistry, after which M. Dupont, secretary of the Organizing Committee, read his report. He complimented the French provincial and foreign local committees on the vigorous way in which they had done their work and named among others Professors Rising and Clarke and Dr. Doremus, of New York, as having rendered services to the cause. Many Governments and scientific societies had sent special delegates and he wished a hearty welcome to one and all, French and foreign.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. M. Berthelot was naturally retained as honorary president and M. Moissan as acting chairman. The two vice-presidents are M. E. Durin (president of the French Association of Sugar Making and Distillery Chemists) and M. Lindet, who will be remembered as the president of the 1896 Chemical Congress. M. François Dupont was retained as general secretary, for, as M. Moissan reminded the meeting, this was a post for someone used to hard work. Then came an interminable list of honorary vice-presidents, Dr. Emil Fischer, of Berlin; Dr. Maercker, Dr. Ludwig, Dr. Leo Liebermann, of Buda-Pesth; Prof. Koninck, of Liege, Belgium; Dr. Christomanus, of Athens; Prof. Paterno, of Rome; MM. Carnot, Deherain, Ditte, Haller, Riche, Gallois and Gautier, of Paris; Prof. Mendeleef, of St. Petersburg, etc., etc., not forgetting Messrs. F. W. Clarke, Rising, Chandler and Doremus.

In conclusion M. Moissan insisted on the advisability of forming a permanent International Committee for these congresses and one representative from each country was named to form a temporary band of workers.

The Sections

met the same afternoon at 2 P. M. at the various places appointed. The School of Mines, Boulevard St. Michel, was reserved for Section II. (Inorganic Products), and Section III. (Metallurgy, Mining and Explosives). Sections IV. (Organic Products), V. (Sugar Industry) and VI. (Fermentation Industries) met at the rooms of the Society of Encouragement, 44 Rue de Rennes. The Photographic Section (IX.) had a room in the Palace of Congresses at the Exhibition, the remaining four sections were accommodated at the Paris School of Pharmacy, which had been decorated with flags and velvet door hangings for the occasion.

The two great lecture amphitheatres afforded plenty of space for Section I. (Analytical Chemistry) and Section X. (Electro-Chemistry). Needless to say M. Henri Moissan presided over the latter group, while Agricultural Chemistry was discussed in Section VII. under the chairmanship of M. Dehérain, of the Academy of Sciences.

Section VIII. (Hygiene, Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Food Adulteration) was located in the handsome Salle des Actes. As Professor Riche informed his audience, this is the hall where examinations are held and societies meet, and the walls, entirely covered with paintings of Parisian pharmacists, form a gallery of portraits of pharmaceutical celebrities which is perhaps unique. In this section M. Halphen, chief chemist at the laboratory of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, opened the proceedings by a paper on "The Analysis of Fatty Matters," and Dr. Arnaldo Piutti, of Naples University, followed with a treatise on "The Products of Combustion of Locomotives from a Hygienic Standpoint." Among the audience were M. Patein, chief pharmacist of Lariboisière Hospital, who is to speak on "Sugar and Hydrates of Carbon in Urine," M. Desgrez, of the Paris Faculty of Medicines, who is to treat of "The Utilization of Fats in the Organism," and the "Purifying of Confined and Vitiated Air;" M. Barille, who has studied the effects of metal boxes used for canned foods; Prof. Deniges, of Bordeaux; Prof. Bor, of Amiens; MM. Dufau, Guilbert, etc., and several foreign visitors, principally German and Austrian, among others Herr Hans Heger, editor of the Vienna Pharmaceutical Post. Other papers promised in this section are Sonnie Moret's on the dosage of uric acid and M. Castaing's on iron in urines; M. Moreigne will speak of azotusic matter, M. Golles on albumoids. The other papers are very varied; M. Bloche's is on "Oxygenized Water;" M. G. Bertrand's on the "Intervention of Soluble Ferments in the Preparation of Medicaments;" M. Berge on "The Sterilization of Water by Peroxyde of Chlore;" M. Christomanos on "Sterilization of Artificial Ice;" M. Gerard on "Blood Ferments;" M. Portes, hospital pharmacist, on "Quinine Analysis," etc., etc., etc. We may devote a brief notice to the motions brought forward by

THE SORBONNE.

Prof. Clarke, of Washington,

in the Analytical Chemistry Section, regarding the desirability of unitary atomic weights in calculating the results of analysis, the use of unitary indicators in volumetric analysis, and the fixing of unitary standards for certain substances. With regard to atomic weights, he thought that the standard might now be changed. He

PASTEUR'S TOMB.

could understand that oxygen 16, though difficult to explain to students, was once a good base, but during the last twelve years the proportion of oxygen and hydrogen had been more accurately fixed, and he would ask if hydrogen 1 should not now be the standard right throgh. He remembered when the old Berzelian system was given up in favor of the present system; of course the changes meant a lot of new values. He admitted that the German Committee was in favor of oxygen 16, and that Americans were divided on the point.

M. Lunge, of Zurich, referred to Mr. Clarke as one of the great authorities on the subject and gave his opinion on his remarks.

M. E. Muntz, who presided in this section, thought the question was not yet ripe for solution.

Prof. Fabre, of Toulouse, thought the views of the German Committee answered to the present state of science and that oxygen 16 was preferable from a practical point of view.

M. Engel, vice-president of the Paris Chemical Society, said the German Committee was an international one and represented all the societies of the world.

M. Hanriot did not agree with M. Muntz that the question should be left over. This International Committee welcomed all expressions of opinion and the Congress should present theirs.

This idea gained general approval, and a show of hands being called, the Congress decided that it was desirable to retain oxygen 16.

Prof. Clarke then raised the next point, that of unification of methods of analysis for certain substances. The instance he quoted of chromium analyzed at 52.5 in one port and 51.1 in another (the difference in the value amounting to $800) may be familiar to some of your readers. He described how seven years ago the American Chemical Society decided to report annually on this matter; how Germany, England, and he believed France, were all working independently in the same way. He suggested that international co-operation would be desirable to fix the same value everywhere.

M. Hanriot said thanks were due to Mr. Clarke for raising this question. They all had a common interest in unifying the processes of chemical analysis.

M. Fabre said that this was a matter on which all Governments might be best approached through the usual diplomatic channels and this proposal was voted.

The 250 Papers

and discussions noted in the official programme need not be named here. H. W. Wiley, of Washington, a very regular attendant at these Chemical Congresses, has brought a notice on "The Correction of Polarimetric Reading According to Temperature." Mr. Wyatt, Ph. D., of New York, is to send a description on "Brewing in the United States and Quick Fermentation at Low Temperature" which seems to have aroused general interest, and M. Moissan will speak on "Some New Experiments on Fluor."

The Programme

likewise includes banquets, receptions and visits as usual. This afternoon M. Levgues, the Minister of Public Instruction, was to receive the Congress at the Sorbonne, but was prevented from attending. The congressists were, however, offered light refreshments and conducted over the various laboratories by the professors of the Faculty of Sciences. To-morrow (Tuesday) there is to be a banquet at one of the Exhibition restaurants at noon, and the Exposition itself will be afterwards visited under competent guidance. Wednesday a visit to the Pasteur Institute will be followed by a reception at the Hotel de Ville; Thursday all are invited to Chantilly, the grand old mansion some twenty-five miles out of Paris, which the Duc d'Aumale bequeathed to the Institute of France. Friday the monument to Lavoisier, already described in this journal, will be inaugurated, and Saturday, 28th July, the closing meeting and banquet will take place.

(To be Continued.)

A COMMERCIAL TRAINING COURSE IN COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.*

By JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

Colleges of pharmacy were created for the purpose of training young men in their vocation. Naturally and primarily, their first function is to make students proficient in technic, and when the colleges were founded in America, chemistry and materia medica were recognized as foundation studies, and they are considered as such to-day.

The early history of pharmaceutical education reveals a curious but, nevertheless, strong tendency to thwart and oppose the efforts of the far-sighted pioneers who saw in the education and training of the young the gradual uplifting of the craftsmen who were entrusted with the responsibile duties of making and dispensing medicines.

Very slowly the colleges fought their way, and it required nearly half a century of earnest self-sacrificing labor to demonstrate the fact, which should have been recognized from the beginning, that education was a key which would solve mysteries and develop great possibilities.

In some cases, undoubtedly, self-interest on the part of the employer, or petty jealousy, led a preceptor to advise an assistant to keep away from colleges; that he, himself, had no use for these expensive and time-consuming new-fangled ideas, but that he could learn from his "boss" far more than those upstart teachers could give him; and even to this day men can be found who use the same talk. Many a poor student in the past has been compelled to earn every penny for his college education and has succeeded in spite of enormous drawbacks and hindrances; but the colleges steadily continued their work, becoming stronger every year, and succeeded in spite of the most dire prophecies of disaster and failure.

Nearly every advance was met with determined opposition, and how sad it is to hear the wail of some old rule-of-thumb druggist, who has discovered, late in life, that all along he had been on the wrong side, and many an honest opponent has confessed to the writer in language something like this:

"If, when I was a young man, I could have foreseen the value of an education and could have begged or borrowed the money to go to college, I would have done so

*Read at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, June, 1900. Reprinted from Amer. Jour. Pharm

and have been saved years and years of toil, and what has taken me a long time to learn through the happenings of experience I could have acquired in two years of training. Naturally, I do not want to admit that I do not know my business. I can't acknowledge that these young fellows just out of college know as much as I do. I cannot afford to do it, and in some things they do not know as much as I do; but I have seen to it that my son has not been deprived of the advantages which I threw away, and I sent him to the best college that I could find. But then, the colleges in my days were small affairs and the system of instruction imperfect; but I must say that there are some things taught in the colleges which I have no use for. The point that I see clearly is that those early days of one's life, when the mind is receptive and accustomed to study (having just come from school) are the least valuable in a man's business life, and then is the time when the foundation can be laid strong, sure and deep."

The writer has no desire to dwell upon this aspect, for it has its pathetic side, and, happily, education is rapidly working a cure. Now, if this presents a true picture of the past, is it not true that the same reasoning is equally applicable to branches of pharmaceutical instruction other than those recognized as theoretical, or knowledge obtained through the study of books? The answer to this is found in the magnificent equipment of our laboratories in the colleges and the great strides made in practical teaching in our universities and technical schools.

No college can be considered to-day worthy of the name which does not place in the hands of its students the mortar, pestle and spatula, the test-tube and the burette, and the microscope and culture apparatus; and it must not be admitted for a moment that the laboratory instruction, while useful in giving a student polish and finish, fails to equip him with knowledge which will be valuable in his future life as a bread winner.

But the writer wishes to call attention at this time to a branch of education which has been in the past sadly neglected; it is that of commercial training. That pharmacy is a business as well as a profession comes home strongly to that student who is so unfortunate as to have a lop-sided mind, and who vainly thinks that all he has to do to reach highest success is to study books and, like the closet naturalist, get his knowledge of life from studying the works of others.

What an awakening comes to such an one who, after winning gold medals and prizes galore in his examinations, finds when he gets behind the counter that his magnificent memory for facts will not avail him as much as he thought when he comes to roll pills, fold powders and meet the perplexing details of every-day counter practice. And it is this phase of college education which is the great stumbling block to the employers who are successful, practical business men. One frequently hears from such men the remark: "Send me a good clerk, I don't want a gold medal man."

The aim in every good college of pharmacy should be to neglect no department of knowledge which might make its graduates successful pharmacists, and no effort should be spared to entirely cover the ground. Impressed with these convictions, the writer, ten years ago, expressed the opinion that business methods should be taught in our colleges of pharmacy. Gradually this thought has been working its way. With some educators the idea at once took root; others again approved, but deemed the time inopportune; others still were to be found who thought it outside the functions of a college of pharmacy to teach business methods. Possibly the greatest number to-day are willing to give any rational plan for accomplishing the object a fair trial.

Within four years this opportunity has been taken advantage of by the writer in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and fortunately, through the liberality and progressiveness of the trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy it was made possible to establish an optional course on commercial training. This course has been successfully inaugurated by Prof. F. G. Ryan, and so far as it has gone has thoroughly demonstrated its practicability.

The object of the course is to teach students in pharmacy simple methods of bookkeeping, which will enable the pharmacist to know at any time and at short notice whether he is making money or losing it; proper methods of drawing checks, drafts, promissory notes and even how to write orders on wholesale druggists; in fact, to so train him in correct and accurate methods that when he takes a position or opens a store he will not be absolutely at sea in these most important particulars. How few retail druggists throughout the country have ever been systematically instructed in these vital details.

Every wholesale druggist who has been made acquainted with the plan of the new course speaks of it in most encouraging terms. Those who oppose every innovation simply because it never has been done before will, of course, be in evidence. One can almost anticipate the objections of the chronic objectors. "Why don't the employer teach assistants bookkeeping?" The answer to this is, what percentage of employers are using to-day simple, proper methods of keeping their books? How many druggists know at the end of the year how much money they have lost or made? What percentage of losses are made in a year through carelessness and improper methods of keeping books? How many clerks are imbued with a proper sense of the responsibility and duty to their employers to accurately record sales?

Unfortunately, the scientific and professional pharmacist too often inherits a contempt for such routine work as bookkeeping, and if fortune smiles upon such an one and business pours in upon him in spite of his limitations, does he not frequently have to employ some bookkeeper who knows nothing of pharmacy and is good for nothing else in the store? And if the employer knows nothing of bookkeeping, has he not literally turned the keys of his business life into the hands of the enemy?

It is probably too much to expect at once complete approval of the ideas which are advanced in this paper; but the writer sincerely trusts that in the near future no college graduate shall be permitted to receive his diploma until he has passed a satisfactory examination in commercial training; and of the college which first successfully inaugurates such a course and compels the students at some time to pass an examination in this department, it is safe to say that her graduates will be sought for and preferred by employers because, while they have been thoroughly trained in the knowledge which will enable them to perform all of their duties as chemists and pharmacists, they are not likely to become commercial failures and lose the results of their hard-earned labors by failing to know "what they have made," add to "what they have made," and, in fact, "cover the whole ground."

One other objection may be heard: "Why don't the man who needs training of this kind go to a commercial college?" The answer to this is that none of the commercial colleges have ever thought it worth while to establish a course suited for pharmaceutical students and it is not likely that they could make such a course remunerative to the commercial college because of the limited number of students who would voluntarily take such instruction.

The courses in commercial colleges are, moreover, very elaborate and usually cast upon lines involving large operations, and the instructors in such colleges are not familiar with the special needs of pharmaceutical business. This paper may be concluded by quoting a remark of a college graduate of ten years' standing, who said: "I only wish that I could have taken a course in commercial training instead of the special course which I took at college. I am sure I would now be making a comfortable living, for it would have enabled me to have saved many business losses and some bitter experiences that I have gone through, because I thought business details and methods too insignificant to give them time and thought at a time in my life which I could have easily spared for this practical work."

It is probable that the great depression through which the drug business has been passing in late years has brought home to many the need of such training, and the words of the graduate above quoted will doubtless find an echo in the minds of many similarly situated.

THE FLAX SEED CROP of the world grows year by year, but the demand keeps up with the supply. North and South America and Europe are the great producers as well as the main markets.

QUESTION BOX.

department is to furnish our sub ks with reliable and tried formulas ons relating to practical pharmacy, ensing difficulties, etc. nation are not acknowledged by S COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE her do we answer queries in this subscribers. In this department necessarily made to information sues of the Era. Copies of these n cents each.

s of Pharmacy.—(O. A. C.) The uri and Nebraska Boards of Phar- hmann, Sedalia, Mo., and H. H. respectively.

Camel's Hair Brushes.—(Painter.) Brush manufacturers say that camel hair is never used in brushes, the hair of Siberian squirrel's tails being employed for making what are called camel's hair brushes and pencils. There are several colors used—red, black and gray—all of which are first sold at the great fairs in Eastern Russia, thence finding their way to the European and American markets in bales weighing from two hundred to three hundred pounds.

Keeping Flies Off Horses and Cattle.—(A. W. H.) Infusions of bitter substances like quassia, smartweed, etc., have been used, it is claimed with satisfactory results. They are applied by means of a spray, sponge or brush. Preparations like the following have been recommended: (1) Oil of clove, tincture of eucalyptus, of each, 3 parts; oil of cassia, 5 parts; alcohol, 150 parts; water, 200 parts. (2) Carbolic acid, 1 ounce; oil of pennyroyal, 2 ounces; spirit of camphor, 2 ounces; oil of tar, 4 ounces; glycerin, 2 ounces; lard oil, 4 ounces. (3) Melt 50 parts of tallow or other cheaper fat with 25 parts of resin, add 50 parts of crude soda and 25 parts of borax, boil with water; add 75 parts of carbolic acid and 30 parts of calcium sulphide solution and finally 80 parts of extract of tobacco.

"Soft Corn Cotton."—(X. Y. Z.) We know of no definite formula under this title. It is quite probable, however, that the ordinary solution of gun cotton in ether with salicylic acid (corn collodion) as prepared by the formula of the National Formulary will answer the purpose. Another formula is gun cotton, 2 drams; salicylic acid, 1½ ounces; extract of cannabis indica, 5 drams; Canada balsam, ½ ounce; castor oil, 2 drams; ether, 9 ounces, alcohol, 4 ounces. Put the gun cotton in a bottle and pour half the alcohol upon it. Shake, add the ether, and again shake until dissolved. Add the rest of the ingredients in the order named, dissolving the salicylic acid in the remainder of the alcohol. The mixture should be applied with a camel's hair brush night and morning, the feet being bathed in warm water every second or third night and as much of the corn picked off as will peel away.

One of the methods of treatment particularly recommended for "soft" corns is to paint them with a solution of silver nitrate in 8 parts of distilled water every fourth or fifth day, in the meantime keeping the toes apart by means of a little cotton smeared with petrolatum, zinc ointment, or other bland fatty substance. Tannin placed between the toes where the corn is located has also been recommended as a "cure" for "soft" corns.

Depilatories.—(C. K.) Barium sulphide (in fine powder), 1 to 3 parts; starch powder, 3 parts. Mix. Make into a paste with water at the time of using, spread over the part required and remove at the end of five or ten minutes. (2) Sodium sulphide, 6 drams; powdered lime, 3 ounces; starch, 2 ounces; powdered orris, 1 ounce. (3) Barium sulphide, 1 ounce; zinc oxide, 1 ounce; starch, 2 ounces. The sulphide of barium should be fresh. To use the paste should be spread as thick as the blade of a knife over the parts from which the hair is to be removed. The softened hairs should be scraped from the skin with a dull knife or bone spatula, the parts washed with warm water and afterwards thoroughly dried. Cold cream should then be applied to the reddened surface. The length of time the paste should remain upon the skin is best determined by the severity of their action. Great care should be exercised in their application and their effects should be carefully watched, for sometimes deep and painful ulcerations occur by their incautious use. Depilatories containing arsenic (orpiment) are very dangerous and their use should be avoided.

Marine Glue.—(C. T.) True marine glue is a combination of shellac and caoutchouc in proportions which vary according to the purpose for which the cement is to be used. Some is very hard and some is quite soft. The degree of softness is regulated by the proportion of benzole used for dissolving the caoutchouc. Where but a small quantity is needed the following formula is said to give very good results:

Dissolve 1 part of India rubber in 12 parts of benzole, and to the solution add 20 parts of powdered shellac, heating the mixture cautiously over the fire. Apply with a brush. The following recipe is said to yield a strong cement: Ten parts of caoutchouc or India rubber are dissolved in 120 parts of benzine or naphtha with the aid of a gentle heat. When the solution is complete, which sometimes requires 10 to 14 days, 20 parts of asphalt are melted in an iron vessel, and the caoutchouc solution is poured in very slowly in a fine stream and under continued heating until the mass has become homogeneous and nearly all of the solvent has been driven off. It is then poured out and cast into greased tin moulds. It forms dark brown or black cakes, which are very hard to break. This cement requires considerable heat to melt it, and to prevent it from being burned it is best to heat a piece of it in a water-bath until the cake softens and begins to be liquid. It is then carefully wiped dry and heated over a naked flame, under constant stirring, up to about 300° Fahr. The edges of the article to be mended should, if possible, also be heated to at least 212° Fahr., so as to permit the cement to be applied at leisure and with care. The thinner the cement is applied the better it binds.

Treatment of Tobacco Habit.—(Habitué.) There seems to be no very well defined course of treatment for this habit, as almost everything has been suggested for the purpose, from chewing a root to the application of prohibitory legislation. The habit of excessive indulgence would seem to need a different treatment from that suggested for a case of a moderate indulgence in the weed. While it would be hard to outline all the effects of tobacco upon the system of the average user, yet it can be safely stated that it exercises a depressing action upon the heart and respiration. These symptoms, of course, must be met. Cases of excessive indulgence in the habit are followed by muscular weakness, tremors and reduced capacity for physical exercise. In cases of this kind the condition of the nervous system would seem to demand treatment. Cases of chronic tobacco poisoning are usually made known by various symptoms, inflammation of the mouth, follicular pharyngitis, bronchial catarrh, rapid, weak and irregular action of the heart, dyspepsia and weakness of sight. Color blindness has been attributed to the excessive use of strong tobacco. In such cases, as in all others, whatever treatment is undertaken, it should be supplemented by a complete cessation of the use of tobacco and followed by the administration of some nerve tonic with open air exercise. If there is much over-action of the heart it is generally steadied by small doses of opium, with digitalis or strophanthus given under the direction of a physician.

Prepared versus Precipitated Chalk.—(W. H. G.) Prepared chalk is a native, friable carbonate of calcium freed from most of its impurities by elutriation. No process is official in the present Pharmacopœia, but a process formerly official prepared it in the following manner: "Take of chalk a convenient quantity, add a little water to the chalk and rub it to a fine powder. Throw this into a large vessel nearly full of water, stir briskly, and, after a short interval, decant the supernatant liquor while yet turbid into another vessel. Treat the coarser particles of the chalk remaining in the first vessel in a similar

manner, and add the turbid liquor to that previously decanted. Lastly, set the liquor by, that the powder may subside, and, having poured off the water, dry the powder." The object of this process is to effect the separation of the gritty particles in ordinary chalk by elutriation. The moist powder is usually formed into cones by the process known as trochiscation.

Precipitated chalk is readily prepared by double decomposition, the official process of the British Pharmacopœia employing calcium chloride, sodium carbonate and water. The equation may be thus represented:

$$CaCl_2 + Na_2CO_3 = CaCO_3 + 2NaCl$$

Calcium Chloride	Sodium Carbonate	Calcium Carbonate	Sodium Chloride

Calcium carbonate is precipitated and sodium chloride remains in solution. The fineness of the powder in the preparation of prepared chalk is greatly promoted by using hot, dense solutions. Prepared chalk is chemically not so pure as precipitated chalk, for the process of elutriation effects the purification of the chalk only to a certain extent as it does not separate the insoluble fine particles. Prepared chalk differs considerably in appearance from precipitated chalk, even after it has been reduced to a fine powder. It is usually not so white as the latter and it adheres to the fingers when handled. On account of this adhesiveness it is used for many purposes.

PHARMACY.

POISONOUS PLANTS.—The botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his report for 1899, states that sixty-seven cases of poisoning by plants were investigated by his department, against forty-one in 1898, and thirty-four in 1897. Of these, forty-one pertained to men and twenty-six to farm stock. The fatalities included more than 4,000 farm animals and twenty-one human beings. The percentage in England is about one-half as large.

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN IRON CITRATE AND POSASSIUM TARTRATE.—G. Griggi (Pharm. Zeit.; Drug. Cir.) proposes the following method of distinguishing iron citrate and iron and potassium tartrate, one from the other. Dissolve a few scales of the specimen in 5 Cc. of water, warming gently, if necessary. Then add 5 Cc. of a 1:20 sodium salicylate solution. If the salt is iron citrate, the solution at once acquires a more or less dark red color. A solution of iron and potassium tartrate treated in the same way remains uncolored or develops a darker color only after some time.

THE LARGEST CRYSTAL.—At Acworth and Grafton, N. H., very large crystals of beryl have been found. One from Grafton weighed 2,900 pounds and another from the same locality was 45x24 inches and weighed by calculation about 2½ tons. In Utah crystals of gypsum, sulfate of lime, over four feet long have been found. What is probably, however, the largest crystal yet recorded (says Eng. and Min. Jour.) was mentioned in a paper by E. O. Hovey, on the Harney Peak District, South Dakota, read before the New York Academy of Science. This was a crystal of spodumene, lithium-aluminum silicate, which, by actual measurement, was thirty feet in length.

SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURE.—Prof. Lunge, at a recent meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, at Liverpool, made some interesting remarks on sulphuric acid manufacture. He stated that we are confronted with the greatest revolution which has taken place since the acid became a commercial product. This is the total abolition of the vitriol chamber and of the use of nitrous fumes as oxygen carriers. By the use of the catalytic power of platinum, perhaps also by that of ferric oxide and other substances, a great many industries will probably be able to make their own sulphuric acid by the new process, as it is simpler and can be successfully carried out upon a small scale.

THE BOERS ARE DRUG STOREHOUSES—at least, so we are to judge from the reports contained in the English medical journals. It is asserted that the Boers are very fond of taking medicine and are extremely anxious to use a long list of remedies. It is claimed that, to the average person, the number and variety of medicine bottles and boxes to be found in the Boer residences is something simply alarming. It is further stated that the Boers look upon illness as an important event in their routine lives. They are accused of pointing with pride to the empty medicine containers which are kept as souvenirs after an illness. If all of this is true we should expect the enterprising patent medicine manufacturers to follow the Boers no matter where they may trek and court their acquaintance. It is wonderful that so few American medicines have found their way to the Transvaal. (Meyer Bros. Drug.)

INDICAN may be obtained from indigo leaves in colorless, spear-shaped crystals by treating an aqueous decoction with barium hydroxide, filtering off impurities and removing excess of the base with carbon dioxide; the filtrate is evaporated to dryness and the crude residue extracted with methyl alcohol, adding ether to the extract to precipitate the last traces of foreign substances. The solvents are then distilled off and the final residue dissolved in water, the solution being allowed to deposit the glucoside. It crystallizes with $3H_2O$, melts at 51° C., and passes into a gummy mass at 100° C. When dried in a vacuum over sulphuric acid, indican loses its water of crystallization and then melts at 100° to 102° C. Analysis seems to indicate the formula $C_{14}H_{17}NO_6$. The glucoside is moderately soluble in water, acetone or the alcohols, and has a bitter taste. When air is passed through a solution of indican in dilute hydrochloric acid containing a little ferric chloride, 91 per cent. of the glucoside is converted into indigotin, a certain amount of indigo red being simultaneously produced. (Sci. Am.)

CHINESE DRUGS.—The Portland Oregonian says that one day recently the employes in the office of the appraiser of customs were busy examining a shipment of Chinese medicines and the place smelled like a fertilizer factory. There were the usual number of dried snakes, the looks of which would be certain to kill or cure any intelligent patient. There were also a number of plump lizards, spitted on rods and expanded with slips of bamboo till they resembled tennis rackets; a lot of "sea horses," a long, slender fish with a head like a horse and a prehensile tail; bundles of centipedes flattened out and pasted on sticks; cans full of preserved polliwogs and angleworms and many other curious panaceas, each of which smelled worse than the other. There were pills as large as prunes, handsomely decorated; roots and "yarbs" of many kinds, which would paralyze a Quaker doctor, and boxes and bottles of unknown mixtures which would paralyze anybody. The forty separate and distinct smells of the town of Cologne are nothing as compared to the odors arising from about $100 worth of Chinese medicine, which made some of the men handling the stuff sick. Foul smell seems to be a requisite in most medicine, and if the beneficial effects of medicine are proportionate to its odor the medicine of the Chinese should be the best in the world.

Dandruff Pomade.

Benzoated lard	1200 parts
Precipitated sulphur	49 parts
Lanolin	200 parts
Alcohol, 90 per cent	200 parts
Salicylic acid	10 parts
Oil of rose geranium	10 parts
Rose water	600 parts

Shoe Dressing.

Shellac	2 ounces
Gum turpentine	¾ ounce
Sandarac	¼ ounce
Lampblack	⅛ ounce
Oil of turpentine	¾ ounce
Alcohol	20 ounces

IT MIGHT DO.—JAMES.—No, James, we cannot tell you "of any antiphlogistic that will remove the flavor of onions." The only remedy that we think might prove efficacious would probably be gum asafetida, 1 ounce; garlic, 6 ounces; neatsfoot oil and petroleum, each, 2 ounces. Moisten with the oil and chew the whole quantity. But this is not an antiphlogistic. Sorry we cannot oblige you, James. (Clinical Recorder.)

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

The dispatches from the ministers in Pekin leave no doubt that they are living. They have defended the legation buildings successfully for a month or more against large forces of Chinese regular troops, who are armed with artillery. This shows that the Chinese soldiers, even when armed with modern guns, are not so formidable as some have feared.

The relief forces have at last started for Pekin. The Russians and Japanese started first and the others are following. The long delay in Tien-Tsin was due to inability to choose a commander for the allied forces. As no decision on the point could be reached, the various forces are going ahead independently.

A large Chinese army is said to be blocking the road to Pekin, but nothing is known of its efficiency.

The small Russo-Chinese war along the Siberian border is waxing hotter. Honors are about even between the contestants.

Advices from Chee-Foo state that public opinion, as represented by the officials, merchants and missionaries at the treaty ports, is united in demanding that severe punishment be meted out to the Chinese Government. They believe that Pekin should be destroyed and Nankin is suggested as the new capital. An intensely bitter feeling prevails against Li Hung Chang.

The Chinese authorities say that the ministers are held as hostages, and that they will be put to death if the allies advance on Pekin. As the ministers have successfully defended themselves against the Chinese since June, the Powers consider this an idle threat and will not delay the advance.

It is reported from Shanghai that fifty missionaries have been murdered in the Shan Si Province. Another report says that 10,000 native Christians have been slaughtered in a town near Pekin. It is said that a massacre of missionaries took place last week at Pao Foo, a city about seventy-five miles southwest of Pekin.

The gunboat Bancroft is to be put into commission at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and it is supposed she is to be sent to China.

The transport Meade sailed from San Francisco last week with troops for Taku, China.

A message from Pekin, under date of July 21, has reached Tien-Tsin, giving details of the siege of the legations. It shows that seven Americans have been killed and that the United States forces now occupy a strong position on the city wall. Provisions are sufficient and hospital arrangements excellent. Total killed and wounded is ninety-eight.

The Philippines.

A wave of insurgent activity is sweeping over the islands, but chiefly in Luzon, and it will probably continue until after the Presidential election in the United States. The troops in the vicinity of San Isidro have been frequently attacked, and the Filipinos have managed to escape without receiving their usual rapid punishment.

On Wednesday of last week Techon's band of insurgents captured five men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Lieut. Altataetter and three other engineers and eleven cavalrymen, and took them into the mountains. The Americans made a gallant defense against the rebels and were not captured until their ammunition was completely exhausted.

General MacArthur is preparing an extensive expedition for the purpose of driving the insurgents out of Bulucan province.

Supt. Atkinson finds that there is a universal demand for schoolhouses. He is arranging meetings with the chief Presidentes for the purpose of endeavoring to provide instruction for the children in their districts.

The results of the campaign during last week show thirty-nine rebels killed and thirty-five captured. Sixty rifles were captured. The Americans lost seven killed, including an officer, nine wounded and twenty-one captured, including an officer.

On September 1 the commission headed by Judge Taft will become the legislative body of the Philippines, with power to take and appropriate insular moneys, to establish judicial and educational systems, and to make and pass all laws.

The only three banks in Manila have formed a combination to reduce arbitrarily the rate of exchange for American gold. This has caused widespread indignation and many difficulties for commerce and minor business. The banks, however, are obdurate.

At the suggestion of Archbishop Chapelle, Judge Taft has been examining the heads of the religious orders as well as Mgr. Nozaleda and other ecclesiastics, preparatory to the time when it will be necessary to take definite action regarding the affairs of the friars and the Church. It appears that the real estate holdings of the friars are smaller than had been expected.

South Africa.

General Prinsloo, the Free State commander under General De Wet, was cornered by Lord Roberts' army last week and surrendered with about 3,000 men. De Wet is still very active, cutting off small detachments of British, raiding Lord Roberts' line of communication and upsetting his plans wherever possible.

General Botha, the Transvaal commander, is in the mountainous region east of Pretoria and shows no signs of giving up the fight.

Baden-Powell is besieged again by the Boers, this time in Rustenburg. General Ian Hamilton has gone to his relief.

A Pretoria despatch says that President Kruger and Commandant General Botha have issued a proclamation promising to pay all damage done to farms by the British, provided the burghers remain with the commandos.

The Boers have evacuated Machadodorp and are retreating to Lydenburg.

Other Foreign News.

An attempt to assassinate the Shah of Persia was made in Paris last week, but the would-be assassin was caught and disarmed before he could fire his revolver. The Shah has abandoned his visit to England because of the anarchist activity.

The police say the assassination of King Humbert of Italy was only one detail of an anarchist plot to assassinate all the monarchs of Europe. Twenty-seven anarchists, is it said, left the United States for this purpose at the same time as Bresci, King Humbert's assassin sailed.

Victor Emmanuel, the new Italian king, is being well received by the people.

Four cases of plague and two deaths have occurred in London.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, second son of Queen Victoria, died last week.

The Nicaraguan Government has seized the property of the Maritime Canal Company at Greytown, on the ground that the concession has expired. President Zelaya, in his opening address to the Nicaraguan Congress, formally proclaimed the existence of the Cragin-Eyre canal concession.

The imports into Havana during June amounted to $4,420,088.

Sultan Rabah, principal chieftain in the Central Soudan, has been killed and his troops put to flight by the French expedition sent against him.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

North Carolina, by a majority of about 60,000, adopted last week an amendment to the State Constitution that will disfranchise practically all the negroes in the State. The negroes were frightened by "red shirt" parades and armed demonstrations, and few of them attempted to vote on the amendment. North Carolina is the fourth Southern State to disfranchise its negroes; the others are South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Controller Coler, of New York, has announced his willingness to run for Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket if the campaign is made on an anti-Ramapo platform. Mr. Croker, however, does not seem to be enthusiastic over this idea.

The New Hampshire Democrats have nominated Dr. Frederick E. Potter for Governor. The Kentucky Populists have nominated A. H. Cardin.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, has declared himself opposed to President McKinley's re-election, but is not sure whether he will support Mr. Bryan.

Other Domestic News.

The metal workers of the United States practically completed organization last week in Indianapolis. There will be twenty-eight unions.

The population of Milwaukee, Wis., according to the count just completed at the Census office, is 285,315, an increase of 39.54 per cent. since 1890. The population of Louisville, Ky., is 204,731, an increase of 43,602, or 27.06 per cent. over the census of 1890. The population of Cincinnati is 325,902, against 296,908 in 1890. Cincinnati people are much disappointed. They expected the population to reach at least 350,000.

Damage to the extent of $1,000,000 is said to have been done to the Illinois broom corn crop by a storm last week.

An intensely hot wave prevailed in Wyoming and the Dakotas last week. The thermometer reached 106° in the shade in several places, and in Pierre, S. D., on Wednesday, it registered 111°.

General John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, will be the guest at the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago, August 27.

The amount of gross gold in the United States Treasury has reached $631,170,764, which is the highest amount in the Treasury in the history of the Government.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 31, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,109,346,710, an increase for the month of $1,635,452. This increase is accounted for by the increased disbursements incident to the beginning of the new fiscal year.

John Clark Ridpath, the historian, died in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, last week, after a long illness.

Superintendent Brockway, for thirty years in charge of the Elmira Reformatory, has resigned.

Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has been appointed ambassador to Italy in place of General William F. Draper, who has resigned.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

SODA WATER IN THE HOT MONTHS IN THE DEPARTMENT STORES AND LARGE DRUG STORES.

The summer soda water season now in full swing has marked a condition in this city that is as unexplainable as it is novel and interesting. It shows two distinct soda drinking districts that are as widely different as could possibly be imagined; uptown in the shopping area where the busy housewife flits to and fro under the depressing influence of an almost tropic sun, more soda has been consumed than in any other year; downtown where the man of affairs labors in the stifling, dusty air of the office, the season's business has been dull, and proportionately there are just as many soda-drinkers among the downtown populace as in the uptown bargain hunters. The basis of this statement is a composite deduction from the interviews given below. To take the uptown section first.

A. P. Corcoran, chief of the soda department at Riker's drug store, who is an expert in the business and can mix any kind of a drink from a lemon sour to an egg shake, the most expensive drink of the 125 he makes, said: "Our business has been unusually good this year, in fact, it has gone way ahead of previous seasons and we haven't made any special effort to attract trade either. Of course we are adding to our drink list all the time and can give persons almost any mixture they desire in the soda line. We seem to have a steady trade all the while and just now our business is not as brisk as a few weeks ago, as a good many of our customers are out of town, but we will have plenty to do for sometime yet. I am entirely satisfied with the showing we have made." This store dispenses only 10 cents and upward soda drinks and keeps regulation hours.

On the other hand the Siegel-Cooper Company doles out five cent glasses, but its business has been far above that of last year according to Emery Thompson, who has entire charge of the large fountain and sixteen men who dish out the foamy drinks, who says: "We've simply done a land office business at that fountain this year and we're not through by a long shot yet. We've had just enough hot weather to keep our trade going on an average of between 6,000 and 7,000 glasses daily and on some of the real warm days we've disposed of 14,000 glasses of soda. Last year isn't a marker to what this one has been, but last year was good. We think our large trade is held by the character of the soda we dispense. We have all kinds of drinks, but our customers like the plain every-day soda flavors better than the mixtures."

Here are two sides of the soda question in the shopping district, the department store and drug store. Now to get the situation complete a visit was made to Huyler's, where Miss M. O'Connor presides over the girl soda dispensers, and where it is safe to say more of the "swell set" drink than in any other place in town. The statement made at this store was: Our business has been better this year than it has ever been before, and we feel satisfied with it. There is yet a busy season before us, we think. Our trade is always about the same, but there is one thing noticeable: If persons want a first class glass of soda they come here for it, and they say so, too. Our syrup rooms are always open for inspection, as we use none but the best and purest materials in making our productions."

This is the uptown situation. The first place visited downtown was Perry's, where the doors are never locked and the soda fountain is kept on the jump almost continuously. The man who has the soda business at the end of his finger tips is D. A. Greaven, manager of the store, and his statement is the following: "We have sold more soda this year than ever before, and that means that business has been extremely good. While we have not had a whole lot of hot weather, it has been more uniform than in previous years, thus giving us a much better trade. Some of the warm days have been on Sundays, when we have done excellently. Our average soda output will reach about 6,000 glasses daily."

W. D. Tankard directs the workings of the soda business at Hudnut's on Broadway below Fulton street, and his idea about the season's trade is a good one. He said: "If some one would start a hot-air machine at the Battery and send a scorching hot wave up Broadway so that everybody in the office buildings and out would get so dry that they would come rushing in here for soda, I wouldn't kick, but as it is I have a good big kick coming, and I am using it all the while because our soda business isn't what it ought to have been, comparing this year with last, by a whole lot. The weather man was generous during July, but in May and June he ought to have been mobbed for the beastly lot of junk he sent us and called it weather. Now look at this month. No one will drink soda water these days but the "steadies," and they drink winter and summer. Still, for all that, our trade has not been real bad. It has been as much as any one else in the neighborhood. We think we have as good soda as can be produced in this town, and we can give almost any kind of a mixture a person may call for."

Frank Zimmerman, chief dispenser for Reid, Yeomans & Cubit, at 140 Nassau street, said: "This has been a dull season; not extremely so, but there has not been near the business there was last year. The fact is, we have not had enough hot weather to make people drink soda, and when it has been real warm the days fell on Sunday, when we were closed. Rain has had a bad effect on the business also. This has been an unusual summer, and I don't think enough has been done in the soda line to pay expenses." This store keeps business hours and does not sell soda on Sundays.

At Milhau's, John Willis is the superintendent of the soda business, and he said: "Business has been fairly good, but not up to other years. I cannot account for it unless it be that we have not had just the right kind of weather at the right time. Our trade has not been bad, though; still we could have been much busier and supplied lots more soda water if people had come to get it."

John D. Stemp engineers the soda fountain in Hegeman's on Broadway, near John street, and he, like others of his brothers, was complaining because business had not been better. "Why, we could have done a lot more if the weather had been any way hot," he said, "but it came in fits and jerks what we did have of it, and consequently the business has been the same way. The steady trade is better, but this cannot be had the way I would like it unless we have good hot weather, and we haven't had much of that. Business has been fair, though, and I guess we've had our share of what there was."

Down at Wilson's, corner of Wall street and Broadway, business has averaged very well, so the soda man, Charles Rosston, says, "but," he continues, "it is not to be compared with last year, when we had lots of hot weather and a good business. While the hot weather lasted this year our trade was excellent, but the heated season was not uniform, hence the difference in the soda business."

The soda business has suffered from the "cut rate" habit in the uptown district, where it is sold with ice cream accompaniment at Macy's at 8 cents the glass. It is said that trade is not any heavier by this reduction of tariff.

The ordinary retail druggist throughout the city has enjoyed his customary patronage, but nothing notable is to be reported.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS SEIZE PHENACETINE.

The subject of phenacetine was treated quite generously in the daily papers during last week, the occasion being a seizure of the drug with a quantity of sulphonal, salol and other drugs by the Custom House officials in a warehouse on Fourteenth street. What added interest to the case was the statement that Alfred R. Goslin and Henry Bogert, both of whom were recently indicted for conspiracy to depress Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, were the holders of the drugs. Customs Inspector H. C. Davidson, who made the seizure, positively connects Goslin with the case, as he said the goods were removed from Goslin's house to the storehouse. Goslin, however, denies that he ever had anything to do with importing phenacetine, and his brother-in-law, T. J. Gibbins, supports this statement as far as the seized goods are concerned, for he says they belong to him. Mr. Gibbins questions the right of the Customs House officials to lay hands on the goods, which he affirms are nearly all of American manufacture, and on the part that has been imported and is dutiable, the duty has been paid. He asserts that the Government officials have no right to seize his goods. No arrests have been made in the case, and it is not known just what form of procedure is to be adopted. The list of drugs seized by Inspector Davidson is given below:

Case No. 1—284 1-oz. packages of sulphonal, 107 1-oz. packages phenacetine, 8 4-oz. packages salol, 50 1-oz. packages trional, 8 1-oz. packages carbonate of guaiacol.

Case No. 2—460 1-oz. packages not marked, 32 empty pasteboard boxes.

Case No. 3—119 packages thymodine labelled as of American manufacture, 30 packages of 1-lb. bottles of salol, 6 1-lb. packages of phenacetine, 25 1oz. packages triolene labelled as of American manufacture, 1 1-oz. paper of morphine sulphate, 1 1-oz. bottle bismuth napthalic, 2 packages phenacetine and salol tablets, 4 packages of tablets not marked.

ANOTHER NOVEL SIDE LINE.

Mention was made last week of a drug firm in Shelbyville, Va., which raised, killed and shipped turkeys to the Eastern market, conducting the business as a part of their regular drug trade, and this company was given the credit of being the only one in the country which followed such a novel pursuit, at the same time dealing in pharmaceuticals. Attention has been lately called to E. E. Boynton, druggist, Camden, Maine, who keeps "Fine Angora Cats and Kittens always on hand." Mr. Boynton claims equal recognition with the turkey raisers, as he also "raises" his cats and he regards his "farm or museum" or whatever you may call it with as much pride and satisfaction as he surveys his neat little drug store, and thinks it all his own. He, unlike the turkey raising druggists who have only been in the business a few years, has made a careful study of the traits, habits, manners, characteristics and genealogy of Angora catdom and has kept a number of excellent specimens on hand for a long time. In fact Mr. Boynton's cats are regarded such wonderful creatures that they are made one of the interest points to be observed when in Camden. Mr. Boynton is one of the leading druggists of the town and he is respected and well liked by his townsmen. It may be said he is careful to see that his pets do not stray out into the world o'nights.

NOTES.

—Two drug firms in this city, Schieffelin and Company and McKesson and Robbins, are trying to discover how a firm outside of the drug trade should compete with them in bidding for a contract for supplies, to secure which it was necessary to quote the very lowest prices, and how the outsider secured the business by bidding so far under them as to completely outclass them. They are unable to explain it and so are other firms in the trade who know of the circumstances. A short time ago proposals were asked by the Department of Charities for the Kings County Hospital, and Schieffelin and Company, McKesson and Robbins and the Willow Ware Company submitted bids. When the decision was made the Willow Ware Company received the contracts, as its bid was far below those submitted by the other firms. Schieffelin and Company protested, as their bid was lower than McKesson and Robbins, on the ground that the company were not druggists, and the hospital authorities reawarded the contract to Schieffelin & Company.

—Among those who have visited the trade during the last week were: Samuel Davis, druggist, Boonton, N. J.; L. J. Schlessinger, druggist, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. Voorhees, druggist, Whitehouse, N. J.; J. H. Allen, druggist, Millbrook, N. Y.; E. A. McFadden, druggist, Hackensack, N. J.; G. M. Carslake, druggist, Bordentown, N. J.; Dr. Carlos C. Spear, druggist at Somoto Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua; F. N. Hamlin, druggist, of Rome, N. Y.; J. S. Hoge, of the firm of Henry J. Lamar & Son, wholesale druggists, Mason, Ga., and Mr. Reed, buyer for the same firm; W. H. Stanford, of Newark, N. J.; A. J. Staudt, Philadelphia representative of Parke, Davis & Co.; H. Griffin, of the H. Griffin Drug Company, Peekskill, N. Y.; J. D. Blauvelt, Nyack, N. Y., and J. H. Rosell, Jr., druggist of Freehold, N. J.

—The employees of Hegeman & Co. held their first annual reception at Feltman's Pavilion, Coney Island, Wednesday evening, August 1, and it was a success. A large crowd was present, and the programme of twenty-eight dances was highly enjoyed. The officers of the organization are: Francis A. Murray, president; William S. Reardon, vice-president; Richard J. Thompson, second vice-president; Richard Green, treasurer; John D. Stem, financial secretary; John J. Delaney, Chairman Entertainment Committee.

—President Felix Hirseman, of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, has named the following delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association convention in Chicago, September 17: R. K. Smither, chairman, Buffalo; S. H. Carragan, New York; William J. Walker, Albany; Clay W. Holmes, Elmira, and George B. Hubbard, Syracuse.

—Mr. and Mrs. Pierre T. Trautman are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby daughter which occurred Sunday, July 29, at their home in Long Branch. Mr. Trautman is a druggist owning stores at Chelsea and Ocean Avenues, Long Branch, N. J., and Elton street and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

—Druggist John J. Hauss and wife, of St. Mary's, Ohio, returned on the steamer Deutschland, Monday, from an extended foreign trip. They left this country last May and have since visited extensively in England, Switzerland and of course taking in the Paris Exposition.

—J. C. Gallagher, druggist of Grove and Seventh streets, Jersey City, is making a short stay at Atlantic City. One of his clerks, Mr. Blair, has just returned from a vacation in the mountains.

—Spangenberg & Boyd, druggists at Columbus avenue and Eighty-second street, have recently made an improvement in their store by the addition of tile flooring

and a handsome new show case. The floor space has also been enlarged.

——Leo Degenstein, who for seven years was with F. E. Roen & Co., druggists at 521 Sixth avenue, has resigned to accept a position as manager in the drug store of Louis Hilf, 750 Third avenue.

——Bruce C. Hallowell recently accepted a position as traveling salesman for Lehn & Fink in Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. He began his new duties August 1.

——Wm. Weis, druggist at Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, has given his store a thorough renovation which adds much to its already engaging appearance.

——L. D. Orr, formerly with J. A. Carpentier at 123d street and Eighth avenue, this city, has accepted a position with E. A. Pickard, druggist of Roslyn, L. I.

——William Rowse, junior clerk for J. J. Redmond, druggist at 114th street and Fifth avenue, is recuperating his health at the Plaza Hotel, Asbury Park.

——J. Roemer, druggist of White Plains, has recently purchased the drug store of G. E. La Sage. Mr. Roemer now owns two stores in White Plains.

——Mrs. Catherine M. Barkman, of Binghamton, has secured an absolute divorce from her husband, Dr. M. Barkman, a druggist at that place.

——Mr. Mayer, of the class of 1900, of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, has accepted a position as pharmacist in Roosevelt Hospital, this city.

——Francis S. Warner, druggist at Thirty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, and his wife are summering at the Savoy Hotel, Atlantic City.

——Dr. Gilkey and wife, of Yucatan, Mexico, were the guests of Albert Turrell, of Parke, Davis & Co., at the Drug Club one day last week.

——William S. Mersereau, of Schieffelin & Company, returned last week after having spent the month of July in the Adirondack Mountains.

——H. S. Livingston, of the advertising department of Schieffelin & Co., has gone to a "quiet spot" in Sullivan County for two weeks.

——Edward Rave, formerly at Sands' drug store, corner avenue C and Tenth street, is now with Reeder Bros., at 460 Fourth avenue.

——Edward Hammond, apothecary at Bellevue Hospital, will leave Monday for a vacation of two weeks, which he will spend in Maine.

——Max Silver, assistant to Mr. Simon of the city department of McKesson & Robbins, is enjoying an outing at Tannersville, N. Y.

——M. Gluck will establish a new store at the corner of Marcy avenue and South First street, Brooklyn, some time next week.

——J. F. Farley, druggist, formerly at 119th street and Lexington avenue, will pass his vacation in the Catskill Mountains.

——J. H. Morey, druggist at 104th street and Boulevard, accompanied by his wife, is seeking rest in the White Mountains.

——Mr. Owens, with E. M. Mount, 200 Washington street, Jersey City, is enjoying an outing of two weeks at Granville, N. Y.

——William Schwallie, of the city department of McKesson & Robbins, is on a vacation in the Catskill Mountains.

——Mr. Butler, of Caswell, Massey & Co., 355-357 Columbus avenue, is on a two weeks' vacation in the Berkshire Hills.

——Herman Simon, of the city department of McKesson & Robbins, is spending his vacation at Bustleton, Pa.

——W. E. Potts has succeeded George C. Lautenschlager in the drug business at 226 Valley street, Dayton, O.

——R. R. Lampa, with Lehn & Fink, will spend his vacation this year with old friends in Massachusetts.

——The Wilson Drug Co., of Brooklyn, have opened a new store at Bushwick avenue and Furman street.

——O. P. Holm is arranging to install a new drug store at 256 Franklin street, Brooklyn, next week.

——Otto Boeddiker, druggist at Fifty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, is on his annual vacation.

——S. J. Betts, druggist at Bayonne, N. J., is numbered with the vacationists at Lake Hopatcong.

——Leon Schapira has recently opened a wholesale drug store at 533-535 Broadway, Williamsburg.

——For the week ending August 4, drugs to the amount of $632,791 were brought into this port.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Drug Store Robberies.

Boston, August 4.—Three drug stores in Malden were visited by burglars, early on the morning of Sunday, July 29, resulting in their gaining an entrance at one place and being frightened away while attempting to gain admittance to the others. One place visited was W. L. McGarr's drug store on Highland avenue, near Pleasant street, where a window in the rear of the store was broken Just as the burglar was climbing in, the night clerk of the store, who sleeps in the back room, was aroused, so the intruder jumped out and ran away. The clerk then went to the front door and saw two men running down Highland avenue toward the Edgeworth district. P. F. O'Hare's Pharmacy on Pleasant street, near the Medford line, also was entered, false keys being used. Cigars valued at $40, besides $20 in money, were taken. A window in the rear of the store was broken, and entrance first was tried there, but there were several cases of bottles piled up on the inside which blocked the way. James K. Keeney's Pharmacy, at the corner of Charles and West streets, Edgeworth district, was visited and a window in the rear of the store was forced open. However, a large bull dog on the inside frightened the burglars away. Near the broken window a jimmy and hatchet were found later by the police. The police of Malden have not succeeded in discovering the thieves.

NOTES.

——Clerks in D. R. Smith's drug store in the Globe Village District of Fall River recently enjoyed a joke on a young man who is a clerk in that neighborhood and who frequents this drug store for his cigars, sodas and other little purchases. The young man is noted for his fine personal appearance and as one of the best dressed men in the town. One day recently he purchased a handsome shirt which was to be worn at a gathering that evening and on his way home, late in the afternoon, he stopped at Smith's drug store and made a short call on the clerks employed in the store. The newly-purchased shirt, neatly done up, was laid upon a show case. As a car came along, which would carry the young man to his home, he seized the bundle and rushed for the car. On arriving at his home the bundle was laid carefully away until later, when he prepared to change his clothes to shine in society. When partly dressed, he opened the bundle with the intention of donning the new shirt, when, much to his consternation, the bundle supposed to contain the shirt was found to contain four pounds of steak! How the mix-up of shirt and steak came about is accountable, only from the fact that some other customer of the drug store must have gone supperless. The drug clerks when accused of playing a practical joke, easily proved an alibi, for how should they have had conveniently at hand four pounds of steak? It simply was a "miss-take" on the part of the young man in running off with the wrong package.

——A neat little card from Hasting's Pharmacy, at Warren has been issued, with the new fire alarm signals of that town printed thereon. Explicit directions are given as to how an alarm should be rung in, and also the different uses to which the service will be put. The card has been in much demand from townspeople there.

——C. E. Brown, a Beverly druggist, and his family have returned from a pleasant trip to Kearsarge, N. H. While they were in the mountains Mr. Brown climbed Mount Kearsarge and met several Beverly friends who are camping on the rugged slopes.

——Among newly organized corporations is the Bristol County Drug Company of Taunton, of which T. F. Cavanaugh is president and W. C. Chamberlain treasurer. The capital is $6,200.

——Charles A. Baker has taken a position as prescription clerk at Luscomb's Old Corner Pharmacy, Town House

Square, Salem. He formerly was a clerk at Moore's drug store in Beverly.

—The week's exports from the Port of Boston include, among other things, drugs and chemicals, $7,483; india rubber manufactures, $4,744; tobacco, $1,077; spirits, $40,171.

—John E. Garfield, who has the leading drug store in the Maplewood district of Malden, situated in Maplewood square, is enjoying a vacation and rest at Orr's Island, Me.

—Dr. G. W. Nutter, a Beverly pharmacist, has had put up a handsome druggist's sign in front of his store, on High street, in that city.

—Geo. H. Rolfe, manager of Lewis & Co.'s Adams Square Pharmacy, spent a few days down in Maine resting up.

—Frank Dane, a junior clerk at Miner's drug store, Summer street, Malden, is on a vacation at East Tilton, N. H.

—Artie> Gunthner, of Jamaica Plain, has been added to the clerical force of Moore's Pharmacy, in Danvers.

—Apha B. Paige has been given a position as clerk at Stickney's pharmacy in Beverly.

—Miss Grace Porter, a clerk at Perkin's drug store at Wenham, is enjoying a vacation.

OTHER NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

MAINE.—With new fittings and furnishings the store formerly occupied by the Lisbon drug store at Lisbon has been opened by E. H. Gerrish, of Lewiston, with the firm name of the Gerrish Medicine Company.—Arthur Ham, son of J. G. Ham, a druggist at Livermore Falls, has enlisted on a naval cruiser. He will be gone for four years abroad, going around the world before returning.—A search recently was made by the liquor deputies of the new cigar and tobacco store, formerly the Beaver Drug Store, of Lewiston, but no intoxicating liquors were found.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A department for the sale of newspapers has been established at C. W. Howe's drug store at Rochester.—At the last quarterly meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy, at Concord, the following passed successfully the examinations and received certificates: Seniors, Charles H. Bacon, Fitchburg, Mass.; Charles C. Blonquest, Manchester; F. Elmer Eaton, Providence, R. I. Juniors, Carl M. Thompson, Walpole; Roy J. Boynton, Hillsboro Bridge; Adrian S. Cogan, Exeter. —Arthur H. Knowlton, the Pleasant street pharmacist at Concord, served during the month of June 4,380 ice cream soda orders.

VERMONT.—W. H. Moren, of East Fairfield, has bought the stock and furnishings of Lemerise & Company's drug store on the corner of Winooski avenue and Main street, at Burlington, which were sold by the referee in bankruptcy George W. Deberville. The price paid was $1,000, and the goods will be removed to East Fairfield. The drug store has been closed for several months because of legal proceedings.—The drug store business of Arthur Smith, who has been for several years at East Hardwick, has been sold, and the place will be known as Carpenter's pharmacy after this.—Repairs and improvements have been made on the Marcotte drug store building, Main street, Winooski.—George C. Otis, of Sbeldon's drug store, at Swanton, recently has become a registered pharmacist.

CONNECTICUT.—Williams' drug store at Thomaston recently was entered by a burglar, who was caught and proved to be a former Thomaston boy who has relatives living there now. The man was arrested in Southington for drunkenness, and on being searched goods were found on him which, on being examined by Mr. Williams, were identified as taken from his store.—A recent burglary in the North Side Pharmacy at Bristol is felt by the police to have been the work of boys.

—W. G. Wenck, of S. M. G. Wenck & Son, Northumberland, Pa., with his wife, Dr. Mary M. Wenck, has returned from a two weeks' vacation in Nova Scotia.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEATH COMES IN AWFUL FORM.

Philadelphia, August 4.—One of the very saddest in the long list of tragedies which have blackened the history of the Jersey coast summer resorts, occurred at Ocean City on the morning of July 31st. Profesor Clement B. Lowe's two daughters, Miss Virginia M. Lowe, aged 24 years, and Miss Elsie M. Lowe, 27 years of age, were drowned, together with two other young women, also sisters, the Misses Lonsdale, of Germantown. The young ladies were spending their vacation at the cottage of Mrs. S. M. Meehan of Germantown. The cottage is just back from the beach, and it is the custom with cottagers at such watering places where there is a long stretch of sand, to bathe directly in front of their homes. The bathing party consisted of Mrs. Meehan, young Clement W. Lowe and the four girls who lost their lives. No one knows exactly how it happened. The young women were all floating, an accomplishment but recently learned, when one of those mysterious undertows or unlooked-for currents carried them far out beyond the line of breakers. Young Lowe was the first to notice the danger, but fortunately for him a favorable current carried him ashore, and he rushed for assistance. On account of the great stretch of beach at Ocean City, the bathing grounds are poorly patrolled. By the time the guards reached the spot, help was only available for Mrs. Meehan, who was got ashore with great difficulty. The Lonsdale girls were seen struggling—the Lowe girls had disappeared. With the greatest effort on the part of the guards, the Lonsdale girls were gotten to the beach, but they were dead, and all attempts to coax back the vanished spark of life failed utterly. It was sometime after, however, before the cruel ocean gave up the bodies of the unfortunate Lowe girls. They were taken ashore and placed tenderly beside the forms of their one-time comrades, and Prof. and Mrs. Lowe, who were in Philadelphia, at once notified of the awful calamity.

The Misses Lowe were well-known and greatly respected in social and church circles in Germantown, and the catastrophe has cast a gloom over the entire city. Many of the Philadelphia drug trade will remember Miss Elsie and Virginia Lowe, for they have often accompanied their father to association meetings. The bodies were brought from the shore on Wednesday morning. Prof. Clement B. Lowe of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, resides at Pelham, Germantown. His daughters were graduates of the Girls' High School and the Drexel Institute, and Miss Elsie further held the diploma of the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy. The funeral, which was strictly private, was held on Friday, at 2 P. M., at Prof. Lowe's home in Germantown. Prof. Lowe has been overwhelmed with telegrams and letters of sympathy from friends in all parts of the world.

P. A. R. D. Meeting.

Philadelphia, August 3.—The August meeting of the P. A. R. D. was called to order about 2:30 P. M. by First Vice-President Poley, in the absence of President McIntyre. A good attendance was noted. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted in full.

The recording secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Pinchback (through W. W. Chalfant, Chairman of Memorial Committee), expressing her appreciation of the memorial sent her by this association on the death of her husband.

The financial secretary reported the receipt of $60 dues from fifty-five members, and a balance in the treasury of $728.48.

Executive Committee, J. C. Perry, Chairman, reported as follows: The question of contribution in the "Phenacetin Case" had been held over to await further information from Mr. Cliffe.

In the matter of the "Free Dispensary" evil, the committee suggested that the secretary ascertain from the secretary of the State Association the names and number of the committee appointed by that body at its last meeting to act in conjunction with the State Medical Associa-

tion, that a committee be appointed by this association to act with the above, of a number equal to the State committee, and that necessary expenses be authorized, after consultation with the executive committee.

The renewal of the contract for advertising with the "Alumni Report" was recommended.

The N. A. R. D. assessment for 100 additional members being now due, the committee recommended that the treasurer be authorized to draw a check for $50 in favor of the N. A. R. D., being the amount at 50 cents per member.

The resignation of Dr. Delker was recommended to be accepted.

Bills to the amount of $33.10 were passed upon; these were read in full.

The applications of eleven new members were reported as passed upon favorably.

The Chairman reported unexpectedly favorable results from the paper sent out to the different wards asking for an expression of opinion on the scale of prices recommended by this association, and the purpose of the signer to maintain or oppose this scale. Twenty-five wards had reported up to date; in these, 319 druggists had signed favorably, 3 as opposed, 32 refused to sign, and 21 were absent at the time. From data at hand as to those not yet returned, the Chairman expressed his belief that the great majority of Philadelphia druggists would sign and support this effort to obtain better prices for proprietary articles. In the discussion that this brought out, the Chairman stated that this action was not final, and that every druggist would be notified before the final adoption of a scale to govern prices; also, while the original resolution had called for only three prices, the executive committee had deemed it advisable to cover as many prices as possible. Criticisms of the scale were desired, as it merely indicated the lines along which prices would be raised finally; no absolute price had been yet fixed, and when fixed, it would be governed entirely by the best interests of the druggists in all sections of the city. A full report on this matter was promised for the September meeting.

There were no other committee reports presented. President McIntyre arriving, assumed the chair.

A resolution of sympathy and condolence with Prof. C. B. Lowe in his recent bereavement was adopted and ordered forwarded by the recording secretary.

Mr. Mahlon Kratz wished to assist the executive committee in the work of getting the "price-scale" signed, and offered his services in this connection, which were accepted with a vote of thanks.

There being no further new business, the meeting resolved itself into an "Experience Meeting," in which the woes and joys of the "meek and humble apothecary" were discussed and talked over, about every member present participating.

What seemed to be in the minds of every one was the remarkably good feeling that was beginning to be felt among the druggists of this city for each other; while competitors for the dollars and good will of the dear public, pretty nearly everybody had come to the conclusion that it was not necessary to look upon the "other fellow" as a robber and an unhung scoundrel, for, after all, the "other fellow' was quite a decent chap when you got to knowing him, and he had his own troubles, too. As one member brought out, "if the P. A. R. D. had done nothing else, it had fulfilled its mission by the good it had done in bringing the druggists of the city together on a common ground and getting them acquainted with one another." That this was not an enthusiast's view was shown by the reports of those to whom the work of obtaining signatures to the "price-scale" had been assigned; every one of these reported that they had been received in a friendly and courteous spirit wherever they had gone, with very few exceptions. Even those who could not, for various reasons, sign the scale favorably, had met the P. A. R. D. representatives with a friendly feeling.

Had it not been for the feeling that it was almost time to go home to dinner, the meeting might have remained in session all night, so interested were the members in the "Experience Meeting." It was a commonly expressed sentiment that this was the most enjoyable meeting ever held, and that it would be a capital idea to devote the closing hour of the monthly meetings to similar discussions and talks over the various questions that came up in the druggists' daily life. As it was, a motion to adjourn was made by a member who had to "catch a train," and was finally reluctantly adopted by the others, on a suggestion that the janitor was anxious to close up the hall for the night.

New members elected are: T. C. Coltman, Jenkintown, Pa.; Charles H. Riegel, Fifty-eighth and Vine streets; Edward A. Eyer, 3,626 Haverford avenue; Ralph L. Haus, Twelfth and Vine streets; George R. Lawson, 613 N. Fourth street; S. D. Crawford, Fifth and Fairmount avenues; John T. Shaw, 4,750 Frankford avenue; J. K. Hecker, 4,908 Lancaster avenue; George H. Rolland, Fifty-second and Westminster; Fred Rapp, 5200 Haverford avenue. R. M. Slick, Sixty-third street and Girard avenue. Frederick T. Gordon, Recording Secretary.

NOTES.

—That S. C. Henry, an enterprising West Philadelphia druggist, could sojourn at the seaside with his family seems to have been taken as evidence by a hard-working burglar that his till would prove a mine of wealth. Unfortunately for the burglar the clerk in charge had removed the cash when he closed the store and Mr. Henry's loss amounted to only a couple of dollars in pennies. It is understood that there will be a slight advance in the price of cholera mixture at this establishment until the deficit is made good.

—Miss Clara Sprissler, class of '96 P. C. P. is the capable manager of her brother's store at Ninth and South streets. Dr T. Sprissler is his name. The real estate agents in the neighborhood assert that Miss Sprissler is making a success of pharmacy. When there is any property for sale they generally take it to her first, and she is continually adding to her brick and mortar investments. Miss Sprissler can give the men points on how to run a store, and in addition, how to save their money.

—E. T. Spencer, Fifteenth and Arch streets, is not only an artist in dispensing and a Mahatma in the handling of wealthy Arch street, railroad and Quaker trade, but possesses a still surer touch in the management of leather ribbons—to use the amateur term. A bright bay, the slickest runabout, a firm hand, there is no more stylish get-up on the Schuykill Speedway and the smoke is all behind it.

—A close observer of the habits of the retail druggist states that in spite of the many cheap and satisfactory cork-pressers, quite a number of Quaker City dispensers still persist in using their front teeth, when the cork is unwieldy, even in the presence of customers. The Civic Club, an association of æsthetic and Board of Health young women, propose inaugurating a campaign against this evil.

—Robert Cadmus, who for so many years kept shop in the snug pharmacy, S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Mount Vernon streets, having amassed sufficient of the wherewithal, is branching forth in a magnificent establishment at Twentieth and Spring Garden streets. Mr. Cadmus expects to hold all of his fastidiously exacting trade, and, by proper service, to add much to it.

—Young, of Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, manages to keep the public notified of the existence of his swell little pharmacy, in spite of the mass of scaffolding and steel framework piled in the air over his head. The apartment house when completed will be worthy of the store. In the meantime Young has big signs on all three sides of the coal breaker.

—Frederick T. Gordon, Hospital Steward at League Island Navy Yard, and Recording Secretary of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, is receiving congratulations from his friends upon his luck in having recently received appointment as Pharmacist in the navy, with the rank of warrant officer.

—T. D. MacPhee, of Ninth and Vine streets, has sailed for Paris and the patent Midway therein. He will be home in September with a gross of exposed films, a trunk full of phonographic records, prepared to prove by sight and sound the truth of his French assertions.

—Not content with adding M. D. to his name and prescription writing to his occupation, a Philadelphia pharmacist has just been admitted to the Philadelphia bar

and practices all three of his professions from the same office.

—M. N. Kline, of Smith, Kline & French Co., is spending a vacation of a couple of weeks in Maine, at Kennebunkport. J. C. Roller, of the above firm, is back again at the head of his department after an illness of a month.

—F. E. Jones, secretary of the J. Ellwood Lee Co., of Conshohocken, has just sailed for Europe with his wife. Mr. Jones expects to make an extended Continental trip, and of course to take in the Paris show.

—Charles H Longmire has opened a new store at Haines street and York Road, Germantown. The fixtures, which are attracting a great deal of attention, were manufactured by Cameron Bros.

—Winner and Lum, of Sixth and Buttonwood streets, have recently made great improvements in their pharmacy and it is now one of the trade attractions of their neighborhood.

—George D. Feidt, 514 Arch street, left last week for a six week's trip to Paris and the Exposition, with probably a hasty loop to Oberammergau at the time of the Passion Play

—Milton Grotz, former owner of the pharmacy at Franklin street and Susquehanna avenue, is again in the city clerking for C. L. Shoemaker, Twenty-ninth and Thompson streets.

—J. J. Keenan, who only graduated three years ago, has just purchased the store at Fifth and Mifflin streets, this making his third establishment.

—Newton Butz, of Eighth and Race streets, and for many years with H. A. Nolte, was married on the 25th to Miss Anna Collins, of this city.

—Charles Ouram, 668 North Fifteenth street, and Hospital Steward to the tony "First" is now in camp with his regiment at Mt. Gretna.

—Fred. Seitz, Twenty-second and Vine streets, has established his family at Atlantic City, to which he of course makes frequent trips.

—George D. Jones, of Fifth and Tasker streets, is now about again, having been laid up for a matter of six months with the rheumatism.

—Dr. T. Hargraves, pharmacist, of 2725 North Front street, has returned from a two week's trip through the beautiful Thousand Isles.

—J. J. McFadden, Twentieth and Dickinson streets, could not resist the temptation this summer to take another trip to Europe.

—Mr. Dale, manager for Dr. J. W. Harrigan, Thirty-fourth and Wharton streets, has just returned from a trip to Ireland.

—O. T. Lewis, the poet of the second year class of the P. C. P. is away on a three week's visit to his home in Kentucky.

—The mother and daughter of George E. Dahis, 4900 Woodland avenue, are abroad doing Paris and the Exposition.

—W. H. Ricker, of Nineteenth and Dickinson streets, is energetically at work refitting and beautifying his pharmacy.

—Mr. Fisher, formerly with J. W. Frey, contemplates opening a new store in the Northwestern part of the city.

—E. K. Zeigler has opened a store at 2024 N. Front street, which was previously occupied by Mr. Barwig.

—S. C. Henry, 508 S. Sixty-first street, has returned from a two weeks' vacation at Atlantic City.

—F. C. Davis, Sixteenth and Vine streets, has just been appointed a Sub-Postmaster.

DETROIT.

Dearth of Drug Clerks.

Detroit, August 4.—Never was Michigan so "shy" of drug clerks as at the present time. They are simply not procurable, for love or for money. Every day come telephone and telegraph messages to the wholesale houses here, asking for men. A. M. Edwards, Jr., secretary of the local drug clerks' association, is besieged with letters and messages of the same kind. Druggists throughout the State are willing to pay liberally for help, but they cannot procure it. Advertisements put in the daily papers bring but two or three replies—and those from no-account drug clerks who have answered every advertisement for the last twenty years. All the batch of graduates of 1900 of the schools of pharmacy are busy.

One of the chiefs of departments of a wholesale house here had an experience the other day which convinced him that drug clerks are scarcer than hens' teeth. A message from Adrian said that one of the leading druggists there had been taken ill, and a clerk was wanted immediately. Extra large pay was guaranteed for four weeks, at least. Willing to do what he could, the gentleman called up every relief man in town. All were busy. Then he began to call the druggists to see if they could recommend some one. By actual count he called forty of them, without getting a gleam of hope. The thought occurred to him that maybe Windsor, across the river, could help him out. He began calling the Windsor druggists, but when he had called five of the principal ones and had learned that three of the five had been looking for relief clerks for two or three weeks for their own stores, he gave it up in despair, and does not know yet whether Adrian succeeded in getting some one.

One reason for the scarcity is the fact of so many resort towns in the State. These places, which barely support one drug store through the winter, blossom out in the summer with three or four, each one well supplied with clerks. Another reason is that many proprietors, who run their stores alone during most of the year, hire a clerk in the summer in order to give themselves a little rest and a chance to get off for a vacation. And above all, the ranks of the profession are not at any time crowded on account of the long hours and comparatively small pay. It is said that many graduates in pharmacy stop at the obtaining of their diplomas and go into some other profession or business. "The wise ones all get out," say some of the older clerks. "Men with families dependent upon them cannot work for drug clerks' wages, and all over the State drug stores are run by 'kids.'"

NOTES.

—John F. Smith, with Farrand, Williams & Clark, Detroit, is away on his annual vacation. Mr. Smith's trip this year includes the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain and New York City.

—N. H. Jones is the new financial secretary of the Detroit Drug Clerks' Association, taking the office made vacant by the removal of W. F. E. White to New York.

—George Wayne, formerly clerk at Fettig's drug store, Detroit, has accepted a clerkship with Rothacher, Gratiot avenue.

—E. H. Nelson, of Nelson & Baker, Detroit, has purchased a new gasoline yacht, for use at his summer home, Snow Islands.

—James E. Davis, of the Michigan Drug Company, is spending a few weeks at Narragansett Pier.

—H. H. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, has taken a position with Hurd & Gray, Detroit.

CHICAGO.

PHARMACY BOARD CLOSES OPIUM JOINTS.

Chicago, August 3.—Opium smoking—denounced by the police as one of the most harmful vices in Chicago—is about to be stamped out, according to the guardians of the city's peace and morals. Working hand in hand, the State Board of Pharmacy and the local police have instituted a vigorous crusade. Hope is expressed that at last the use of the deadly drug may be confined to the Chinese and victims who have been addicted to the habit too long to be susceptible to reforming influences. Along this line policemen searched out suspected places throughout the south and west sides last night. Dozens of cellar dives, in many instances forming labyrinths of subterranean passages and chambers, were visited. Efforts were made to gather evidence, but while a "layout" was in evidence at almost every place and the close, stuffy atmosphere was heavy with the pungent smoke of burning "yen" little information was secured that could be used in court. At 277 West Randolph street two women and a man were taken into custody. Elsewhere terror had proved potent and no amount of money would pur-

chase the use of a "layout." This was inspired partly by the formal notice given by the police that all such places would be suppressed, and the action of the State Board of Pharmacy in bringing twelve celestials before Justices Quinn and Porter at Hyde Park yesterday, and causing them to be fined $15 each. The great number of persons who have purchased opium outfits for themselves and are indulging in the habit in their own rooms, safe from police interference, has caused the pharmacy board to move against those who supply them with the drug. Justices Doyle and Eberhardt's courts held to-day the Caucasians and Chinamen arrested last night in opium resorts in Halsted, Randolph and Green streets. Justice Doyle fined the inmates the court costs and the keepers $5 and costs each. There were fifteen inmates and six keepers.

NOTES.

—Seventy-five of the new penny-in-the-slot directories will be ready for distribution next week. Druggists will be supplied with thirty slugs per month to use as they may desire. They will receive five per cent. of the gross receipts, in return for which percentage they agree to supervise the counting of the pennies in their machines as often as collections are made.

—A new drug store was recently opened at the corner of Centre street and Milwaukee avenue, across the street from John R. Valteich's former location. Mr. Valteich has moved his store to Addison avenue and North Halsted street.

—L. L. Chaffee, an officer of the State Board of Pharmacy, recently procured warrants for the arrest of three Southside Chinamen, Yen Wo, Sing Lee and Gee Woo, for selling opium.

—Ground has been broken for the new building of Lord, Owen & Company, at 233-235 Randolph street. The structure will be of steel and terra cotta, eight stories high.

—Joseph G. Peters, vice-president of the Fuller and Fuller Company, has gone to Dennis, Mass. with his family for a month's vacation.

—George R. Baker, proprieter of the Ashland Block Pharmacy left to-day on a short vacation which will be spent at Atlantic City, N. J.

—V. H. Chantler, a well-known druggist of Chicago, who has been visiting the Paris Exposition for the past two months, has returned.

—H. G. Hartmann & Company have sold their drug store at 63d and South Halsted streets, to the Englewood Pharmacy Company.

—W. T. Mason, who owns a drug store at Diversey avenue and North Clark street, has gone to Canada to spend a summer's outing.

—Charles Hirsch and A. P. Freund, well known Chicago druggists, will spend a few days vacation this week at Paw-Paw Lake, Mich.

—O. F. Fuller, president of the Fuller and Fuller Company, has gone to New York to spend a few days.

—E. P. McClure has bought the store formerly owned by G. R. Bassett, at 1324 Ogden avenue.

—The Union Avenue Pharmacy, at 31st street and Union avenue, has changed hands.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., August 3.

—Successions: J. J. Freeman, Dickinson, N. D., by T. J. Greene; McMillan & Barnes, Genoa, Neb., by H. A. McMillan; W. D. Harlan & Co., Macedonia, Ia., by W. C. Miller & Co.; A. I. Bunn & Co., Janesville, Ia., by William F. Stauffer; Blair & Nefzger Bros., Terrill, Ia., by Gill & Brown; Milo Kutchens, Omro, Wis., by Miner Lord; Thomas Bros., Aurora, Ia., by Mackin Bros.; Blakeslee & Heinzman, Oskaloosa, Ia., by Blakeslee Bros.; Herman & Cowan, Conde, S. D., by J. D. Herman; Stedman & Sanger, Windom, Minn., by W. F. Sanger.

—Three years ago Welton McDonald, a druggist at Dickinson, N. D., left for the Klondike. Saturday he reached home. Mr. McDonald has a number of valuable claims, and during the three years he has been in Alaska has taken from them snug fortunes each year. He will probably remain in North Dakota until next spring, when he will return to look after his properties.

—J. A. Hummel, chemist for the Minnesota State Food and Dairy Commission, has resigned to take a position in the State College of Agriculture. He is succeeded in the food and dairy department by Prof. W. F. Kunze, superintendent of the Hastings, Minn., public schools.

—Among the country druggists visiting the wholesale houses this week were the following: Messrs. Stone, of Helena, Mont.; Jones, of Jones Bros., Watertown, S. D.; Irgens, of Valley City, N. D.; S. H. Brownlee, of Sandstone, Minn., and Shaffer, of Hartford, S. D.

—William Gauzewitz, of Owatonna, Minn., ex-president of the State Pharmaceutical Association, has been appointed one of the members at large of the Democratic State Central Committee.

—New: Lark & Fredericksen, De Smet, S. D.; Krause & Schulz, Hosmer, S. D.,; the Davis Drug Co., Weiser, Idaho; C. G. Snyder, Chesaw, Wash.; T. A. Jensen & Co., Vienna, S. D.

—Dr. Scanlon, of Vienna, S. D., was in this city this week purchasing a drug stock for Vienna.

—J. W. Bowden is in New Prague to take the place of C. R. C. Johnson during a vacation.

—F. W. Force, Windom, Minn., and H. J. Narveson, Erskine, Minn., have sold.

—Dr. E. R. Holmes, physician and druggist of Island City, Ore., died this week.

—Albert Glotzbach was visiting in St. Paul the early part of the week.

—Ray Humiston, Worthington, Minn., has sold his Ellsworth branch.

—O. M. Harris has sold his interest in Harris & Nichols, Riddles, Ore.

—Dr. L. Foley has been partially burned out at Lebanon, Ore.

—Hanson & Dock, Platte Centre, Neb., have dissolved.

—G. W. Skinner, Omaha, Neb., has given a bill of sale.

ST. LOUIS.

Apothecaries' Annual Meeting.

St. Louis, August 3.—The postponed annual meeting of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association was held at the College of Pharmacy this afternoon. The officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed towards the close of the meeting. They are as follows: President, Henry Fischer; vice-president, Theodore F. Hagenow; secretary, Rudolph S. Vitt; treasurer, Dr. Otto F. Claus; executive committee, H. A. Kattelman, H. F. Hassebrock, Paul M. Nake and John H. Allen.

The meeting was called to order by President John H. Allen. Secretary H. F. Hassebrock read reports of previous meetings, which were duly approved. The officers then made their reports for the year. President Allen made a verbal report. He said that the active work of the association has fallen on the executive committee and the officers who have co-operated with them. They have met week after week with scarcely an absentee, and have besides done much extra work in calling on jobbers in pursuance of matters pertaining to the working out of the plans locally of the N. A. R. D. The National Association took up as their first duty that of regulating the sale of proprietary medicines, recognizing the fact that the demoralization of prices on such goods was the chief evil with which the trade is confronted. The N. A. R. D., the speaker said, will not consider any other proposition until this one is solved and the retail drug trade receives the proper compensation for handling these goods. He touched upon the absolute necessity of co-operation between the manufacturer, jobber and retailer, and said that the work done since last October has met with most flattering success. The N. A. R. D. has figured out the contract agency plan which is explained in detail in Bulletin No. 8, by which the prominent proprietors have entered into a contract with the jobbers appointing the latter as their agents, controlling the price to be obtained by the jobber from the retailer and the parties to whom the retailer shall sell. Mr. Allen spoke especially of the fine spirit shown by the

jobbers as a whole, stating that they have granted everything which the N. A. R. D. have asked. All the local jobbers have signed the agency contract mentioned. Here Mr. Allen read letters from Secretary Wooten and Chairman F. E. Holliday of the executive committee of the N. A. R. D., sympathizing with the druggists in their struggle and encouraging them on the ground of what had already been accomplished and on the latest expression of willingness on the part of the St. Louis jobbers in agreeing to the contract plan. Of particular interest to those present was the reading of the letter sent to the wholesale druggists by Chairman Faxon, of the proprietary committee of the N. W. D. A., under date of August 1, which is as follows:

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Office of Committee on Proprietary Goods.
Kansas City, Aug. 1, 1900.

INAUGURATION OF NEW PLAN.

To Wholesale Druggists:

The new plan for the distribution of proprietary medicines, as explained by my circular letter of May 5, has been accepted by the wholesale drug trade of the country and is now in effect as far as the proprietors named within are concerned.

Most of these proprietors have issued new price lists and term sheets embracing the provisions of the plan. Others have as yet issued no new schedules, but will probably do so at an early date. At all events, every proprietor whose name appears on this list has stated definitely that he will confine his sales at best prices to a uniform list of jobbers whom he has selected to act as his distributing agents, and that he will not sell to aggressive cutters and brokers, or to jobbers who supply such parties, either directly or indirectly.

It is hoped and believed that other proprietors will later on adopt this plan. In the meantime, the chairman would recommend that its operation be extended to proprietary medicines generally by each jobber individually.

Of the wholesale druggists throughout the country, 88 per cent., numerically speaking, accepted the terms and conditions of this plan, and the 12 per cent. from whom no replies were received consist of small dealers representing not more than 1 per cent. of the total volume of distribution.

This plan has been urged upon proprietors for a number of years by both wholesalers and retailers and it is hoped that the results to all parties interested will be gratifying.

Yours very truly,
FRANK A. FAXON, Chairman.

The names of the proprietors heretofore referred to are as follows: The J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.; F. E. Greene, Boston, Mass.; World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.; California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.; The Centaur Company, New York City, N. Y.; The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.; Dr. Kilmer & Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind., J. W. Campion & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. M Grosvenor & Co., Boston, Mass.; Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago and New York; Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation, Woonsocket, R. I.; The Athlophoros Company, New Haven, Conn.; Battle & Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Brown Medicine Company, Erie, Pa.; N. K. Brown Medicine Co., Burlington, Vt.; Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Ia.; Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Crab Orchard Water Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. C. DeWitt & Company, Chicago, Ill.; Ely Bros., New York City; M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.; Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston, Mass.; Garfield Tea Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Graefenberg Company, New York City, N. Y.; G. G. Green, Woodbury, N. J.; J. H. Guild, Rupert, Vt.; W. T. Hanson Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry Johnson & Lord Company, Burlington, Vt.; Henry Pharmacal Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Hill Company, Detroit, Mich.; Hiscox Chemical Works, Long Island City, N. Y.; T. H. Jackson & Co., Quincy, Ill.; Norman Lichty Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Lightning Medicine Co., Muscatine, Ia.; Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Magee Emulsion Company, Troy, N. Y.; Meade & Baker Carbolic Mouth Wash Company, Richmond, Va.; Merchant's Gargling Oil Company, Lockport, N. Y.; J. S. Merrell Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Company, Cincinnati, O.; Morgan Drug Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Omega Chemical Company, New York City; Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Paris Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Pike & Co., Chelsea, Mass.; E. C. Powers, Boston, Mass.; Radway & Co., New York City; D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. T. W. Sanford & Sons, Long Island City, N. Y.; J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Schiffman, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Harrison Whitehurst Company, Baltimore, Md.; I. O. Woodruf & Co., New York City; Orator F. Woodward, Leroy, N. Y.; Woodward Chemical Company, Toronto, Canada, and Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary H. F. Hassebrock presented his annual report in substance as follows:

Since May 3, 1899, the Executive Committee has held twenty-eight meetings, every member being present at each meeting, with a few exceptions through ill health or absence of one or the other from the city. The Executive Committee made itself felt from the very beginning, in fact did its work so well that the aggressive cutters got Attorney General Crow to bring suit against our association and named about seventy-five members, restraining the Executive Committee from doing other aggressive work. This was in May, 1899. Then we had to turn our attention to defending the members named in the suit, for which we employed able counsel. We sent out 1,286 letters asking for contributions to our defense fund, to every member of our association, to the St. Louis wholesalers and the leading proprietary medicine manufacturers of the United States. There were seventy retail dealers out of a membership of 255 in St. Louis who responded to the call, and contributed almost half of the defense fund. The remainder came from two St. Louis wholesalers, the Louisville Retail Druggists' Association contributed $100 and twenty-one contributions were received from manufacturers. July 13, 1899, I received letters from the Pennsylvania Druggists' Association requesting the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association to discontinue selling Cuticura and Ripans tabules.

Treasurer Dr. Otto F. Claus presented his report dating from August 6th, 1898. The receipts to date are $1,373.79. Disbursements to date $1,234.01, leaving a balance on hand of $139.78. The auditing committee has examined the books, accounts and vouchers on August 24, 1899, and again to-day before the meeting.

Thomas Layton, chairman of the executive committee, gave his report as follows:

Many weekly meetings have been held by your committee. A large majority of the Thursday afternoons have been devoted by them to the discussion of matters that pertain to the betterment of the trade conditions of the St. Louis pharmacists in particular.

While nothing of startling importance has developed, much I think has been done in a general way to encourage and assist the national movement to which we must all look for relief from the disastrous trade conditions into which our business has been thrown.

The quo warranto proceedings instituted by the State's Attorney General against the members of our association in the month of May, 1899, had the effect of stampeding some of our membership, but we have many who stood loyally by the association, placed in the hands of the committee the necessary funds for the defense of this famous and historic case brought by the State's Attorney General of this great Commonwealth in the interests of common humanity and intended to throttle mighty and gigantic trusts such as might be formed by the money-having and money-getting aristocrats of the retail drug trade. Oh, thou mighty Crow.

The treasurer has on his books the names of all who paid annual dues to the association for 1899. This list is much too short for pleasant perusal and we trust that for 1900 it may embrace the name of every pharmacist in the city.

The suit filed by the Attorney General necessitated the raising of money for defense and to this end your committee was compelled to devote much of its time, attention and best energies. Many voluntary contributions were made and many of our brethren in pharmacy came forward with subscriptions so cheerfully made and paid that it made the work of raising the fund of $1,000 much lighter.

Many have promised to contribute to this defense fund who have not paid, but may yet send the sum promised to Dr. Claus, our treasurer.

For these voluntary contributions and very cheerful subscriptions your committee wish to express their gratitude and say the records of this association shall contain the names and amounts and will be preserved as a roll of honor.

In conclusion let me exhort you to be loyal to your association, at all times stand ready to assist the officers of your selection in carrying out the plans adopted by the National Association, and above all pay your annual dues with a spirit of cheerfulness.

If the efforts now being made are to be crowned with success it must come after much hard work and the expenditure of some money.

The old adage, "It is always darkest just before dawn," let us hope applies fully to our case, for it is not possible to grow darker than at present.

Allow me to repeat in conclusion, that your committee feel under great obligations to the various contributors to the fund before mentioned and trust that our acquaintance with Crow may end with the termination of his inglorious quo warranto proceedings against the druggists of St. Louis.

Attention was called to the provision of the new plan by which jobbers are to refrain from selling proprietary medicines to aggressive cutters or brokers or to those supplying them and defining an aggressive cutter as the dealer who is designated as such by not less than 75 per cent. of the local retail druggists. In response to a question Secretary Hassebrock said that the membership at the last annual meeting was 255 out of about 350 druggists in the city. Various suggestions were made for securing new members and the collection of dues and the matter was left to the executive committee. A

vote of thanks was given the wholesale drug houses and their salesmen for the excellent work done by the latter in securing members and collecting dues last year.

Charles W. Hahn told of the work of the Missouri Mercantile Association which is working for the abolition of the department store evil and favored the Apothecaries Association becoming affiliated with it. This was referred to the executive committee, as was also the matter of sending delegates to the coming conventions of the N. A. R. D. and the N. W. D. A.

Theodore F. Meyer, of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, who, with the other jobbers, had been invited to be present, was called upon and responded briefly. He said the whole matter was one of co-operation between the manufacturer, retailer and jobber. He believed that all three parties to the proposed plan were doing their utmost to make it a success, and he sincerely hoped that it would be.

The meeting was characterized by a spirit of the utmost harmony throughout, although discussion was free and participated in by many of those present.

The officers and executive committee men who have borne the brunt of the legal fight which terminated in Mr. Crow retiring from the field evidently for good, are not strongly represented in the new directory. Most of them were urged to again accept office but preferred to work in a less conspicuous way the coming year. Many of the obstacles which have heretofore confronted the Association have been swept away, and while the new ones will have no special sinecure, perhaps, they will be backed by the experience and active aid of their predecessors.

NOTES.

——George F. Becker, head clerk at the Locust and Seventh street store of Judge & Dolph, greatly surprised his friends in the store by quietly slipping off to Belleville this week and marrying Miss Helen Boeker, who was formerly employed in the store but was away on a two months' leave of absence.

——E. N. Block, who presides at the desk near the entrance to Meyer Bros. Drug Company, and is the visitors' general information bureau, so to speak, is off for the first vacation he has had in ten years. He will visit relatives in both Mississippi and Arkansas before he returns.

——Druggist F. E. Whitcomb, of Garrison and Washington avenues, came out with another advertisement for a drug clerk with a certificate and a mustache the other day. One of the dailies made two sticks of it, so it is to be presumed Mr. Whitcomb is satisfied for the nonce.

——Max Schneider, of Schneider & Grewe, is in Manitou Springs, Colo., seeking restoration to health. Mr. Schneider is very popular among the younger element of the drug trade and was the second president of the St. Louis Retail Drug Clerks' Society.

——Joseph Maserung, formerly instructor in pharmacy and materia medica at the St. Louis Medical College, has bought the drug store of C. J. Werner, at Washington avenue and Twenty-eighth street. He took possession this week.

——The Mayfield Medicine Manufacturing Company, of Kentucky, has filed certificate of incorporation in this State; capital stock, $25,000, all of which is employed in Missouri with headquarters in St. Louis.

——H. S. Merrell, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, has returned from his Northern trip. E. W. Knott, of the city department, has hied himself away to Alexandria, Minn., for a brief respite.

——Dr. H. M. Whelpley has been elected to the chair of pharmacy and materia medica of the Medical Department of Washington University.

——Wm. Junghans, formerly clerk for Charles Herbert, has bought the drug store of J. H. J. Wagner, at Taylor and Garfield avenues.

——The Secretary of State has issued a certificate of incorporation to the Peck Drug Company, of Columbia; capital stock, $3,000.

——E. A. Bernius leaves on Monday night for a several weeks' outing in Canada.

AN OLD LANDMARK.
PECK BROS.' DRUG STORE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

OBITUARY.

BARTH L. KISSELL, JR., a prominent young druggist of St. Louis, Mo., died July 31 at the Alexian Brothers Hospital in that city of appendicitis. He had been sick but a few days. An operation was performed, but the young man never rallied. Mr. Kissell, after clerking for some years opened the drug store at Nebraska and Eads avenues about a year ago, and ran it up to the time of his death.

ROBERT B. SMITH, a one-time distinguished citizen of Alton, Ill., died at Chicago July 28 of cancer. The body was buried in the Alton cemetery by Belvedere Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Smith was born in Alton sixty-two years ago. He was the oldest son of Hon. Robert Smith, Alton's only Congressman, and was in the retail and wholesale drug business twenty years prior to his removal to Chicago in 1880. He was a tenor singer of note, and counted as his chief musical triumph a time when he sang before Queen Victoria at her invitation. He was Eminent Commander of Belvedere Commandery of the Masons at Alton several years, and took the thirty-third degree in Scotland.

——The Minnesota Board of Pharmacy has been making it lively for violators of late. Since the middle of June twenty-two cases have been successfully prosecuted, and the offenders fined fifty dollars each. These cases were scattered all over the State, and were against proprietors of drug stores who were unregistered, and who had no registered pharmacist in charge of their stores, unregistered clerks, and general merchants who were selling drugs unlawfully; one registered pharmacist was fined $10 for not having his certificate exposed in his place of business. The board has been somewhat annoyed by persons who held certificates, but who were not themselves actively engaged in business, permitting their certificates to be hung in stores of unregistered persons to deceive the public; several such stores were pulled, and it is the determination of the board to stop this practice. At the last (July) meeting of the board pharmacists' certificates were granted the following: Edward M. Bradseth, Gustave A. Dickman, Lawrence A. Harding, Claus A. Swanson, Anna M. Schmidt, St. Paul; Charles H. Orth, Edward D. Slingsby, Minneapolis; Barnabas W. Cole, Breckenridge; J. Elmer Davies, Mankato; Otto H. Graben, New Paynesville; Elwin B. Greaves, Glencoe; J. Frank Holden, Sauk Rapids; Arthur B. Hall, Rochester; Charles J. Hartmann, Hector; Allen R. McGuire, Annandale; Rheinhardt Schwartz, Henderson; George A. Tripp, Perley. The following were granted certificates as assistant pharmacists: Horace S. Conger, Eugene M. Chilson, Theodore F. Damashke, Chris Hopjorn, Anton Kucera, Alexander Persson, Guy C. Barnes, Ambrose E. Grout, George Heller, Emil C. Kiesling. The next meeting will be held in Minneapolis on the third Tuesday in October. H. G. Webster, Secretary.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued July 31, 1900.

654,597.—Clyde M. Brady, Brunswick, Ga. Siphon.
654,646.—Franz G. Kleinsteuber, Berlin, Germany. Dissolving resins.
654,649.—Wilhelm Krauth, Grieshelm, Germany. Making allo citral.
654,667.—John L. Novarine, New York, N. Y. Making borax.
654,775.—Walter G. Wulchet, assignor to Pasteur-Chamberland Filter Company, Dayton, Ohio. Filter.
654,804.—Gilbert Rigg, Swansea, England. Obtaining oxid and carborate of zinc from materials containing zinc.
654,879.—John Dincen, Chicago, Ill. Device for dispensing beverages.
654,907.—Walter Middleditch, Detroit, Mich. Pill-making machine.
654,908.—Walter Middleditch, Detroit, Mich. Machine for rolling pipes or strips of pill mass.
654,946.—Vincenzo Cervello, Palermo, Italy. Apparatus for volatilizing disinfectants.
654,959.—Louis Drevon, Pont-de-Beauvoisin, France. Bottle stopper for aerated beverages.
654,988.—Leonhard Lederer, Sulzbach, Germany. Making acetyl cellulose.
655,056.—Thomas J. Butler, Kearny, N. J. Bottle stopper.
655,060.—Alexander Classen, Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. Making non-coagulable albuminoids.
655,070.—William H. Francis, Philadelphia, Pa. Disinfecting apparatus.
655,117.—Fritz Raschig, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Separating meta and para cresol.

TRADE MARKS.

Registered July 31, 1900.

34,976.—Druggists' Rubber Goods, Except Dental Rubber. Ideal Rubber Company, New York, N. Y. The word "Ideal."
34,977.—Syringes. Victoria A. Wilhoft, New York, N. Y. The representation of a white disk inclosed by a black circle, the disk being in contrast to the color of the back-ground.
34,982.—Chewing Gum. Meyer Bros. Gum Company, Indianapolis, Ind. The word "Darling."
34,986.—Certain named Stomachic and Appetizer. The firm of Merck & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Orexoids."
34,987.—Medical Compound.—James M. Collins, New York, N. Y. The representation of a broken bottle or flask and the letters "D. F."
34,988.—Remedy for Certain Named Diseases. Judge & Dolph Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The arbitrary word "Cystogen."
34,989.—Germicides or Disinfectants. Frank F. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn. The word "Lauqueonsah."
34,990.—Eye Water. Eugen Nolzen, Stadtkyll, Germany. The word "Optal."
34,991.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations and Articles. H. Cornette & Co., Paris, France. The word "Ysolina."
34,992.—Certain Named Medical Compounds. Forbes & Coxe Drug Co., Lumpkin, Ga. The fac simile of the signature of "B. F. Forbes."

LABELS.

7,720.—Title: "Minnekahta Mineral Water." (For Bottled Mineral Water.) Hot Springs Bottling Works, Hot Springs, S. D. Application filed June 25, 1900.
7,722.—Title: "Eureka Whooping Cough Remedy." (For Whooping Cough Remedy.) B. F. Spangler, York, Pa. Application filed March 31, 1900.
7,723.—Title: "Savoy Hair Restorer." (For Hair Restorer.) Edward F. Smith, Trenton, N. J. Application filed July 9, 1900.

—During the month of July the following licences were granted by the Erie County, N. Y. Board of Pharmacy. Pharmacist licenses to Harry N. Duke, F. J. Tuthill, John Armour Franke, John Edward Klerze. The next meeting will be held the first Saturday in September. The Erie County Pharmaceutical Association will have a meeting on August 15th, at which officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and other very important matters will be considered. George Reimann, Secretary.

STATE OF TRADE.

More Activity in Prospect.

New York, August 6.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Summer vacation period is very much in evidence, there are indications that preparations for the coming autumn and winter season are already in progress, and dealers are looking forward to an early revival of more active conditions. There is an entire absence of discouraging features and there appears to be little doubt that expectations will be realized. The position of quinine is stronger under the influences heretofore noted. Domestic manufacturers have advanced their quotations 2 cents per oz., and it is believed their action will be followed shortly by manufacturers of leading foreign brands. Meanwhile the latter continue to book orders for both prompt and contract deliveries to meet legitimate requirements of their regular customers, but turn down all orders of a speculative character. The bark situation is perhaps the chief cause of the increasing strength of quinine. Shipments of this raw material from Java have continued to diminish, and offerings at the coming monthly auction sales will necessarily be small. It is also reported by cable that purchases of bark have been made privately and that the prices paid show an advance of 10 per cent. over the unit value at the July sale in London.

Opium has ruled quiet under the influence of corresponding conditions at primary sources of supply, and the tone of the market is slightly easier, but there is no material change in jobbing quotations. As intimated in this column last week, manufacturers of the various bismuth and iodine preparations have reconciled their differences and the market has a more settled appearance with all descriptions quoted at uniform prices. In the department of essential oils, bergamot has received the bulk of attention and quotations are decidedly higher both here and in primary markets. The spot stock in first hands is more closely concentrated and the outlook is considered favorable to further improvement, not only in bergamot, but other Messina essences. Oil male fern is firmer in price owing to scarcity and quotations for stock in first hands have been advanced about 10 per cent.

Thymol shows increased strength on account of reduced supplies and some holders have further advanced their quotations 25c. per pound. Santonin is firmer owing to scarcity of raw material, and both foreign and domestic manufacturers have advanced prices, the former taking the initiative. Cacao butter is decidedly stronger and the outlook is favorable to extreme prices. Spot stocks are light and the quantity to be offered at the August sales in London and Amsterdam is far below the average. Consequently dealers offer very cautiously for either spot or future delivery. Large flake manna is in very small supply and holders of the limited spot stock have advanced quotations fully 10 cents per pound. Tonka beans are attracting increased attention and values are higher for the Para and Surinam varieties, but Angostura are easier in view of fairly liberal stocks.

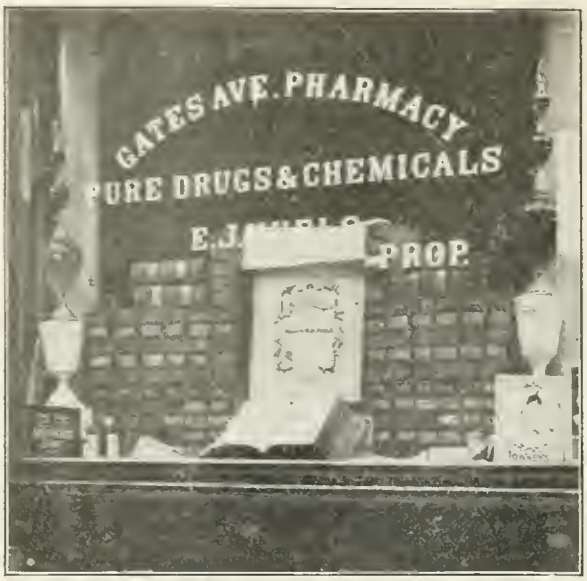
Arnica flowers are firmer in sympathy with foreign markets and values are ½@1c. per pound higher. Pulsatilla herb is easier on account of arrivals of new crop and quotations from first hands are 5c. per pound lower. Rhubarb continues to harden in price under the influence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Orient. Among the seeds, coriander, celery and Russian hemp are all firmer, but the changes in quotations for round lots are only fractional and jobbing parcels are obtainable to a limited extent at old prices. Nutgalls continue to advance owing to higher primary markets.

Pretty Good in Boston.

Boston, August 4.—With almost perfect weather this week, business with the drug trade has been pretty good, and at some places quite brisk. There appears to be a continued demand for the hundred and one little things which the drug store is called upon to furnish people going far away from home on a vacation trip. The call for drugs and chemicals in the general market appears to be only seasonable, dealers buying simply what they actually need for present use. Quinine shows strength, as compared with recent conditions, while opium is quiet. Other than this there is nothing of importance to be said of drugs. Nitrate of soda alone shows life among chemicals. Gambier is more active and gaining in strength but no other feature is found among the dyestuffs and tanning materials. Waxes are dull, yet fairly firm. Alcohols and cologne spirits are without much life.

Not a Word of Complaint.

Philadelphia, August 4.—The apogee of the midsummer dullness has been reached, although one city salesman states that the July just closed was the best he ever had. The Philadelphia quinine manufacturers this morning issued circulars advancing the price of the article to 37 cents. There is yet no report of the foreign makers having done likewise, though the advice is momentarily expected. People are buying as they want and there is



100,000 PRESCRIPTIONS: NOT ONE MISTAKE.

E. J. HUELS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

no excitement or speculative activity. Opium is very strong, but there is nothing doing in this market, and those posted are disinclined to believe in much further advance. There is not a word of complaint in any line. All merchants agree that the outlook ahead of this country is most encouraging. In all lines of export trade from the building of ships to the hustling of patent medicines and specialties in foreign parts, there is great activity in this port. The Delaware River shipyards have countless millions in contracts on hand, and manufacturers of all kinds of goods propose to fill some of these bottoms with their products. The dullness, therefore, is really confined to the local and retail trades.

Nothing to Complain Of.

Detroit, August 4.—On the whole there is nothing to complain of in the amount of business done here during the week. It is expected that July and August will be quiet months, and also that the first week of every month is apt to be a little better than the other weeks. All conditions have been fulfilled in the present case, and the element of surprise has not entered in.

Chicago Trade Quiet.

Chicago, August 4.—Nothing out of the ordinary has happened this week to disturb the even tenor of business, which has moved rather sluggishly. The midsummer dullness is on, and what with the heat and the annual vacations of everyone who can get away to lake or wood or stream, there is little display of activity. Considering the season, trade, however, is fairly good. Staple goods sell in the normal amounts, the demand for sundries is fair and the fountain supplies are very active indeed. Manufacturers and jobbers anticipate no great activity until Fall.

General Conditions Good.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., August 4.—The general condition of the wholesale trade is good and collections better than expected. Still, there is a little falling off in the number of orders of late owing to harvest, etc. Jobbers anticipate good Fall trade. New stocks are being furnished and the demand for fancy goods and druggists' sundries, paints, oil and glass all indicate prosperous conditions in the country tributary to these cities. Retailers are mostly satisfied with the state of their trade, though a few complain of dullness. There is considerable sickness, with the usual increase of prescriptions. No price changes have occurred on Western products.

Quiet, But Normal, Business.

St. Louis, August 4.—Trade shows little change from last report. Quiet but still well up to a normal business for the season. Local retail trade has recovered almost entirely from the late strike and gradually receding boycott, but druggists generally report prescription trade light. The weather has been very hot this week and the soda fountain cash registers have prospered accordingly.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 7.—As usual at this period of the year, the wants of the consuming trade are light and the market remains seasonably quiet, but the tone continues steady with the outlook favorable to a good trade during the coming autumn and winter season.

OPIUM.—The demand has continued light and unimportant with the market rather tame, but jobbing quotations are maintained at the recent advance to $3.55@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.65@3.85 for 11 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—There are no further developments and consumers' requirements are being supplied at $4.70@5 for 13 per cent. and $5.20@5.50 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—A steady movement into consuming channels is noted with quotations for jobbing quantities unchanged on the basis of $2.05@2.15 in ounces and $2.30@2.40 in eighths, according to brand.

QUININE.—As intimated in last week's report, the market is stronger and domestic manufacturers have advanced their prices 2c. per oz. Jobbers have marked up their quotations to 37@38c. in 100-oz. tins, 39@41c. in 5-oz. tins and 44@45c. in ounces. Pelletiers in ozs. has been advanced to 55@60c.

BISMUTH PREPARATIONS.—Manufacturers have reconciled their differences and the market has a more settled appearance with all makers quoting uniform prices. The revised jobbing quotations are on the basis of $2.10@2.20 for subnitrate, $2.30@2.40 for subcarbonate, $2.20@2.35 for subgallate, and $3.90@4.25 for subiodide. The latter in ounces is quoted 30@35c.

IODINE PREPARATIONS.—The influences affecting the bismuth preparations have caused a restoration of the former schedule, and jobbers are now quoting $3.45@3.65 for resublimed, $3.65@3.80 for iodoform, and $2.45@2.60 for potash.

CACAO BUTTER.—Foreign markets are stronger and spot prices for jobbing parcels have been advanced to 48@50c. by the box and 53@55c. for less.

MANNA.—Large flake is scarce and higher, the revised range being 80@90c.

NUTGALLS.—Owing to higher primary markets and reduced spot stocks jobbers have advanced quotations to 34@38c. for whole, 36@40c. for ground and 38@42c. for powdered.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—Firmer conditions abroad are reflected here and spot quotations for jobbing quantities have been advanced to 20@25c. for whole, 25@28c. for ground, 30@35c. for powdered.

HEMP SEED.—Russian is higher in producing markets and jobbers have advanced quotations to 3¼@3½c. by the bag and 5@6c. for less.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—Trieste is firmer and spot quotations have been marked up to 26@28c. by the case and 32@35c. for broken lots.

SANTONIN.—Manufacturers' quotations have been advanced and the revised jobbing range is $4.35@4.50 per lb., 34@38c. per oz. and 10c. additional for powdered.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Values are slightly lower and jobbers are quoting 5½@6c. in barrels and 7@8c. for less.

MENTHOL.—The market is a shade easier and jobbers have reduced quotations to $3@3.25 per lb. and 25@28c. per oz.

OIL ANISE.—Jobbers have advanced their quotations to $1.80@1.85 by the can and $2.15@2.25 for smaller parcels. Conditions abroad are favorable to holders.

OIL CASSIA.—Holders have modified their views somewhat and a revision of jobbing quotations shows a decline to $1.10@1.20 by the can and $1.35@1.50 for less.

CASSIA.—Quotations have been advanced by jobbers to 14@18c. in mats.

FLORAL WATERS.—Imported rose and orange flower have been reduced to $1.50@1.75 for 1-gallon bottles inclusive.

COOPERS' GLUE.—Manufacturers' quotations have been reduced ½c. per lb. on all numbers.

FAIRCHILD'S PEPSIN.—Both scale and powdered materially lower. The new quotations for scale are 50c. per oz., $7.50 per lb., $3.75 per ½ lb. and $1.90 per ¼ lb. Powdered 45c. per oz. and $7 per lb. in pounds, halves or quarters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Chattanooga Med. Co...Cov. B
Hood & Co., C. I..... 8
Ideal Rubber Co..... 4
Star Glass Co..... 4
New York Quinine & Chem. Works .....Cov. D

THE ONLY **WEEKLY** PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

The lectures will hereafter be issued in monthly installments, and the entire work of the Course can be completed within twelve months.

NEW CLASSES FORMED EACH MONTH.

The first installment of lectures will be issued in October, and the remainder at intervals of thirty days thereafter.

Recitations and examinations are conducted by correspondence directly with each regularly matriculated student.

Especially valuable as a preparation for examination by a board of pharmacy, to those who cannot attend a college of pharmacy, and to all desiring to review their former study of the subjects embraced in the curriculum.

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FULL COURSE. $10.00.

For fuller particulars see announcement facing third cover.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus, now ready. Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXIII.

All subscribers who wish the Index to Volume XXIII., from January to June, 1900, are requested to send us a postal card to that effect.

THE SUCCESS OF THE ERA COURSE.

The Era Course in Pharmacy has enabled hundreds of young men and women to obtain an education in pharmacy who otherwise would have been deprived of that privilege. There are growing up every year a very great number who have no hope, no prospect, of ever attending a college of pharmacy to receive systematic, thorough instruction, yet who will enter the practice of pharmacy by some means or other. It is infinitely better that they have as much pharmaceutical education as they can be prevailed upon to get, than that they should enter the calling with little or none. While the Era Course is not intended, and has never been regarded, as a substitute for the college course, it has unquestionably filled a field of usefulness in the direction just indicated. It has given these embryo pharmacists a good amount of sound information; especially a foundation upon which the superstructure of later education can be reared with profit, and which will stand them in good stead throughout their entire professional experience.

The Era Course has farther been of direct practical benefit to many students in the colleges, who have pursued the lectures of this course as an aid to their studies. It has assisted many physicians who wished to obtain a more complete knowledge of pharmacy to be of service to them in the writing of their prescriptions. Further than this, many graduates and practicing druggists have gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to review the general principles of pharmaceutical science and to post themselves upon the facts and laws which have become of pharmaceutical importance since the days of their apprenticeship. In all and each of these several directions the Era Course has accomplished and is accomplishing good work, and its prospects of good service in the future are even greater than in the past.

The Era Course has been completely remodeled and revised, and condensed into one year, thereby lessening the time and labor of students; but, be it remembered, without in any way detracting from its practical value.

As now arranged, the revised Era Course can be completed by a student of average intelligence and industry in ten months from the time of beginning. Students can enter the course at any time during the year, as new classes are started each month. The lectures have been very carefully prepared with a special view to the needs

of the class of students for whom they are designed. They represent the fruits of the experience of our best known educators, and the course as a whole is sound, thorough and practical. The lectures are issued in ten monthly parts, being sent to the students at thirty-day intervals, each part being accompanied by printed questions thereon, which the student is required to answer and submit his replies to the careful inspection and criticism of the quiz-masters and instructors. The lectures are supplemented by a large amount of practical work, requiring that students shall actually perform the experiments described, make the tests outlined, and report the results to the instructors. There are combined, therefore, in this course the advantages of both the didactic and manual methods of instruction. The recitation feature enables both the students and the director to estimate properly what progress is being made and benefits acquired.

The expense of the course is very small, being but very slightly above the cost of production. All interested in this method of home study of pharmacy are requested to write for the full explanatory Prospectus, which will be gladly supplied to all whose names are furnished.

FREE DISPENSARIES IN COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

The Maryland College of Pharmacy, as related in this journal some time ago, announces the introduction of a plan for the establishment of a free dispensary in connection with that institution, whereby hospitals, etc., in that city can be supplied with properly compounded medicines, these being the work of the students. The Atlanta College of Pharmacy wishes it noted that it has had such a plan in operation for years, and that it has met with marked success. A regular drug store is conducted and hundreds of prescriptions for patients are compounded every day. The local College of Physicians and Surgeons has very large clinics, and its prescriptions are written by the leading physicians of the city. There is no charge, either for medical attendance, surgical operations or the medicines, which are furnished by the college of pharmacy.

It is not well to attempt a snap judgment on the merits or demerits of such a plan. It has some most decided advantages, provided all conditions are correct. We are thorough believers in charity, true charity, and if such a college dispensary can be run without abuse by the patients, and without direct injury to the followers of the professions of pharmacy and medicine, all well and good. It must be provided, however, that the compounded medicines sent out by such a free dispensary be of the proper quality and correct in all respects. There must be some supervising head who will be responsible for them. If prescriptions are received from the public institutions, and are given to a class of students for compounding, this class being composed of individuals of very widely varying degrees of intelligence, practical experience and facility, the results will be, it may be expected, of equally varying nature. It will not do to let a class of students practice in this sort of work, and send out medicines without having the proper kind of check upon them. We need not dwell, however, upon this possibility of danger, for it may safely be left to the colleges themselves to see that the free dispensary is conducted with all due regard to the welfare of all concerned therein. As stated above, the idea is a good one, properly carried out.

EPITOME OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY.

Some weeks ago we announced that the American Pharmaceutical Association had prepared a most convenient pocket Epitome of the National Formulary, which could be purchased in quantity lots at a very a small price by druggists for distribution among their patronizing physicians. It is well to occasionally repeat this announcement, in order that druggists shall not be allowed to forget an opportunity presented them which embodies features of most direct financial and professional advantages to them.

This Epitome of the National Formulary gives in condensed and convenient form the medicinal properties, uses and adult doses of all preparations formulated in that book. It enables the physician to prescribe articles of known composition which every up-to-date druggist is expected to keep in stock, in this way greatly facilitating the work of the physician, and at the same time relieving the druggist from the necessity of carrying a large variety of makes of proprietary or semi-secret preparations. The better known the preparations of the National Formulary become to physicians, the more likely they are to be designated, and pharmacists everywhere must realize the great advantages that would accrue to them if this can be achieved. It is urged therefore, that druggists shall supply their physicians with copies of this Epitome. It is in pocket size and costs but ten cents per copy when ordered in quantities of twenty-five to one hundred. For more than one hundred copies special discounts are allowed. The Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be glad to supply the work, and render all information necessary concerning it.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS OF THE ERA COURSE

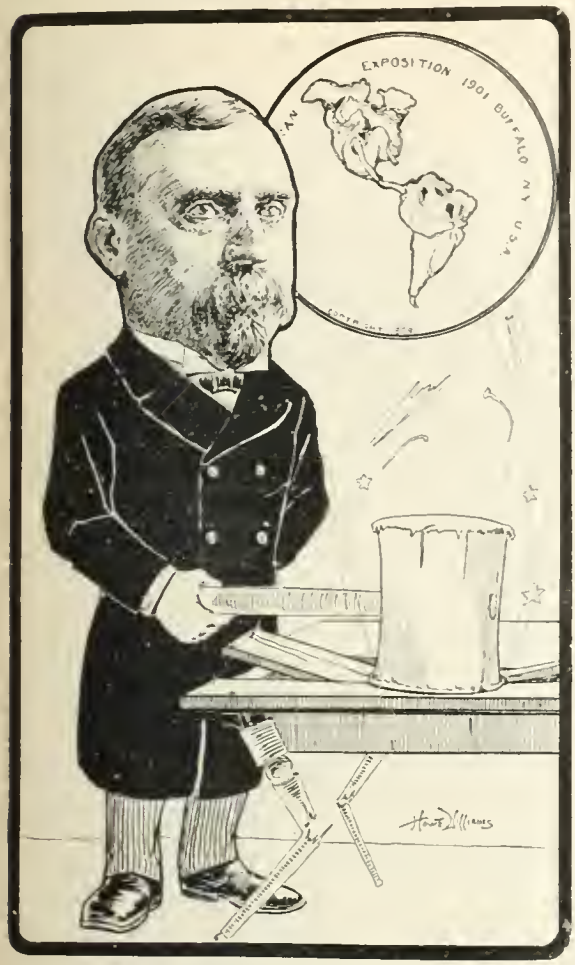
Since the publication of our last announcement, the following Seniors have completed their recitations and examinations, and are entitled to diplomas:

John Weems Brewer,	Matriculation	No. 98.
Elbert C. Howell,	"	" 146.
Robert McFarlane,	"	" 35.
William L. Warner,	"	" 100.

The following students have also completed the work of the Junior Year:

John J. Dooley,	Matriculation	No. 394.
Tony Neutzling,	"	" 92.
Miguel A. Romero,	"	" 23.
Joseph R. Shenneck,	"	" 383.
George W. Simmons,	"	" 440.
Henry Laurence Viereck,	"	" 145.
Charles R. Whitmer,	"	" 170.

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.



THOMAS STODDART.

A household word in Buffalo is Stoddart, for the name is as well known in Buffalo, and, indeed, throughout Western New York, as Tiffany is in New York or Wanamaker in Philadelphia.

Thomas Stoddart, the subject of this sketch, is the senior member of the firm of Stoddart Bros., who run the foremost drug store in Buffalo. They have achieved great popularity, have made a host of friends, and hold them. The firm of Stoddart Bros. was established about a quarter of a century ago, when the two brothers, Thomas and Charles, were very young men, and for many years they have been in the front rank of Buffalo's business men.

Thomas Stoddart couldn't stay at the rear. Level-headed, far-sighted, dignified, considerate of others, affable to all, those with whom he comes in contact quickly learn to respect his judgement and then to thoroughly like him. He is one of the most companionable of men, and he makes friends wherever he goes.

At present Mr. Stoddart is first vice-president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists. In the latter capacity last winter he headed a delegation of about one hundred druggists from all over the United States who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and President McKinley, urging a reduction of the war tax on proprietary preparations. For several years he was chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, retiring from that position on January 1st of this year. He is now first vice-president of association, and in line for elevation to the presidency at the Buffalo meeting next year.

A notable achievement, the formation and successful career of the Empire State Drug Company, is largely due to Mr. Stoddart's efforts. Several years ago at a meeting of the State Association, Mr Stoddart suggested that the druggists of the state band themselves together as a joint stock association for the manufacture and sale to members of the organization (and to no other) of a large number of the standard preparations which a druggist must handle, elixirs, and the like, and thus establish a bulwark of protection against the onslaught of department stores. The suggestion was well received, was talked over at great length, officially endorsed by the association, and Mr. Stoddart was encouraged to go ahead and organize a company. He did so, and the Empire State Drug Company was the result. A laboratory was established, the best chemists obtainable were secured, and the company started in a comparatively small way. That was four years ago. To-day the company is doing business in greatly enlarged quarters, has a large number of employees, has added its own printing plant, and is doing a very extensive business. Its stockholders number nearly 1,200. At first the company confined its operations to New York State, but subsequently extended its scope, throwing open its advantages to druggists all over the country. No one except stockholders can buy its goods, and only bona fide druggists can become stockholders. The prices of its goods cannot be cut, and cannot in any way, except by retail purchase at regular prices, get into the hands of department store dealers. Mr. Stoddart has been president of the company since its inception, and devotes a great deal of time and attention to it, without compensation.

"This company," says Mr. Stoddart, "is bound to be one of the greatest factors in the United States in improving the condition of the retail druggist. It protects him at a point where he solely needs protection."

Mr. Stoddart is one of the incorporators of the Pan-American Exposition Company, which is now doing great work in preparing for the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, and he is a member of the entertainment committee.

Of Scottish birth and a true, sturdy Scot in all his ways, Mr. Stoddart is a leading member of St. Andrew's Scottish Society of Buffalo. He is now the president of the society, and has held that position about eight years in all, though not consecutively. This society is one of the most prominent organizations of the kind in Buffalo, and its annual banquets are attended by many of the foremost men of the city.

From the foregoing it can be seen that Mr. Stoddart is a very busy man, yet he finds time for many philanthropic enterprises. Time and again he has conducted public fairs or balls for charity, and has always made a remarkable success of them. It is not too much to say that he succeeds in whatever he undertakes.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

THE SUGGESTION APPROVED.

I have read your article in the Era of July 26th in regard to the printing of papers read at the State Pharmaceutical Association meetings in the pharmaceutical journals, and I wish to state that I fully agree with you upon this subject. I shall suggest to our committee on queries and papers that this plan be adpted by our association next year.

I mail you a copy of my paper on "How to Conduct the Prescription Counter" read at our last annual meeting, and if you wish to do so, and find it worthy of publication, you have my permission to publish it in your journal.

B. O. KYSETH,
Lanesboro, Minn. Pres. M. S. P. A.

(Specially Reported for the Era.)

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.

(Concluded from page 147, August 9.)

Most of the papers were followed by discussions, and this continued until 1 P. M., when luncheon was partaken of in the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant. The Conference re-assembled in the lecture room of the Pharmaceutical Society's House, when more papers were read and discussed, and at 4 P. M. the day's proceedings closed, and a

Garden Party

took place in the Garden of the Royal Botanic Society in Regent's Park. Later on several dinners were given in connection with the gathering. The president entertained a number of prominent visitors, and dinners were also given by Mr. Carteighe, Mr. Martindale and Mr. R. Bremridge, the secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society.

On Wednesday, July 25, the session was resumed and the papers proceeded with, luncheon taking place as on the previous day. At 4 P. M. a number of communications still remained, and these were taken as read and the concluding official business was entered on.

The Formulary Committee was elected as follows: A. C. Abraham, F. C. J. Bird, N. H. Martin (chairman), W. Martindale, F. Ransom, C. Symes, Harry Wilson, Harold Wilson, R. Wright and W. A. H. Naylor.

Future Meetings.

A cordial invitation on behalf of the pharmacists of Dublin and the South of Ireland to visit the Irish capital next year was tendered by G. D. Beggs, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. This was supported by other Irish visitors and accepted with acclamation. W. Cummings, of Dundee, expressed the wish of the Dundee chemists that the Conference for 1902 should be held in that Scottish city, and although the invitation could not be definitely settled on at the meeting, there is no doubt that the Conference will accept the hearty welcome proffered when reintroduced next year.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were chosen: President, G. Claridge Druce, M. A.; vice-presidents, Peter Boa, G. T. W. Newsholme, G. D. Beggs and Professor C. R. C. Tichborne. Council, L. Atkinson, F. C. J. Bird, H. Collier, W. Warren, Professor H. G. Greenish, E. White, E. S. Peck, B. A., P. Kelly and E. H. Farr.

The New President.

George Claridge Druce, M. A., (Oxon) F. L. S., who succeeds Mr. Holmes as President of the Conference, is a retail pharmacist in Oxford, and an ex-examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society. He is, however, well known outside of pharmacy as a distinguished botanist. He is the author, among other works, of the Floras of Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Northamptonshire. Mr. Druce is Fielding Curator of Oxford University, and has also served the office of Sheriff of the city of Oxford.

Votes of Thanks.

Votes of thanks were passed to the president and officers, to the local committee and to the Pharmaceutical Society, for the use of their house for the meetings, and the meeting terminated.

A Concert, A Dance and a River Trip.

A ballad concert and dance were held in the Hotel Metropole on Wednesday evening, and Thursday was devoted to a river trip through about twenty-five miles of the most lovely reaches of the Thames. Henley, famed for its regatta, was left about twelve o'clock, nearly 400 being on board the pleasure boats. Medmenham, Marlow and Cliefden—the beautiful home of W. W. Astor, purchased from the Duke of Westminster, were passed in succession, and Maidenhead was reached about 7 P. M., when dinner was served at Skindle's Hotel.

The London meeting of the conference must be voted a record one for attendance; this was to be expected, but there was a sad falling off in the attendance at the later Scientific Sessions. The almost tropical heat rendered members more inclined for pleasure than the discussion of pharmaceutical processes. The outings, however, were properly appreciated. During the sessions the ladies were taken to see some of the sights of London by a committee, at the head of which was Mrs. Martindale, so that they, as well as the Conference members, were fully occupied.

ADDITIONAL CONFERENCE PAPERS.

TURPENTINE OIL AND TEREBENE (C. T. Tyrer, F. I. C., and A. Wertheimer). This paper was a lengthy and exhaustive one, and one of the main points brought out was that American Oil of Turpentine, though dextro-rotatory, contains both laevo-rotatory and dextro- rotatory bodies. The fractionating of the oil was carried out very thoroughly by the authors.

LIQUID FERRI PERCHLOR (T. Tyrer, F. I. C., and A. Levy). On a manufacturing scale liquor ferri perchlor. answering both to the B. P. specific gravity and proportion of iron cannot be produced.

MELTING POINTS (T. Tyrer, F. I. C., and A. Levy). Authors have performed a large number of experiments, and find that many of the pure organic substances mentioned in the B. P. do not agree with the official melting points. No single method of determination is suitable for all substances.

SOLUBILITY OF PEPSIN IN ALCOHOL (F. C. J. Bird). Pepsin is not to be met with which is soluble in 100 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol.

PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS OF JAMAICA (T. H. Wardleworth, F. L. S.) was an interesting and instructive paper on the drugs of Jamaica.

SANDAL WOOD OIL (E. J. Parry, B. Sc.). Santalol is a mixture of at least two bodies, according to Parry's researches.

WASTE MENTHOL (A. W. Gerrard, F. I. C.). Author shows that discolored menthol can be purified economically by recrystallization from methylated ether.

(Special Correspondence.)

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES.

London, July 27, 1900.

The Companies' Bill.

The final stage of this bill, as far as pharmacists are concerned, was reached on July 24th. It will be remembered that the measure, in the main a financial one and intended to protect investors, contained two clauses of a totally different character. Clause 2 permitted companies to carry on business as pharmacists, and to use the titles of Pharmaceutical Chemist and Chemist and Druggist, provided qualified managers were employed. Clause 3 absolutely forbade companies to practise as physicians, surgeons, dentists or midwives. It will be noticed that veterinary surgeons were not mentioned in either clause. At present, owing to a decision in the House of Lords, companies are quite outside the Pharmacy Act, and can carry on a chemist's business and use his titles without let or hindrance. Most companies do employ qualified assistants, but this is not compulsory, and in the event of a breach of the Act by one of their assistants, only the assistant can be proceeded against, the company being quite safe from prosecution. Of course chemists would prefer to be included in the medical clause, but those who had comprehended the Free Trade tendency of modern British legislation could see that this was quite out of the question, and that the medical clause itself possessed practically no chance of becoming law, and they wisely urged that an attempt should be made, as it was impossible to prohibit com-

pany pharmacy, to amend clause 2 in such a manner as to prevent companies from using chemists' titles, and at the same time to make them as well as their assistants legally responsible for breaches of the section of the Pharmacy Act governing the sale of poisons. The Pharmaceutical Conference, however, declined to recognize that half a loaf is better than no bread, and after failing in their attempt to secure inclusion in Clause 3 have opposed Clause 2 in toto instead of endeavoring to amend it. Their contention has been that so long as company pharmacy is not specially recognized by Act of Parliament, there is a chance of securing its suppression. This, in view of the long period during which companies have carried on the business of chemists and druggists, and the large amount of public money invested in such companies, is absolutely impossible of attainment, and the only result of the Council's action has been the deletion of Clause 2 from the bill and the continuance of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, which while subjecting the chemist to penalties for breaches of the Pharmacy Act allows the company in similar cases to go unscathed. This result was reached at a meeting of the House of Commons on July 24th, when the bill, as amended by the Standing Committee on Trade, came up for consideration. Colonel Welby moved the omission of Clause 2. After a brief discussion the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie, who had charge of the bill, and who had previously expressed his opinion that clauses 2 and 3 were out of place in a financial measure such as this, assented, and both Clauses 2 and 3 were struck out. After the Conference reception on July 23d, Mr. Glyn-Jones and a number of others interested visited the House of Commons and consulted a number of members of Parliament on the subject of the bill, and their action had, no doubt, some bearing on the result reached on the following evening.

NOTES.

Valentine's Meat Juice.—Some months ago the Valentine Meat Juice Company, of Richmond, Va., sued the Valentine Extract Company (managing director C. R. Valentine) for infringing their trade mark by selling meat extract in capsules under the name of "Valentine" or "Valtine." The defence was that as Valentine was the manager's name, he had a right to use it in connection with the company's products. The Court of Queen's Bench decided in favor of this contention, but on July 23d the Court of Appeal reversed this decision and granted an injunction in favor of the American company.

The Pharmaceutical Society's Examination.—The London Examinations for July have just concluded; 14 candidates out of 32 passed the Major, conferring the title of pharmaceutical chemist; 130 out of 472 passed the Minor, conferring the title of chemist and druggist, while the only entrant for the Modified (designed for those who were assistants when the 1868 Pharmacy Act was passed) was successful.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association.—This association in its annual report states that steady progress has been achieved particularly in connection with the Chemists' Defence Association. There is a small balance in hand, and the new council has been elected. The annual meeing is on July 31st.

The Prince of Wales a Surgeon.—In connection with the centenary celebrations of the Royal College of Surgeons, a number of honorary fellows were elected, including H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Rosebery.

DRUG STORE APPRENTICES.*

By LEO EHEL.

Quite recently one of the pharmaceutical journals (The Pharmaceutical Era) published a series of letters on the question of "College Graduation as a Prerequisite to Board examinations," and, as might well be expected, no two exactly agreed. Nor do I consider it of any vital importance if they do, so long as our schools of pharmacy do not require a standard for matriculation at least equal to high school education. And can we blame them for accepting students lacking in this essential educational requirement so long as we are furnishing the material.

We are to-day moulding and preparing the material from which, in due process of time, the pharmacists who are to take up our burdens and duties will come. And upon them will devolve the duty of advancing and elevating the profession to that high plane we are striving for.

If we are to succeed in that elevation, we must change the methods now in vogue. What are we doing to-day? We need a boy to run errands, etc., and, of course, cannot pay very much for such services; we accept a likely boy, possibly 14 or 15 years of age; in a little while he is at the cigar or soda counter. He is quite handy and ambitious, learns about the sundries, and in the course of a few years aspires to work at the prescription desk. Then he prepares himself for the board examination by cramming in some school of pharmacy, manages to pass, and also passes the board examination. In a majority of these cases the certificates of graduation and board examination where the height of his ambition. He has gotten through; why should he waste any more of his time on study. And how long will it be before what little real knowledge he has absorbed will be evaporated? Can we expect or hope for any professional advancement from this class? If we wish to do our full duty to the public and to those who are to take our places, if we desire to do our share for future advancement and elevation of pharmacy, we must change our methods.

Up to 1862 or'63 there were few schools of pharmacy west of Philadelphia. It was the custom in many of the stores in the larger cities and towns to accept apprentices for a stated term, generally two years, the instruction given being considered as ample compensation for services rendered. The apprentice was taught to keep the shop neat and tidy, how to wait on customers, during the proper season was taken into the fields and forests, taught how and when to gather the various vegetable drugs indigenous to that section, their identification, etc. That was the way he got his botany. He was taught how to dry and otherwise care for the drugs he gathered, and he developed his muscles by grinding and powdering these and other drug substances. He had to study, and was expected to stand quiz examinations at regular intervals. He got his first lesson in chemistry by learning how to clean the various utensils, and as he progressed, was allowed to assist in the preparation of the various chemicals, pharmaceutical and other preparations in common use at that time. These operations were conducted under the supervision of the master or his assistant, and were accompanied by explanations giving chemical reactions, etc. Thus he was taught all of the things that it was necessary for him to know.

Of course the first condition of apprenticeship was a good school education, and rarely anyone under sixteen years of age. This system worked satisfactorily, and furnished competent drug clerks and druggists. I would urge the adoption of some such system again, wherever practicable, accepting only such persons as have the proper educational and other requirements, and who will agree that after having served a stated period of apprenticeship, they will enter some school of pharmacy and take its full course.

This would necessarily bar out some worthy young men, and might seem a hardship, but better a few should suffer than to continue the present lines. This step, if adopted, in connection with the higher educational requirements of our colleges and universities, would in a great measure remove all obstacles to the attainment of that higher plane of pharmacy we are striving for, and would also relieve us from that worst of evils, invoking the aid of legislation to protect us from our own thoughtless acts.

*Read before the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, meeting of 1900. (Nat. Drug.)

—The Rhode Island Board of Pharmacy, appointed for three years from July 1, 1900, met at Providence, July 13, and organized, electing Norman N. Mason president and Howard A. Pearce secretary and registrar. The board consists of Norman N. Mason, Providence; Albert B. Collins, Westerly; Wm. McCaw, Providence; Wm. R. Potter, Providence; Frank A. Jackson, Woonsocket; Howard A. Pearce, Providence; James T. Wright, Newport; all re-appointments.

(*Special Correspondence.*)

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS AT PARIS.

The International Homeopathic Congresses are held at regular intervals of five years, the last was at London in 1895. This being Exposition year the 1900 Congress naturally took place at Paris. The next meeting (in 1905) is to be held in the United States, probably at Philadelphia. America was well represented at this year's gathering, which commenced on Wednesday, July 18th, and terminated on Saturday 21. Drs. H. A. Harrison (of Cooperstown, N. Y.), Whitaker and Harold, (of Indiana), Malcolm Dills, (of Carlisle, Ky.), Straeder (of Oregon), Chas. A. Church, (Passaic, N. J.), Arnulphy and Titzell, (Chicago), McClellan and T. J. Grey, (of Minneapolis Homeopathic College) attended, as well as Dr. Fisher, (of Montreal, Canada) and one lady, Dr. Williams (of Salem, Mass.)

The pharmacists present were mostly Parisians, M. M. Ecalle, Peuvrier Piotruszynski, Delpech, Kenick, Fouquier-Kirn and Veaux. There were half a dozen English doctors and a few Italians, Spanish, etc., etc., but the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon element was striking. This is explained by the fact that homeopathy in France is rather on the wane than on the increase. America is its stronghold. Germany, the fatherland of Hahnemann, was represented by but two delegates.

HAHNEMANN MONUMENT.

In Spain, Barcelona, the most homeopathic town, about 10% of the doctors there are disciples of Hahnemann, and there are few homeopathic pharmacies. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the inauguration of

A Monument to Hahnemann

at Pere la Chaise, the great Parisian cemetery. The founder of homeopathy spent the last eight years of his life in Paris, his second wife being a young Frenchwoman. He was buried in the Montmartre cemetery, whence his remains were removed a couple of years ago to the site of the present memorial. It consists of a bust with the inscript on

"HAHNEMANN
Founder of Homeopathy,
Born at Meissen, (Saxony) in 1755.
Died at Paris in 1843.
International Subscription."

His scientific work is briefly recorded on the two marble slabs which flank the pedestal.

The Banquet

was held at Ledoyen's well-known restaurant on the Champs Elysees, a fresh leafy spot in torrid July, and a refreshing shower came as a pleasant surprise while the speechmaking was going on. Several American delegates spoke, and Dr. Gonnard, (an eloquent French homeopath) had much that was complimentary to say about the Transatlantic visitors and their country, and made graceful allusions to the friendship of the two great Republics of the Old and New World, and to the recent inauguration of statues of Lafayette and Washington in Paris during the Fourth of July fetes which have been quite an event in the Parisian Exposition season of 1900.

NEW REMEDIES.

Kincurin.—Trade name for a glycerophosphate of quinine.

Petrolnn.—Trade name of a new ointment base, a combination of mineral oils with soaps, etc.

Eubiol.—Trade name of a new dry hæmoglobin preparation. It is tasteless and odorless, and is soluble in cold water.

Basol.—Trade name of a new disinfectant. It contains 50 per cent. of kresol, and is intended as a succedaneum of lysol.

Lavoderma.—A new skin preparation to be used in the treatment of parasitic and mycotic diseases. The base is medicinal soap, which it contains to the extent of 50 per cent.

Hedonal.—Name given to a new hypnotic of the urethan group, chemically methyl-propyl-carbamic ether. It has been found valuable in cases of light insomnia provoked by neurasthenia or hysteria.

Sana.—Trade name of a substance brought forward as a succedaneum for cod-liver oil. It is said to have the taste of pure fresh butter, and to possess all the fat-producing qualities of the oil, with none of its defects.

Creosin—A clear yellow fluid, of not unpleasant taste, soluble in all parts in water, and miscible with wine, soup, milk, etc. It is a compound of creosote, iodine, calcium hypophosphite and balsam-of-peru, recently brought into trade in Italy.

Eosol-Salts.—Name given to a class of preparations —combinations of medicaments with the salts of tri-sulpho-acetyl-creosote, as chininum eosolicum, argentum eosolicum, etc. They are used in the treatment of diseases of the glands generally.

Iodolene.—Trade name for a new iodine and albumen compound. Its base is Iodol. It appears in trade as a yellow granular powder, of somewhat large grains. It is dry, not balling together under pressure, and is entirely odorless and tasteless. The iodine content is put at 36 per cent. It is almost insoluble in all the usual solvents, dissolving but slowly in alkaline media.

Cruriné.—Trade name given by Edinger to a substance answering to the formula $(C_9H_7N.HSCN)_2\ Bi(SCN)_3$ being a bismuth and chinolin sulphocyanide. It appears a granular, orange red body, having a slightly piquant odor and but little taste. It is insoluble in water, alcohol and ether. Its action is said to be distinctly regenerative of the epidermis, and it has been found valuable in old, deep, sloughing ulcers, especially of the leg.

Fersan.—Trade name of a new iron and phosphorus compound, introduced in Austria. It is prepared from the red-blood corpuscles of beef, which, by a new process, are split up into two bodies, one of which (that used in Fersan) contains all the iron and phosphorus-containing albuminoids of the blood. It is soluble in water, does not coagulate on the application of heat, and passes through the stomach unaltered, being taken up in the intestines. Fersan is administered in milk, chocolate or water, and is said to be palatable and very nourishing. (Nat. Drug.).

THE QUESTION OF COLLEGE TRAINING.

By FREDERICK J. WULLING.

The growing interest in the subject of compulsory college training for pharmacists is voiced not only in private discussion, but in the number of articles that are written and in the discussions given the matter at State and other meetings.

In following the discussions and reading the articles, one observes how diverse are the ideas advanced. Many of them are born of mature thought and wisdom, but not a few are less happily based. There are undoubtedly many persons who are earnestly desirous of taking sides in this matter who are reading all that is written on the subject and otherwise informing themselves with a view toward arriving at an intelligent conclusion. It seems pertinent, therefore, to present some ideas and opinions on the matter that perhaps have not been urged before.

Before the advent of pharmacy there were preceptors and apprentices. The preceptor was the instructor, the apprentice the instructed. The preceptor is no more. By virtue of the demands of progress the college has replaced him, or at least should replace him. Apprentices after a time became homeless unless they went to college, and then they became students. Exit the apprentice. Those who did not go to college had to depend upon themselves for their training—had to be their own preceptors or instructors.

It is at this point that the pharmacists of to-day are making a serious mistake. They are handing their profession down to a posterity which they are crippling by not affording it the fullest means for development. A profession that should be powerful in its learning and wisdom cannot expect to be what it should, nor can it expect recognition as a learned profession when it is utterly indifferent as to the qualification of those into whose hands it places its own continuance. In every instance in which the preceptor was not replaced by the college the profession received a check in its development and dignity. Most of the self-taught pharmacists have not become eminently successful, so far as professional attainment is concerned, and those who have met with more than the average success must admit that they and therefore their profession would have been better off if they had had aid in the way of competent instruction. If the contention to which so many cling persistently, that not all pharmacists need college training, holds good, it would follow that none need such training. What would be the result? Only this, that the education of pharmacists would be in the hands of the least qualified; it would not even be in the hands of pharmacists. Think of it! Our pharmacists educated and trained by those who know nothing whatever about pharmacy! But strange as it may seem, this is the case to a great extent at the present time. It needs a prompt remedy.

Hundreds of young men entering the ranks of pharmacy, indeed the majority of those who apply to the boards for registration, are their own instructors. How unwise they are; how extravagant. That which more than any one thing is a determining factor in a person's life, the quality of his early training, is altogether overlooked by them and, stranger yet, by their employers as well. The employer as a rule is indifferent to whom he hands down his profession. An acquaintance of the writer's took into his store three years ago a boy of sixteen who had been in the district messenger service for four years. The boy not long ago obtained his assistant's certificate, although he cannot do common fractions well, nor write without gross grammatical errors. His work is done in a slovenly, careless way, and his habits are not good. Asked whether he did his duty in choosing such a successor, the employer replied: "He will do for the future pharmacy." The boy is bright, quick-witted, and learns easily. The pharmacist would have more nearly approached doing his duty if he had urged the boy to go to a night school for three or four years (the boy had to make his own living), and then insisted on his going to a college of pharmacy of good standing. Then the young man would not have degraded his profession as he now does. There are many similar cases. Who is the delinquent, the employer or the young man? The employer again fails in his duty toward himself and his profession if he does not insist upon a college training for the young man who is in his employ with a view to becoming a pharmacist.

The argument that not all can afford to go to college, and that college training as a requirement for registration would work hardship in most cases, is irrational and ridiculous. Supposing a pharmacist were to hang a sign over his door reading thus: "Prescriptions dispensed by men who are not as competent as it would have been possible for them to become had they had the means to go to a college of pharmacy." Would he do the business that his neighbor does, of whom it is known that he and his employes had the means to obtain college training?

A young man intending to become a pharmacist cannot afford not to go to a college. However worthy a young man may be, his poverty will not appeal to those who need medicine. His remedy is in getting out of poverty, to do which there are many opportunities for those willing and capable of availing themselves of them.

The writer does not believe it will be long before the State will take the matter of compulsory college training for pharmacists into its hands if the pharmacists themselves do not soon take the initiative. The State provides education of an academic nature. Why does it do so? Not for charity, nor to benefit individuals. The underlying principle is preservation—the preservation of the State and the welfare of its citizens. There is no more potent factor in the preservation of the individual and of the State than education; it is the principal foundation stone of our institutions and of civilization itself. The question as to how far the State should educate is a much discussed one, but the majority of legislators and thinkers agree that it should not be beyond the point of necessity for preservation. But where is this point? It used to be placed in the vague region just beyond reading, writing and arithmetic. But it is there no longer, as witness the curricula of our grammar schools. State preservation requires a higher average of intelligence now than it ever did, and most countries have recognized this for some time, with the result that the average education and therefore intelligence is higher now than ever before. For the fullest development of individual and State this point of necessity is higher up than most men put it.

The importance of elementary education is recognized by all civilized countries in that it is made obligatory either directly, as in this country, or indirectly, as in many foreign States. Most countries include not only universal primary training, but a special training for all of its citizens practicing vocations, the practice of which, if the practitioner does not possess the fullest competency, may result in direct harm to the people or may interfere with the enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Not all countries provide this special training, but they recognize its necessity by requiring it of those within their jurisdiction who desire to practice certain vocations. Nearly all the States of this country have laws prohibiting the practice of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law, etc., by all except those whom the State declares competent after a sufficient inquiry into their qualifications. Each State deems this necessary for the welfare of its citizens and for its own perpetuation, but many States, in fact most of them, deem it necessary, not only to examine as to competency, but to specify as to the nature of the training. So far as the practice of medicine is concerned, most States recognize the necessity of a special training by requiring of all applicants for registration evidence of at least three years' professional training at recognized colleges of medicine. Here the State does not furnish the training, but makes it obligatory. It is a wise policy on the part of the State thus to protect its citizens and at the same time insure its own preservation and advancement.

If all this is true and wise as to medicine, it surely cannot be less so with regard to pharmacy. A pharmacist is really a medical man—he is a medical specialist, or ought to be.—(Bulletin of Pharmacy.)

THE DIPLOMA PREREQUISITE ACTION OF THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

By E. H. BARTLEY, M. D.

The New York State Association, at its recent meeting in Newburg, showed that it is a progressive body by its unanimous resolution instructing its Legislative Committee to present next year for the consideration of the association an amendment to the pharmacy law embodying two ideas: First, that candidates for examination for license to practice pharmacy in this State must present a diploma from some reputable college or school of pharmacy, and, second, that the colleges of pharmacy in this State be placed under the control of the Regents of the University.

The first of these resolutions has been thoroughly discussed in the journals during the past year, and, as I believe the resolution expresses the consensus of opinion upon the subject, it needs no further discussion. It is enough to say that it was perhaps a wise provision to give four or five years' notice of the change, although I do not see the necessity for giving a longer time than it takes a young man to obtain his instruction in any college of pharmacy in the United States. Three years would seem to be the limit of time to be allowed as a notice to young men who intend to become pharmacists.

This article is written chiefly to call attention to the second resolution or proposition. I am not sure that the members who voted for this proposition really understood just what it means. I am sure that the proposition was not well considered, and reasonably sure that it was, at the present time, unwise. It was not generally known among the members present at that meeting that this means, under the present ordinances of the regents, a preliminary education of a four-year high school course or its full equivalent and a four years' course in a college of pharmacy, as a requisite for the degree of graduate in pharmacy. This law has been in existence since 1897. I believe it has not been repealed.

It must be admitted that the average student of pharmacy during the past ten years has not had a preliminary education equivalent to that furnished by the grammar schools of our cities. The preliminary training which would be required of students of pharmacy before beginning the course in a college of pharmacy, if this second proposition should become a law at the present time, would require five, and in many cases six, years more than the average student now gives to it. Add to this the two extra courses in the college, and it would mean for the average student seven years' more time than he now spends. The regents regard the grammar school training as representing eight years of study and the high school as four years, making twelve years of study to prepare the student for any of the technical or professional schools. The time required in the professional, technical, or academic colleges must be uniformly four years, and, according to their rules, no degree can be conferred for a less time. This places the young man who proposes to study pharmacy in the same position as the one who proposes to study medicine, law, mechanical, electrical or civil engineering, architecture or the liberal arts. He would have the disadvantage, however, that he would still be obliged to spend at least two years more in a store before he could apply for an examination for license to practice his profession. In other words, this would impose upon him a preparation of eighteen years, while all other professions require but sixteen. It may reasonably be claimed that during two of these years he would be self-sustaining while getting his store experience. It might be possible that the board of pharmacy would consent to allow the time spent in the college of pharmacy as the equivalent of store experience, but the student would then be obliged to work during all the vacations of his college course in order to get through in the same time as the other professional or technical students. It will be seen at a glance that no student would take such a course of preparation unless the first proposition was in force to protect his diploma after he secured it. These considerations show why the present law has not been enforced. It is impracticable.

But there are other considerations. We have above shown that the proposed action of the association imposes upon the average student of pharmacy five years of study more than he now gives to his preparatory training, and two years more in the college. The average student is supposed to finish the grammar school at the age of fourteen, the high school at eighteen and the professional or technical school at twenty-two; and unless the pharmacy student be granted some concession for the time usually spent in getting his store experience, he would finish his education, under the regents' law of to-day, at the age of twenty-six, or possibly at twenty-four. Again, assuming that the average cost to the student of a year at school is $350, which is a very economical estimate, and the lowest the writer ever succeeded in getting through with, the seven extra years would cost him about $2,500, or the nine years of education, including the last year in the grammar school, would cost him $3,250, and in most cases $3,500. This investment he must calculate to pay the prevailing rate of interest upon, or about $175 per year, or about $3.33 per week.

Now, what about the return for this investment? The present wages paid to clerks is about $18 per week, or about $936 per year. How does this compare with the income of the physician, the lawyer, the engineer, the architect, or the dentist, who is required to spend the same or less time in getting his education? How do the social status, the confinement to business, the hours of labor, the profits, compare with those of the other professions? I will leave the answer to these questions to the members of the New York Pharmaceutical Association, and would suggest that they ask themselves whether the conditions under the present law of the regents would not be practically prohibitory of any reasonable young man studying pharmacy?

If such a condition were established and if students were to be found who would undergo the training, the proprietors must certainly pay the $3.33 a week more than they now pay. More pertinent would be the query, where would the clerks come from? They would come from the other States and from abroad, attracted by increased wages. In the course of a few years, if the business of pharmacy would warrant the employment of higher-priced, better educated clerks, men of means would send their sons to the colleges of pharmacy. But this could only happen when pharmacy should have become a better paying business. Then stores would begin to increase in number in proportion with the population, as they did a few years ago, instead of decreasing, as they have been doing the past ten years. These matters are always regulated by the law of supply and demand, but, as we all know, this law operates rather slowly and many a man becomes bankrupt before the law comes to his rescue.

The above discussion is based upon the published ordinances of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. (See Regents' Bulletin, No. 38, June, 1897.) So far as the writer is able to see, the conditions will be but slightly altered five years from now, except that perhaps other neighboring States may by that time have come up to the same high standard or requirement for a license to practice pharmacy, as the proposed plan of the New York Association contemplates. It is also thinkable, but highly improbable, that the condition of retail pharmacy in this State may be so improved that such wages may be paid as to induce young men to take the full professional training demanded by the University of the State. That pharmacy has not been, and is not now, in such condition that wages enough can be paid to induce young men to take such a course, all will admit. An attempt was made a few years ago at Cornell University to raise the standard of pharmaceutical education to a higher plane, but had to be abandoned for lack of students.

For these reasons and others I have stated above, this second proposition was not well considered, nor is it a wise proposition at the present time. The time may come when such action may be wise and necessary, but if done in 1905 it will work great injustice to the retail trade.

*Reprinted from Drug. Circ.

prospective students of pharmacy, the colleges of pharmacy and to the State by compelling students to go out of it for their education.

It is possible the regents of the university might be induced to repeal the existing ordinance so far as it affects colleges of pharmacy and lower the preliminary education to two years of high school training or its equivalent and three years in the college. This, however, they have expressed themselves as unwilling to do. They have, on the other hand (See Bulletin No. 38, p. 479), suggested that the colleges of pharmacy refrain from granting any degree at all for the usual two or three year course. It might be possible to have all this modified, but it would in the opinion of the writer be better to bring the schools up to this standard, provided the conditions of the business or profession for which the students are prepared will warrant it.

I would suggest that the association and its Legislative Committee consider well the interests of pharmacy before they commit themselves to this programme. Would it not be better to keep the control of this whole matter in the hands of those who know the needs of pharmacists and the possibilities of the business to support a higher education during the stages of development. Just as soon as the diploma of the colleges has a legal recognition and becomes a necessity, the colleges can be depended upon to increase their entrance requirements and curriculum as fast as circumstances will permit. Not only will this be done in the State of New York, but all over the country, by a concerted action brought about by the Association of Pharmaceutical Faculties, recently organized at Richmond. The colleges have had this matter under discussion for several years but have been held back by the feeling that the present state of the business of pharmacy would not support expensively-educated clerks. They have felt that the courses must soon be lengthened, but as long as the diploma has no commercial value, and as long as there is a much shorter and easier road to all the privileges of the educated pharmacist through board examinations, just so long must the colleges make their requirements comparatively easy. They felt that it was better to place a systematic education within the reach of as many as possible rather than make it so high as to drive all through the easier board examinations without any systematic school training. The moment a course in the college becomes a necessity, the colleges stand ready to meet it with increased requirements. The pharmacists are the best judges as to how high these requirements should be and how rapidly the existing conditions will warrant such increase.

That the course now very generally given in the colleges of pharmacy is ridiculously short is as well known and appreciated by the faculties of the colleges as by the would-be reformers. The only difference is that the faculties and trustees of the colleges are obliged to look at the matter from the standpoint of practicability and the necessities of the situation, while the writer of journal articles and the would-be reformer usually considers only the theoretical and the visionary sides of the subject. Their writings remind one of the "instructions in how to raise children," written by old maids. Pharmaceutical education in this State, since the failure of the Cornell University experiment, has been in the hands of the pharmacists themselves, and I know of none who have made any money out of it. In but one of the four schools has any one but the janitor or clerk even made his living out of his connection with the school. Even the fact that the colleges have not paid their faculties enough to live on, without the assistance of an outside business, has been the cause of very caustic criticisms from these impractical and visionary reformers. The pharmacists as a class have, I think, some appreciation of the unrequited labors of those who for a generation have put their hands in their pockets to maintain pharmaceutical education in this State. Not one of these schools has been self-sustaining, in spite of the charge that has been repeatedly made that they are private corporations organized for a selfish and money-making purpose. A higher standard of preliminary education is a necessity. A higher standard of professional training is desirable, but it must be a gradual and not a sudden change, such as the action of the New York Association would precipitate.

For the lack of proper preliminary education the practical retail pharmacists have been responsible. They have admitted into their stores small boys and have kept them there when they ought to have been attending school and then have undertaken to make pharmacists of them. They have sent them to colleges to obtain a professional education. If the college refused to undertake this because of their lack of sufficient elementary education, they studied up for the board examination, passed after from one to six trials and were registered as pharmacists. Raising the entrance examination, under these circumstances, would simply have limited the number of would-be pharmacists who have received some systematic instruction. This will all be changed when all must have a prescribed course of training in a school of pharmacy. The entrance examination can then be raised and the length of the course increased. No legislation is necessary to accomplish this. It will be perfectly possible for the board of pharmacy to publish for the guidance of the colleges a minimum of preliminary education and of college training that it will regard as a proper course of study. Colleges who do not come up to this standard will have to suffer the penalty of having their graduates rejected. The standard would probably follow that established from time to time by the Association of Pharmaceutical College Faculties.

The regulation of pharmaceutical education, in short, would be regulated by pharmacists themselves, instead of by those who do not know the conditions to be met.

ORGANIZATION THE REMEDY.

Among the reports read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association were two of exceptional interest, one of them being the report of H. P. Hynson as delegate to the first annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists; the other his report as chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests. The first was, in part, as follows:

As your delegate to the meeting of the N. A. R. D. at Cincinnati, I have the honor to report my presence there during the entire convention. . . . I cannot refrain from calling your attention to a consideration of the advantages to be gained from such intercourse as this with your fellow pharmacists. It not only brings you into friendly touch, but it raises your estimate of them and their ability, since it enables you to know them better. It makes you think more of your profession, consequently increases your self respect. Indeed, the social and fraternal features of these conventions are, in my opinion, of greatest value and benefit to all who take part in them. . . . The convention of the N. A. R. D. was made up of strong, vigorous manhood. Evidently the delegates were representative in their respective sections, and, in nearly every instance, were earnest, active and enthusiastic. With the detailed report of this meeting and its transactions you are all more or less familiar. It is sufficient, I think, for me to give you some expression of my opinion of the National Association's purposes, form, policy and plans.

The purpose of the organization is patent and most commendable. It is to better the condition of the retail druggist in every possible way, by combining their influence and strength to effect that end. A representative national body is most desirable; indeed is absolutely necessary to secure proper recognition from Congress and from such branches of trade as are in any degree controlled by national association. Its form of organization is ideal, since it is a delegate body and enables communities or sets of men to secure representation at a minimum cost; in both time and money. Effective executive work is made possible because this is delegated to a small, yet sufficiently large body, under ordinary conditions, to make it also representative. Its policy "Justice to all," based upon a truth, a no less sublime foundation than the golden rule itself, is great and good enough to support the fairest structure our greatest ambition can desire. Since the purposes, form and policy are all we can desire and must be, in consequence, thoroughly acceptable, we must consider the plans whereby we are to realize the benefits.

At St. Louis, at the very beginning, co-operation was the keynote with which all efforts were to harmonize. Co-operation of the three more or less distinct branches of the drug trade: manufacturer, jobber and retailer. This seemed a particularly fair plan, since it was understood that all parties to the alliance were equally in need of the others' support to overcome trade abuses and injustices. To those who sincerely entered into the compact the plan contemplated the building of a triangular pyramidal fortress, one each of the three planes to be built evenly, by the three several branches of the trade, respectively; each one to be adjusted to the other two, and all to lean inwardly toward and upon each other.

While such a plan and such a device would obviously result in the best obtainable protection, if perfectly consummated, it would as surely lead to misfortune and confusion if defects or failure occurred in the work of any one of the contractors, no matter how well the others might build. Nor does it avail anything if one builder is helped in material and effort by the other, when the helper himself has failed to rear his own part of the triangular structure.

It is only fair to say that the retailer has always stood ready with ample material to build evenly with his co-laborers, indeed has gone far above them and while the jobber and manufacturer have been so long getting their materials together, our wall has stood without support. Our waiting support is already showing "fissures," as witnesseth New Jersey's action, and unless support from the other sides shall quickly come, we had better take down our dependent wall before it fall to ruin, and build for ourselves a stronger and more compact fortress, one all our own, one with even another wall, the strongest, which shall protect us against our worst enemies—our treacherous friends.

At Cincinnati much impatience was quickly evident, and the progress of the St. Louis plan was questioned, but this was satisfied by the request for more time. Its advocates claimed that yet a few more months were required to perfect it. This was granted them, and the executives who had it in charge were continued. It remains for our members to decide whether or not, after so many months, sufficient progress has been made to encourage the belief that good will finally come out of it. Whether or not it is possible to effect the desired result through such an alliance when we know that the manufacturers are absolutely without binding organization, and when the membership of the jobbers' association represents but a small percentage of the trade. In this State only 44 per cent. of those on the accepted list, as now published, are members of the N. W. D. A. These conditions exist with the others while they are yet demanding a 75 per cent. organization from us.

To summarize, national organization of retail druggists is imperative since the inter-commerce between the States is almost, if not quite, as large as is domestic traffic. The delegate form of organization is the only practicable one. It is also the sense, I am sure, of all of us that a policy of justice and equity should prevail. I therefore earnestly recommend to this association that it take active interest in the doings of the N. A. R. D. and make some special provision for even more effective affiliation with that body.

The report of the committee on trade interests contained these statements and suggestions, which commanded the closest attention:

Your committee appreciates the fact that the membership of this association includes representatives of the three branches of the drug trade, and that a report touching trade matters must include a consideration of the interests of the several divisions.

It would not be difficult to harmonize the varied interests were the lines more decidedly drawn, and each department restricted to operations legitimately within the province of each. This would be ideal, and is a condition for which we can devoutly hope; a condition that would make many of the trade annoyances from which we are now suffering absolutely impossible, and lead to a happy solution of many more.

There is much unrest in all these departments; this seems to be a transition period, and, without doubt, evolution is going on throughout the trade world. The optimist sees in the future the establishment of fewer but better retail stores; stores fully equipped and ably manned, where advanced pharmacy may be practiced in a manner consistent with the modern practice of medicine; he sees the establishment of laboratories, in connection with such pharmacies, of sufficient ability and capacity to actually test the quality and adjust the strength of every article coming in and every product going out that can be subjected to modern methods of test and assay.

It may be said that this is not trade, that it is professional or scientific! Within itself it is scientific, but its application is indeed a trade matter; it is within trade's province to say how all this can be done with an increase of profit rather than a decrease. Indeed, this is the real trade problem that confronts legitimate or professional pharmacy to-day; when the higher and better practice of pharmacy becomes profitable then it will be adopted, and the cutting of prices on "patents" will no longer annoy us. If your committee has anything like a prophetic eye it can plainly see, not so far away—no further away than a ten years' journey, this now optimistic, but then necessary, higher practice. The way by which it will reach us is not quite clear, yet there are at most but two roads visible; one is by the rapid growth of a few of the larger stores, centrally or advantageously located, and the still further contraction or greater modification of the smaller store.

If this change in the retail department is inevitable, then certainly changes must occur in the other branches of the trade. Truly the processes of evolution are most mysterious: the jobber, as we know and as our fathers knew him, is not the same person, nor is he increasing, in a large and growing country like this. His clan is becoming smaller each year, and he is generally less robust or not so well fed; he, too, must change his feeding ground, and is gradually doing so. Either he steps guardedly into the pastures of the retailer or he is adapting himself to a special line upon which he better thrives. It is very plain that he is, in fact, becoming a retailer or a dealer in special lines; he may be an importing sundryman, or, perchance, the collector and grinder of crude drugs. More often he poaches upon the manufacturer who, in turn, is quickly retaliating. At any rate, no matter where or who he may be, he will not hesitate to tell you that a strictly jobbing business is unprofitable.

The manufacturers, as a class, where are they? Is the manufacturer still content to deal with the jobber and not sell the retailer? By no means; many of them have already gone to the consumer; certainly none of them now regard the jobber as a necessity, nor even a convenience. Large and active competition has pushed him to his utmost and he, too, has gone as far as possible, and is fast becoming the final distributer of his wares—as he must. All these changes are very significant, and plainly point to a culmination which, at last, is most desirable, is for the best; therefore will surely come, as it has already occurred in other trades.

From the actual source of supply on through all its travellings and changes the drug will make its way to the consumer under one head; under one great management, whether we will or not.

Organization, even now, will do much toward bringing about these results, and your committee urges upon this association and its members the necessity for advanced organization, and to this end it offers an amendment to the by-laws whereby this association will foster and control an adjunct body whose business shall be to influence the proper regulations of the plan.

THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

One of the oldest British scientific societies is the Linnean, which was founded in 1788. The circumstances which led to the inauguration no doubt centre round the acquisition in 1784 by Dr. John Smith of the priceless collection of the great Swedish botanist Linnæus. The price he paid the widow of Linnæus was only £1,000, but she was glad to dispose of it for even that sum, because she was in fear that she might be compelled by the Swedish Government to part with it to the University of Upsala for considerably less. Dr. Smith was only twenty-five years of age at the time of the purchase which led to this unique collection being brought to England. (A few years before the Linnean Society came into existence a Natural History Society was founded in London in 1782, and the actual ivory hammer at present used by the president of the Linnean Society was originally the property of this body.)

It was on the 26th of February, 1788, that the meeting out of which the Linnean Society grew was held in Dr. Smith's house and at his instigation, only seven gentlemen being present, although the first list of members contains twenty names. Dr. Smith was elected president and Mr. T. Marsham, secretary. The income for the first year was only £65. The first meetings were held in a coffee house, and, like the Chemical Society, the Linnean occupied several homes until it was finally housed in 1873 in New Burlington House. The charter was granted in 1802, and in 1829 the Linnean collection was acquired by the society. The society possesses a fine library, and in addition to the Linnean collection there is also the Smith herbarium, a fine Indian herbarium, a collection of British crustaceans, a very extensive collection of fruits and the Salmon collection of birds' eggs. The income of the society is now about £3,000 a year, and its journal contains some of the most valuable botanical communications in the world. The present president is Albert C. L. G. Günther, M. D., F. R. S., and the secretaries, B. Daydon Jackson and Prof. G. B. Howes, LL. D., F. R. S. At the time of the last annual meeting there were 752 fellows, 50 foreign members, including the best known of foreign botanists, among them Dr. William G. Farlow of Harvard University, and Dr. C. Otis Whitman, of Chicago. There are also twenty-five associates. The register of fellows contains a fair number of pharmacists, although the proportion is not nearly so high as in the case of the Chemical Society.

EDWARD ECK, a young Baltimore druggist, died on the afternoon of July 30 at the residence of his parents, 15 North Frederick street, aged 34 years. He had suffered for some time past with consumption and his death was not unexpected. He was a native of Baltimore, had studied medicine and had graduated from the Maryland College of Pharmacy. He was unmarried.

(Written for the Era.)

WINTERGREEN BITTERS.

By THERSITES MENDAX.

In the days of my boyhood there was a popular superstition that there were three methods of making a fortune with comparatively little labor; the first and easiest one was to take out a license in pharmacy; the second and more laborious one was to set up in business as an undertaker, and the last and most difficult was to become a plumber. I adopted the first method, and ever since I started in business on my own account I have regretted (from a financial standpoint) that I did not take the second or third road to riches.

While I am fond of my profession and do not grudge the four years' apprenticeship it took me before I could go up for examination, or the trouble and expense of preparing myself before I could face the board of examiners, it seems at the present day that the druggist is in many cases like Issacher: "A strong ass, crouching between two burdens," and curiously enough both burdens are more or less self-imposed.

Two very important items in the load we are obliged to carry are non-paying patent medicines and dispensing doctors. The first item we assumed before the department stores cut our profits down to nothing (or a minus quantity). The second evil we are not wholly responsible for, but it has undoubtedly been augmented by counter-prescribing, unlimited refilling of prescriptions, substitution and the assiduous pushing of secret nostrums which make extravagant claims as to their therapeutic efficacy.

The result of this unfortunate state of things has been the evolution of the doctor-druggist. Both these individuals are a nuisance to the professions they have usurped. The former, who uses his pharmaceutical diploma to cloak the illegal and unqualified practice of medicine is only one shade better than the druggist saloon keeper. His conduct widens the breach which already exists between physician and apothecary, and causes the many who conform to the law to suffer for the few who make a practice of violating it. Of the injustice to the public I will say nothing. A man who of his own free will puts himself under unqualified treatment deserves to suffer. No matter whether he is "treated" by a druggist, a Christian Scientist, a self-qualified "cancer doctor," or any of the other innumerable psedo-medical parasites who infest society. I do not wish to criticise the medical profession in this paper; they have their own troubles, and plenty of them. The doctor of the present day has to contend not only with the patent medicine mania, the prescribing druggist, and the "consultation by mail" specialist (?), but he has to keep an eye on his "true friends" who flood his mail box with circulars extolling the virtues of their numerous proprietary medicines which are just at present advertised in the medical press only, but which in the course of a few years will undoubtedly pass into the department stores for general and indiscriminate sale to the public at large.

While the druggist who pushes a patent medicine is very apt to "catch it in the neck" from the physician, the physician is frequently doing the same thing himself only in a different way. He does not take space in the daily papers and advertise himself to the public as using Quackenboss' tablets; such a course of proceeding would be unprofessional and unwise from a monetary point of view. He, however, dispenses them himself, and very probably gives the concern which manufactures them a testimonial which finds its way into print if the professional status of the doctor is at all above the ordinary run.

Now I consider that a doctor who sanctions a secret remedy, of whose composition he is utterly ignorant, is hardly in a position to throw stones at the druggist who pushes a patent.. Every doctor has a perfect right to know what he is giving his patients, and if he believes that A's fluid extract of ergot is better than B's by all means let him use his discretion and give what he thinks best. In the same way, if a druggist considers that C manufactures a better line of pharmaceuticals than D he is surely justified in acting accordingly. If they choose to champion their respective favorites there is no need to publish the fact in the newspapers. I often think of a little advertising scheme which brought me in a good deal of business in a most unexpected way.

About a year ago I received a visit from a gentleman who was representing a well-known patent medicine. The preparation is a fairly good one of its kind. It is well advertised, and the firm do not make a specialty of filling up the dry goods and grocery stores with it, in my locality at any rate. It costs about $100 a gross, and the department stores sell it for seventy-five cents a bottle. The traveler asked me how much of it I handled in a year; how I found it selling at present? And on receiving my answers to his various questions he made me the following liberal offer: If I would take one gross at once, either on four months' time or subject to the usual cash discount, the firm would "advertise me" free of all expense in the two local papers I preferred for three, or in one paper for six, months. They would themselves look after the advertisements, change them every month if required, and ship the goods through any jobber I chose to name.

The sample ads. were well written, the contract was all right, and the financial standing of the firm above reproach. The agent told me that he intended to make the same offer to every druggist in town, and I asked him to call again before he left the place. I ascertained that I had two dozen or so of the preparation in stock—I will call it "Wintergreen Bitters"—and when my friend next appeared I requested him to ship me a quarter gross through the jobber I usually buy from. The agent was not prepared for this; he told me he had sold every one of the drug stores except myself and a concern which was on the verge of liquidation. We would be the only two concerns in the place who did not participate in the free advertising, and as three fifths of the space was at our absolute disposal and only two fifths reserved for the "Wintergreen Bitters" I was missing an offer that was well worth having. I however told the agent that I had definitely decided not to accept his firm's proposal, and that when I sold out my stock I could replenish in twenty-four hours or less.

About a week afterwards the advertisements appeared, some in one paper, some in another, all of them containing the statement that the advertiser personally recommended and endorsed "Wintergreen Bitters." The proprietors of the medicine inserted ads. on their own account with testimonials and portraits of sufferers who had experienced marvelous cures by the use of from one to a dozen bottles of bitters. The public read these advertisements, and in a few days the run on the medicine commenced. My sales increased perceptibly and some of my regular customers asked me why I did not advertise "Wintergreen Bitters" myself. My reply was that they were in stock in the store, and that as everyone else advertised them and I kept them, I could sell my share without a special advertisement. To those who asked me if I endorsed the claims made by the proprietors, I replied that I never gave an unqualified recommendation to any patent medicine, and in one or two cases where people were under regular treatment, I brought all my influence to bear to induce them to continue it and leave "Wintergreen Bitters" alone.

Now about that time our family doctor went away for a month, leaving his practice in charge of an elderly gentleman who combined a rough, blunt manner with a very considerable degree of medical skill. I knew very little of Doctor Ross, as I will call him. Most of his dispensing he did himself, and what he didn't do he sent to other places than mine. My wife's cousin was staying with us, and her health being by no means good we decided to call Doctor Ross in. That morning Ross happened to be in the office hunting up a prescription which had been filled some time ago. I asked him to call at my house and see the young lady, and when he snapped out the reply that I had better send her up a bottle of "Wintergreen Bitters" I was not at all surprised. I replied that I would certainly send the bitters if he prescribed them, but that I thought they would hardly cure a case of acute tonsilitis, nor did I consider that they were indicated in a case of amenorrhœa. The old gentleman shut up the prescription file with a bang. "I have no patience with you fellows," he said. "You expect prescription work from us, and yet you endorse every

patent medicine that comes along. Then when any of your own people are ill you send for us, instead of curing them with the latest patent panacea which you are begging the public to buy from you." The "Weekly Mercury" lay open on the desk beside him, and his eyes fell on one of the "Wintergreen Bitters" ads. After enumerating the different toilet articles he had in stock the advertiser went on: "I have just received a gross of 'Wintergreen Bitters.' I use the Bitters in my own house and recommend them to the public as the greatest economizers of doctor's bills that I ever handled. They are unrivalled as a cure for anæmia, impure blood, scrofula or King's evil, St. Vitus' dance, and all diseases which arise from physical or nervous debility. M. Burette, Ph. G., Chemist and Druggist, Main Street."

"Well, doctor," I replied, "I'm not answerable for Burette's advertisements. If he likes to use "Wintergreen Bitters" and advise others to do so, I can't prevent him. I happen to be advertising syringes, hot water bottles and rubber goods just now, and I put in a few lines about fluid extracts and a new extract machine I have just bought. Here is my ad., and here is the machine if you care to see it." Ross went up to my house, saw the young lady and gave me a couple of prescriptions for her. I think he must have told one or two of his medical brethren about the affair, for that evening a young fellow who had opened a practice in the outskirts of the town dropped into my office and referred to the "Wintergreen Bitters" advertisement again. "I see you are not advertising it yourself," he said, "but you druggists are hard people to deal with. I have sent about a hundred prescriptions to Pine's pharmacy this month, and here he is "selling it with a positive guarantee that it will alleviate and ultimately cure the worst cases of chronic dyspepsia, rheumatism and neuralgia." I am pretty hard up and I want every dollar I can scrape up for new books and a decent set of instruments, but if this sort of thing goes on I shall certainly put in a stock of tablets and do my own dispensing when I can. We can't expect you to turn these patent medicines down altogether, but you might at least refrain from giving your personal endorsement to them, especially when you know perfectly well that they are making impossible claims."

"I am just writing up my next week's ad.," I replied; "I advertised rubber goods last week; I am now advertising an emulsion I make myself; here is the copy of the advertisement: 'If your doctor orders any particular kind of emulsion, get that kind and no other. He knows why he does it and he expects you to abide by his directions. My own emulsion contains fifty per cent. of the best Norwegian cod liver oil procurable, with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It costs thirty per cent. less than a proprietary brand and your doctor can see the formula at any time.'" There was a note about a line of herbs I had just unpacked, and that was all.

The doctor picked up a sixteen-ounce bottle of the emulsion which was standing on the desk, smelt and tasted it, asked for the formula and made a note of it. "I shall send you down an order for a bottle of that stuff to-morrow," he remarked. "A patient of mine is using it and she is dreadfully hard up. I'm getting nothing for my services, so to speak, and she will be glad to save thirty or forty cents. I may work some off for you before long; the formula is a good one and I like the way it is put up."

"Now look here, doctor," I said; "the 'Wintergreen Bitter' people are making a set on all the drug stores around here. Their man called in here twice the other day and I refused to let him advertise me. I keep the stuff like I keep hair restoratives and cheap household syringes. Not because I can recommend them or because I want to sell them, but because they are advertised and the public insist on having them. If I don't sell them, the next man will. But when it comes to saying that I use them or advise their use, it is a different matter. I have always made it a rule to be perfectly noncommittal in such matters, or if I incline any way it is rather against than for these remedies. In the first place I have very little faith in them, and in the second place I have to pay from eight to ten dollars a dozen for them and sell them for from seventy-five to ninety cents each. "Wintergreen Bitters" sells at ninety cents just now; a gross costs off and on one hundred dollars delivered here and gives me a profit of thirty dollars. Against that I should certainly have to offset the loss of some prescription work, and I don't have to work up a hundred dollars worth of drugs to make thirty dollars profit on that.

"My prescription file shows an increase of two hundred dollars a month over what it was three years ago when I bought this business and this increase alone is equivalent in profits to the sale of two gross of any dollar patent on the market. I keep a small stock of standard patents, a smaller one of new "discoveries," a line of nonsecrets, such as the emulsion you have just tasted, which the proprietary medicine people are facetiously pleased to call substitutes, and a good line of drugs, chemicals and the newer remedies. There are two doctors in town there is no doing anything with. They are hard up and have very little to do. They never write a prescription if they have the wherewith in their offices to fill the patient's bottle, and as a natural result, while I don't run them down to the public, I never send them a patient I can work in to one of the men who are willing to live and let live. Now Burette has been in this business before. He bought half a gross of Dongola Digested Food and he's got a lot of it yet. He could sell a good many dozen Alaska Rheumatism Cure, and I think his stock of Pawnee Indian Remedies holds out pretty well. I have a few bottles of each of these remedies, say an average of a third dozen of each, and that is quite enough dead stock to carry. When one of these companies asks me to buy and promises to create the demand afterwards, I always tell them to go ahead and make the demand, and I will see about buying when their goods are selling. I fully realize that the profit on a prescription is usually larger than on a nominal dollar's worth of patent medicine. I have lost some money by sending people where they get both advice and medicine, but I find in the long run that it pays me. Out of the dozen doctors in this place, four or five are friends of mine, several are neither friends nor enemies, and the other three or four I either don't know or don't wish to know."

For three or four weeks the sale of "Wintergreen Bitters" boomed. The doctors growled about it, but the advertising sold it in spite of their maledictions. Then the attention of Messrs. Tag & Remnant, dealers in dry goods, fancy goods and groceries, was attracted by the phenomenal run the preparation was enjoying. One fine morning an advertisement in every paper they took space in announced that they had just bought a jobber's stock of "Wintergreen Bitters" at sheriff's sale, and that they would offer it to the public at seventy-five cents a bottle. Our town is not a very large one and none of the druggists are very well off. Some of them had as high as three gross of "Wintergreen Bitters" in stock, and their feelings when the advertisement appeared and cut their profits down to zero can be imagined.

I had less than three dozen on hand, so it didn't concern me particularly, as I knew Messrs. Tag & Remnant would not keep the thing up forever. I sold the stuff for seventy-five cents when I could not help myself, but I found out the advantage of not having committed myself to pushing it; and that in more ways than one.

In the first place—it may seem incredible—the doctors in general remembered the stand I had taken in the matter, and my prescription file showed a gratifying increase. In the second place the public, when they found by experience that "Wintergreen Bitters" were not exactly the elixir of life they were represented to be, felt inclined to vent their resentment on the parties who had allowed themselves to be advertised as giving the medicine their personal endorsement.

I had a visit from the representative of the "Chinese Kidney Cure Company" a day or two ago. They put up a mixture which cures diabetes, Bright's disease (acute or chronic), lumbago, urinary calculi, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I told him the story of "Wintergreen Bitters" (in a modified form), and while I wish no evil to my professional brethren, it would be greatly to my advantage if he could place say twenty gross of it in this town and advertise his customers. If he or any other concern "advertise" me I shall certainly sue them for damages unless they previously get my consent in writing. Timeo Danaos et Dona Ferrentes!

SODA WATER SYRUPS AND THEIR SERVING.*

By JOHN K. WILLIAMS.

The secret of the druggist holding his soda water trade must lie in the superior quality of his goods as compared with the confectioner and dry goods man. With his intimate knowledge of the requirements of this branch of his business he ought to be in a large measure the manufacturer of the flavors that he serves, not alone because he can make them better, but because he should have, and certainly to-day needs, the additional profit accruing therefrom.

This branch of my business commands my personal attention as much and more than some others, and my constant aim is to learn how I can improve the quality of my products. I confine my attentions, however, to what may more properly be called the legitimate serving of soda water as such as against the serving of soda water that has to be drank with a spoon; for I contend that the introduction of any foreign substance into a glass of sparkling soda destroys its quality just as the pouring from one tumbler to another, to make up for unskilled drawing, reduces the sparkle and life, making it akin to hydrant water.

Preparation of Fruit Syrups.

My method with all fruit syrups is the cold process entirely, relying solely on the preservative power of sugar and a small quantity of C. P. acetic acid I never use the least heat, for the instant that is done, whether in vacuo or not, the natural delicate flavor disappears and you have that of crooked preserves.

I have no use for the soft, cheap, stale berries of the market, but get them right from the vines, mash them, hulls and all, and throw the pulp on a coarse linen strainer stretched over a half barrel (saw a rock candy syrup barrel in two and you have good tubs for this use), and with a wood paddle work the juice through until the pulp is fairly dry. Then pour over 40 quarts of berries 3 or 4 quarts of water over the pulp to wash it out, transfer the pulp in small portions to a small wood cider press and express the remaining juice. To each gallon of this add 1 ounce of concentrated C. P. acetic acid and 13 pounds of granulated sugar, stir frequently, cover up and set away over night. In the morning skim off the greater part of the pulp that has risen to the top and when the sugar is all taken up, strain again and put away in 3 or 4-gallon jugs in a cool cellar.

Reduce the concentrated syrup about one-half with the rock candy syrup when put into the fountain, adding also one-half pint of water to each quart of the combined syrups to reduce it to the right density. Also add to each gallon of all fruit syrups when put into the fountain $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the following "acid solution," which is required to develop their flavor: Tartaric acid, citric acid, each 4 ounces; boiling water, 8 ounces; filter.

Pineapple, Orange and Lemon Syrups.

In making pineapple syrup I remove the outer coat, cut them in slices, which I then run through an Enterprise horizontal press, thereafter proceeding as with berries. For orange I prefer the Jamaica variety, which come in barrels, each wrapped in a coarse brown paper, for they give me a superior and more lasting flavor than other growths. The oranges and lemons are cut in halves and the juice expressed with a "King" lemon squeezer, and the pulp on the strainer washed with about a gallon of water to a barrel (about 550 of oranges or a box of lemons. Then add the acetic acid and sugar the same as for the berries. The lemon syrup, when put into the fountain, requires a much greater reduction with rock candy syrup on account of the varying tartness of the fruit, according to the season. To each gallon of the orange and lemon when put into the fountain I add 2 ounces of "extract of the fresh peel." You will observe that these syrups are cloudy and contain more or less of pectinous matter, for I do not use heat to clarify them, nor do I wish to, and thus remove their attractiveness to the palate, for they are practically a natural fruitade. No complaints of these or requests for the clear, handsome fruit juices at my counter have been made.

For a reducing syrup, and for making vanilla especially, I use only rock candy syrup, no matter what it costs, for it pays in the superior flavor and sweetness it possesses over a granulated sugar syrup.

Vanilla Syrup.

My vanilla contains in each gallon 2 ounces of a high-grade old true vanilla (not an atom of tonka) and a pint of rich Vermont maple syrup.

For foam in any syrup requiring it I use only the whites of eggs.

Coffee Syrup.

My coffee is made by hot percolation, 16 ounces of coffee to the gallon of finished syrup, and the blend of coffee that I prefer is 2 parts of Java, 1 part of Mocha, 1 part of Maracaibo, and all a light roast, for most coffee sold is ruined by over-roasting so as to give it a dark, supposedly strong infusion. The coffee must be ground as fine as spice, and only ground at the instant of making, and it must be made fresh every day, otherwise it resembles warmed-over restaurant goods.

Chocolate Syrup.

My chocolate is made from Baker's solid confectioners' chocolate (10 cent cake), not cocoa, but what is known commercially as "liquor" chocolate, containing all the oil, etc. It is nonsense, as nearly all published directions direct, to "carefully shave the chocolate, etc." I throw it into a "struck up" tin dish in $\frac{1}{2}$ pound lumps, keeping the paddle working when boiling the first time. Here is my formula: Four ounces each "Carracas" and "Eagle" brands chocolate, 1 ounce corn starch, 8 ounces cold water. Stir and add 24 ounces boiling water, set over a strong, direct fire and boil hard for three minutes, whipping and stirring constantly to avoid burning and to make it smooth. Then add 3 ounces sugar and 24 ounces boiling water and boil hard again. Then again add 3 ounces sugar and 24 ounces boiling water and bring the whole to a hard boil. Remove from the fire and strain through a wire colander and when cold add 1 ounce extract vanilla. There is no special trouble about cleansing the glasses after serving this. If this is put into the fountain, which is best on account of keeping it cold, then it should be drawn off and turned back once or twice a day, for being in the nature of an emulsion it is necessary to keep it evenly mixed.

How to Serve Soda Water.

Now a word about serving. Add the cream syrup to every fruit syrup (unless forbidden), except lemon, and to vanilla, chocolate and coffee, whether called for or not. Don't think that you have saved just so much by not doing so, because your customer failed to specify cream, for it is your real interest to give the patron the best and richest-flavored glass of soda possible and not to strive to "skin" it. Draw your soda rapidly, not necessarily all foam either, unless you are thoughtless; and when there are two or more of a party get out all the flavors into the tumblers before commencing to draw the carbonated water, so that all can drink together. Always pass the glass into the holder before the customer with the left hand, because then the hand does not come in contact with the part of the tumbler that touches the lips of the drinker. If lime juice and lemon is called for, don't follow the order, but give the party what he wants, not what he called for, viz., lime juice sweetened, for adding lemon only intensifies the acidity. This rule applies to "acid phosphate and lemon" as well. Therefore, have a faucet convenient in which to keep the rock candy syrup for that purpose. Avoid also serving vichy and lime juice or vichy and phosphate, for if your vichy is what it should be (alkaline) it would be neutralized by the acid and rendered flat and injure your reputation, besides being a waste for you; rather serve plain soda with these and you serve your customers best. But you need not impart all this to them. Don't, don't stir your phosphates with a spoon; the phosphates should be drawn "solid," of course. Reduce your acid phosphates two-thirds and turn in from a glass-stoppered bottle a teaspoonful of this into the small thin tumbler first, then the syrup flavor, then from another tumbler pour in at the side, holding it above a little, when it will mix without

*Read before the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association. (W. Drug.)

foam and yet be bright and sparkling, but do it rapidly; don't go to sleep over it. Throw into the ash barrel the pepper-sauce - bar-room - barber-shop - shampoo squirter bottles and keep the acid and lime juice in and turn out from a glass-stoppered bottle.

Value of a Refrigerator.

I have a refrigerator that stands close to my fountain, the top on a level with the marble slab or counter with the front half of the top so balanced with weight as to open with a touch and disclose all of my tumblers surrounded with ice and cold air and away from the heat and dust of the store, thus enabling me to draw a cleaner and colder glass of soda than where they are out on the counter. This refrigerator is of great value for storage of other perishables, since the lower portion is available for that purpose.

How to Clean Tumblers.

I have found that the easiest, quickest and cheapest way to clean the tumblers, and all glass containers as well, when they get a dull stain upon them (as they will in a few days' frequent use) is to put an ounce of sulfuric acid into one and with a bit of cloth and stick wipe the sides and bottom, then transfer to the next and so proceed with them all, then rinse with clear water and your glasses are bright as new.

Fine Sarsaparilla Syrup.

I cannot close this paper without urging you to abandon the makeshifts for that old sarsaparilla syrup. It is my favorite and I make it up in barrel lots to last a year or more, for it improves vastly with age. I use all the roots and barks—sarsaparilla, sassafras, sweet fern, prince's pine, checkerberry, licorice, senna, rose leaves, cassia, anise, fennel, etc.—in liberal quantities and steep them in a succession of boiling waters. I then make that decoction up into syrup, which has a "body" that the makeshifts do not possess. When cold I strengthen that up with oils of wintergreen and sassafras emulsified with gum acacia. Then, when brought to the fountain, I add from one to two pints of maple syrup to each gallon.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

NEBRASKA BOARD OF PHARMACY.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

1.—What are the preparations known as waters? Name four methods of making the official waters and give one official of each method and how prepared.

2.—Name five methods of making syrups. Also give one official syrup of each method and how prepared.

3.—What are liniments? How prepared? How many official?

4.—Name five animal products, from what obtained and how prepared.

5.—What are Protein Compounds, and what are their constituents?

6.—What is meant by incompatibility? Define chemical and pharmaceutical incompatibilty.

7.—Give official name and ingredients of the following: Aromatic Powder, Compound Chalk Powder, Compound Effervescing Powder, Compound Powder of Jalap.

8.—What are suppositoria? Give formula for suppositoria glycerini.

9.—What is a prescription? Write a complete prescription in metric for a tonic.

10.—How would you compound the following prescription:

℞ Hydrargyrum 60
Acidum Nitricum 60
Acidum Sulphuricum 60
Cantharis 16
Antimonium Nigrum 16
Mix. Sig. Apply as directed.

THEORETICAL PHARMACY.

1.—Give the rule for converting Centigrade degrees into those of Fahrenheit; and vice versa, those of F. into C.

What is the highest temperature to which water can be heated?

2.—Define Carbonization; Incineration; Sublimation.

3.—What are volatile oils? Are they lighter or heavier than water.

What are fixed oils? Are they lighter or heavier than water?

4.—Having 100 gm. of powdered opium of 18 per cent. morphine strength which I desire to reduce to 13 per cent., how much diluent powder shall I use?

5.—Having a 4-ounce solution containing 4 grs. of morphine, what quantity of morphine would be contained in (a) one teaspoonful; (b) one dessertspoonful; (c) one tablespoonful?

6.—Give the weight in gms. of (a) 10 Cc. of distilled water; (b) 500 Cc. of glycerine (Sp. Gr. 1.25); (c) 1,000 Cc. of alcohol (Sp. Gr. .820).

7.—What is a Tincture; a Fluid Extract? Give the U. S. P. general formula for an Infusion.

8.—What are (a) Cerates; (b) Ointments; (c) Plasters? What is an important point of difference between them?

9.—Following is the formula for Compound Pills of Rhubarb:

Rhubarb ..... 13 gm.
Purified Aloes ..... 10 gm.
Myrrh ..... 6 gm.
Oil of Peppermint ..... .5 Cc.
Water a sufficient quantity to make 100 pills.

Write the formula for 40 pills.

10.—Define Specific Gravity. Give the rule for determining Sp. Gr.

CHEMISTRY.

1.—Define matter. In how many states does matter exist? Define weight.

2.—Give definition of crystallized substance. State the difference between Amorphous, Polymorphous and Isomorphous substances.

3.—What are salts and how are they formed? Define neutral, acid and double salts.

4.—Mention 10 elements and give symbol and atomic weight of each.

5.—State composition, mode of manufacture and properties of Hydrogen Dioxide. Chemically what is Glycozone?

6.—Complete the following equations and give name of each acid formed:

$P_2O_5+H_2O=$
$P_2O_5+2H_2O=$
$P_2O_5+3H_2O=$

7.—Show by equations how the following may be prepared: Hydrochloric Acid, Potassium Chlorate, Ammonium Bromide.

8.—What generally causes the yellow color of commercial Hydrochloric Acid? When Sulphuric Acid becomes dark colored, to what is this state due.

9.—Define Analytical Chemistry. Distinguish between qualitative and quantitative analysis. What are Reagents? Give a test for acids, for alkalies. What is the Reagent used to precipitate the metals of Group 1 in qualitative analysis; mention those metals precipitated by it.

10.—Give a short sketch of how you would make an analysis of urine, giving tests for sugar and albumen.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1.—Describe Leaves, Seeds, Fruit, Herbs, Flowers.

2.—Arnica. Give origin, parts used and official preparations.

3.—Santonica. Galla. Catechu. Lycopodium. Lappa. Give habitat, part used and medical properties.

4.—Give official description of Acetanilid. Colocynth. Aloes.

5.—How many species of Cinchona Bark are there? How many Alkaloids of Cinchona have been discovered?

Name the four most important.

6.—Give botanical name and synonym of Boneset. Ladies Slipper. Stramonium. Buckthorn. Cascara.

7.—Give botanical name and synonym of Bloodroot. American Poplar. Calamus. Couch Grass. Celery.

8.—Opium. Give official description; official preparations and their doses.

9.—Give origin, habitat, medical properties and parts used: Wormwood. Kino. Elecampane. Red Saunders. Pareira Brava.

10.—Identify drugs marked 1 to 10.

TOXICOLOGY.

1.—Name all the official preparations of opium, powdered opium and extract of opium, and give the maximum safe dose of each if used internally.

2.—(a) What do you understand by the terms: Toxicology; (b) Poison; (c) Antidote; (d) Emetic; (e) Corrosive.

3.—(a) Describe completely the treatment and antidote for poisoning by Strychnina; (b) Acidum arsenosum.

4.—Give the maximum safe dose for an adult of each of the following:

(a) Tinctura belladonnæ foliorum; (b) Tinctura gelsemii; (c) Tinctura cannabis indicæ; (d) Tinctura digitalis; (e) Tinctura veratri viridis.

5.—Give Young's rule for doses for children; (b) Suppose the dose for an adult to be 60 grains, what would be the dose for a child 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 14 years old?

6.—(a) Give the treatment for poisoning by Oxalic Acid and its soluble salts; (b) Lead and its salts.

7.—Describe the toxic effects of each of the following: (a) Alcohol; (b) Coca; (c) Ergota; (d) Hyoscyamus; (e) Lobelia.

8.—(a) Name five emetics in order of importance; (b) Give the law regulating the sale of poisons.

9.—Give the medicinal action and physiological antidote of three drugs whose doses are one grain or less.

10.—(a) Give complete treatment and antidote for poisoning by Nux Vomica; (b) Carbolic Acid.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Peanut Butter.—(F. P. G.) See this journal, June 15, 1899, page 807, and May 3, 1900, page 474.

Solution Peptonates of Iron and Manganese.—(C. A. H.) See this journal, October 12, last year, page 498.

Solution Peptonates of Iron and Manganese.—(C. —(W. M. L. W.) See this journal April 5, 1900, page 370.

Tasteless Castor Oil.—(H. and G.) See this journal, May 24, 1900, page 557. Some other formulas are given in the Era Formulary, page 269. (Formulas Nos. 3175-3177).

Lotion to Apply to the Face After Shaving.—(M. W. P.) Try the following: Tragacanth, 6 parts; warm water, 576 parts; witch hazel extract, 50 parts; alcohol, 24 parts; menthol, 1 part. Dissolve the tragacanth in the warm water and allow to stand until cold; then add the menthol dissolved in the alcohol and the extract of witch hazel. More of the extract of witch hazel may be added if desired. Other formulas may be found in previous volumes of the Era. Consult the indexes.

Munyon's Inhaler.—(L. M. M.) We do not know the formulas for the preparation of the acid solution and tablets used with "Munyon's Inhaler." In the apparatus known as the chloride of ammonium inhaler vapor of salammoniac or ammonium chloride is produced by the union of hydrochloric acid and ammonia at the moment they are withdrawn from the respective parts of the inhaler which contain them. Sometimes the nascent ammonium chloride is medicated by passing it through creosote water, bitter almond water or an oleo-balsamic mixture.

No Law Against It.—(B. E. M.) asks if there is any law to prevent one from putting up compound cathartic pills and selling them as "Smith's Liver Pills?"

No, there is no law which will prevent you from putting up any preparation to sell as a proprietary specialty. You can give your preparation or article any name you choose so long as the name chosen does not infringe upon that selected by another and the name thus chosen becomes your individual property. Many of the much advertised specialties on the market are said to be manufactured from well known formulas.

Handkerchief Extracts.—(M. W. P.) There are formulas and formulas for handkerchief extracts and you will find no single odor which will please everyone alike. However, we give some formulas, one of which may prove satisfactory.

Extract of Millefleurs.—Coumarin, 10 grains; oil of cinnamon, 2 drops; oil of rose, 3 drops; oil of neroli, 5 drops; oil of lemon, 15 drops; tincture of musk, 15 drops; tincture of benzoin, 20 drops; cologne spirit, 2 ounces.

New Mown Hay.—Extract of tonquin bean, 32 ounces; extract of geranium, 16 ounces; extract of orange flowers, 16 ounces; extract of rose, triple, 16 ounces; extract of jasmine, 16 ounces. Mix and filter.

White Heliotrope.—Coumarin, 16 grains; vanillin, 16 grains; heliotropin, 16 grains; essence of rose, from pomade, 1 ounce; essence of rose, triple, 1 ounce; oil of bitter almond, 6 drops; deodorized alcohol, 6 ounces.

Cologne.—Oil of lavender, ½ ounce; oil of rosemary, ½ ounce; oil of bergamot, 1 ounce; oil of lemon, 2 ounces; oil of cloves, ½ dram; deodorized alcohol, 1 gallon.

Remedy for Warts.—(W. W. P.) (1) A writer in Bull. de Thérap. recommends an application consisting of corrosive sublimate, 1 part; and collodion, 30 parts. This remedy is stated to be more effective and convenient than any other heretofore used. The collodion is carefully applied to the warts once daily. (2) Chrysarobin, 40 grains; collodion, 3 drams. Mix and apply with a camel's hair pencil every day or two. (3) Powder for the Removal of Warts.—Salicylic acid, 5 parts; boracic acid, 15 parts; calomel, 30 parts. Mix and rub a small portion on the warts three times daily.

Dandruff Cure.—(D. L. A.) We cannot give the formula for the proprietary preparation, but we append several additional formulas which are typical of their class: (1) Chloral hydrate, 60 grains; tincture of cantharides, 1 fl. dram; pilocarpine muriate, 4 grains; bay rum, enough to make 16 fl. ounces. (2) Resorcin, 60 grains; glycerin, 60 minims; alcohol, 3 fl. ounces; bay rum, 3 fl. ounces. (3) Coumarin, 1 grain; essence of musk, 10 minims; benzoic acid, 10 grains; olibanum, 10 grains; oil of lavender, 30 minims; jamrine pomade, 2 drams; rectified spirit, 10 ounces. Mix all together, shake well two or three times a day, and in four days filter.

Copaiba and Cubeb Paste.—(K. P. S., Jr.) Here are several formulas taken from our files: (1) Powdered cubebs, 3 ounces; copaiba, 1½ ounces; alum, 2 drams; sugar, 1 ounce; magnesia, 1½ drams; oil of wintergreen, ½ dram. Mix the copaiba with the magnesia as in the preparation of copaiba mass, then add the other ingredients. (2) Oil of sandalwood, 80 minims; oil of cubebs, 20 minims; balsam of copaiba, 1 dram; magnesia, ½ dram; powdered buchu, 240 grains; powdered extract of licorice, 240 grains; glycerin, q. s. to make a paste. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. (3) Oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of copaiba, 3 drams; white turpentine, 4 drams; sugar, 1 ounce; gum arabic, 1 ounce. Mix thoroughly.

Sticky Fly Paper.—(B. E. M.) The successful manufacture of sticky fly paper is as much due to practical experience as it is to the formulas employed. We give some of the latter which have been published, but the details of manufacture must be worked out by experiment. (1) Resin, 9 parts; rape seed oil, 4 parts. Melt the resin, add the rape seed oil and apply to one side of the paper, previously cut to the desired size. (2) Resin, 8 parts; turpentine, 4 parts; rape seed oil, 4 parts; honey, ½ part. (3) Resin, 1 pound; molasses, 3½ ounces; linseed oil, 3½ ounces. Boil until thick enough. (4) Another mixture which is spread warm upon unsized paper is castor oil, 8 ounces; resin, 24 ounces; sugar, 4 ounces.

VALUATION OF INSECT POWDER.—F. Dietze makes a comparison of the several methods of valuation of insect powder, the most plausible of which are based on the amount, appearance and odor of the extract afforded by percolation with ether, chloroform or petroleum spirit, boiling under 55°C. The percolate from pure insect powder, when such menstruum is employed, is bright yellow, and possesses the odor peculiar to the genuine powder. The author urges that, in addition, physiological tests should be tried on the insects themselves. (Pharm. Zeit., Amer. Jour. Pharm.).

THE LEADING MARKET FOR WAX in the future will probably be Hamburg, judging by the continual development in the business at that port. A further increase of 10 per cent. is reported to have taken place last year in the importations of beeswax, which reached a total of 1,376,000 kilos, as against 1,262,300 kilos in 1898, the chief sources of supply being the West Indies, South America, Morocco and Madagascar. There was a considerable rise in the prices of Garanouba wax, in consequence of the limited supplies, the quantity arriving at Hamburg last year only amounting to 305,000 kilos, about half the amount of the 1898 import. Transactions in Japan wax are said to have been limited, the trade becoming depressed on account of the unsatisfactory quality of the article. (Pharm. Jour.).

THE PEPPERMINT INDUSTRY.*

By LEO ELIEL.

The drainage of the Kankakee swamps opened a large area for cultivation. Its rich soil, fertilized by the deposits of decaying vegetation of many centuries, promises to become in the near future the most productive district in the state. Among the industries introduced in this section, that of raising peppermint and the distillation of its oil interests us more directly. In this country there are said to be nearly 700 acres under cultivation for this purpose.

The cultivation of peppermint dates back to about 1750, at Mitcham, in England, but the total area under cultivation when at its best was only about 500 acres. American competition, however, as well as improved methods in the manner of distillation, have reduced this area to about 200 acres in 1898.

According to A. M. Todd, (Proceedings A. Ph. A., 1886), the first oil of peppermint distilled in the United States was by a Mr. Burnet in 1816 in the County of Wayne, New York, who collected enough wild plants to produce 40 ounces. Some 20 years later cultivation of the plant was begun in St. Joseph County, Michigan, a distillery being established two miles north of White Pigeon. This was a very crude affair, and consisted of a copper kettle, in which the plants were immersed under water, direct heat being applied by a furnace and an ordinary condensing worm connected from the top of the kettle. Some ten years later a more improved system of distillation was adopted, which, with some further changes for rapidly discharging the receiving vats, is now in general use.

This change was the large wooden vats to which live steam is conveyed by a pipe entering at the bottom, the kettle which had served as a still now being displaced by a boiler to generate the steam. Distillation is more perfect, scorching is avoided, and, in consequence, no empyreumatic products are formed. It also distills with greater rapidity and economy. The vats, as a rule, have a capacity of from 700 to 1,000 ounces, and will deliver from 75 to 100 ounces of oil during the day's run. Some of the more modern stills are constructed with double vats, distilling from one, while the other is being either charged or discharged. The boiler also runs a pump, the water being carried up and allowed to trickle over the condensing pipes. The distillate is carried into a receiving vessel so constructed that the oil can be skimmed off while the water discharges through the water pipe.

Cultivation.—In early spring the ground is plowed and furrows marked out two or three feet apart, in which the plants and runners, which have multiplied from the setting of the previous year, are placed, one acre furnishing sufficient to plant 10 acres of ground. The roots are from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in diameter and one to three feet in length, when in good condition. The workmen, in planting, carry the roots in bags over their shoulders and place them in rows, so there are one or two roots at every point of the row. While planting the roots with their hands, they cover them at the same time with their feet, and the queer motion of the workmen is an interesting sight. An experienced workman will plant an acre a day if the ground is in good conditions. Plants will appear above ground about 15 days after setting. They are cultivated until July, when, if the season has been fair, the plants have thrown out enough runners to make further cultivation difficult and unnecessary. The time for distillation is when the plant is in full bloom. This is during the latter part of August or early in September. The second and third years' growth matures earlier. Some seasons a second crop is obtained.

The plants are cut and allowed to wilt and partially dry before being drawn to the still. The average yield from green plants is stated to be four-tenths of 1 per cent, of oil. The yield of oil varies very much from the same field, and seems to depend on atmospheric conditions, as mint cut after a warm and humid night will yield a much greater percentage than if cut after a cool and dry night. The author displayed varieties of mint grown in this vicinity, and was followed by Philip Holler, one of the principal mint cultivators of the country, who gave a short and interesting practical talk on the subject.

*Read before the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting at South Bend, June, 1900. (Nat. Drug.)

SASSY BARK AS AN ORDEAL POISON.*

By DR. LASNET.

Among the tribes that employ the bark of Erythrophloeum guineense in trials by ordeal are the Balantes, who inhabit the West Coast of Africa. In preparing the poison the Balantes finely powder the bark, add to it powdered glass and the dried powdered viscera of the victims of the preceding trial. It is formed into a paste with water when required for use, the dose being two spoonfuls. Formerly, the Diola tribe made a specialty of the manufacture, but since the French authorities at Casamanza have forbidden trial by ordeal the Balantes have been obliged to make the poison themselves. The ordeal is presided over by the chief of another tribe, a Mandingoe, Diola or Mandiago, whose duty it is to see that it is properly carried out, to prevent fraud, and to receive from each person undergoing the ordeal a fee of one or two francs, payable in cash or in kind—e. g., in rice, chickens or goats; he also remunerates the preparer of the poison and the persons who assist in carrying out the details of the ceremony.

When one of the Balantes is accused of crime, say, of witchcraft, he must individually undergo the trial; once suspected he is protected no longer by the ties of blood or friendship; nobody hesitates to accuse him, since even the father denounces the son and the husband the wife. The chiefs and the fetich make the decision, and no one can go back on the judgment of the ordeal. After troubled years of war, epidemics and famine, when sorcerers are supposed to have increased in numbers, it is usual for the Balantes to collectively take the ordeal, enduring it for days or even weeks This is done with a view of destroying any sorcerers from among them, so that the whole nation may be purified. The chiefs meet by moonlight in a forest and choose a clearing near a stream. A day is devoted to the ceremony, and the neighboring villages, being warned, take the poison in turn, which is arranged by lot, according to the length of the pieces of wood that are drawn for.

Those who have taken the poison are stripped of their clothes by their parents and friends, who conduct them to the spring and make them drink quantities of water, the lookers-on seeing that no fraud is practised, nor antidote administered. The innocent are judged to be those who vomit freely and recover; these are led home amid loud shouts of rejoicing and singing. The others who do not vomit die in from one to four hours from heart failure. They are considered to have been condemned, their corpses are thrown into the woods and left to the wild beasts and birds of prey, and their property is confiscated and divided among the great men of the tribe.

No one can avoid the ordeal; women, old men, sucklings, all must take the poison; those who refused would be delivered up by their relatives and probably burnt alive. Indeed, the fanaticism of these negroes is such that they court the ordeal and quarrel among themselves for the first dose. The Balantes take the poison often, five six times or more; as a rule they miss no opportunity, and make several days' journey out of their way in order to submit to the ordeal, being held in greater esteem in proportion to the number of times they have undergone it.

Were it not for the high birth rate in the tribe the Balantes would long ago have been exterminated by this practice, since at each ordeal hundreds of corpses are thrown into the woods.

*Abstracted from the Revue des Cultures Coloniales. (Pharm. Jour.)

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

An edict emanating from Pekin, and authorizing Li Hung Chang to negotiate with the Powers for peace, has, it is reported from Shanghai, been received there.

The correspondents at Yokohama again send the statement that a Russo-Japanese force is moving on Pekin from the North. The movements and number of this force are, it is further asserted, kept secret in order to prevent accurate intelligence from reaching Pekin.

The French Consul at Shanghai says that three thousand Annamite troops will arrive there this week for the protection of the French settlement.

The Chinese merchants of Shanghai have petitioned the foreign consuls there to prevent the landing of troops, declaring that it will create a painful panic among the Chinese.

Field Marshall von Waldersee, of the German army, has been chosen to command the allied forces in China. He is now in Germany and will not reach China for several weeks.

The ministers in Pekin sent out messages to their Governments last week, saying that the Chinese were still attacking the legations with rifle fire, and that the Chinese Government had offered to escort them safely to Tien-Tsin. The ministers have refused this offer and say that if they accepted it they would certainly be killed.

The allied forces, 16,000 strong, captured Pei-Tsang and Yan-Tsun last week. They intend to use the latter place as a base for an advance of 50,000 men this week.

The Russian troops are getting the upper hand of the Chinese in Manchuria and along the Amur river. The Russians have taken the strong and important towns of New-Chwang and Kharbin. A force of Cossacks which was sent by the Russians to clear the Chinese from the right bank of the Aigun, captured a Chinese general, five officers and fifty-eight soldiers.

It is believed in Berlin that Germany will send another expedition, bringing the total German contingent up to 30,000 by the middle of October.

Expressions of opinions by high officials make it clear that the United States, England, Japan and Germany are all opposed to any partitioning of China.

Battery O, with its seven-inch siege guns, the largest in the army, and 175 men started from Fort Riley, Kansas, for San Francisco last week on hurry orders to proceed to China.

South Africa.

Lord Roberts telegraphs that after ten days resistance, the British garrison on the Elands river has evidently been captured.

General Macdonald has captured Harrismith.

It is rumored at Lorenzo Marquez that President Steyn has committed suicide.

A plot in Pretoria to kill the principal British officers in the city and capture Lord Roberts was discovered last week, and the principal conspirators were arrested.

Lord Methuen has intercepted Gen. DeWet, and a battle or a surrender is expected.

Other Foreign News.

Baron Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, died on Friday of last week. He was the first Catholic to hold that office.

The treaty between the Republics of Santo Domingo and Hayti having expired, Hayti now requires all Dominican products to pay on importation the duty imposed on articles from other countries.

Troops and Kurds under Ali Pacha massacred two hundred Armenians in the District of Sassun last week.

Conditions in the famine provinces of India have improved in the last few days, more rain falling and sowing being carried on.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, the famous Socialist speaker and writer, died in Berlin last week.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Indianapolis last week, accepting the Presidential nomination, said that, if elected, he would at once convene a special session of Congress and ask it to pass a resolution declaring it the intention of the United States to recognize the independence of the Philippines as soon as a stable government was established, and to extend the Monroe doctrine to protect the young nation from foreign interference.

As a result of the election in Alabama last week, William J. Samford (Democrat) was chosen Governor, and an almost unanimously Democratic legislature was elected. One of the first acts of the new legislature will be the calling of a constitutional convention to provide for limiting the suffrage, as is done in other southern states, barring the negroes from the polls.

Returns from the primary elections throughout Pennsylvania show that the power of M. S. Quay, the Republican "boss," is broken, and that the next Legislature will be hostile to him. He will undoubtedly fail to be re-elected to the Senate.

Ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne has declined the nomination for Vice-President made by the Populist National Convention at Sioux Falls.

Other Domestic News.

W. B. Brooks was sentenced to the penitentiary for life in Texas last week for taking a principal part in a lynching in 1898.

Representatives of the United States Bureau of Immigration are in Montreal to confer with the various railroads for the purpose of having immigrants inspected in future in accordance with the United States law. The railroads maintain that the Canadian system is much stricter than that in the United States.

The Wisconsin Republicans have nominated ex-congressman Robert M La Follette for Governor.

The India Famine Relief Fund, contributed to by persons all over the country, passed the $200,000 mark last week.

Half of the British war loan of $50,000,000 was subscribed by American capitalists. This will replenish the gold in the Bank of England, which is at the lowest point in years.

Fifty cases of yellow fever are now under treatment in Havana, and the disease is on the increase in Pinar del Rio.

Representatives of the various textile workers' unions, including the loom fixers, spinners and carders, met in Boston last week and took preliminary steps for the organization of the American Federation of Textile Operatives.

The count of the population of Buffalo, just completed at the census office, is 352,219. The population in 1890 was 255,664. The increase in ten years is 37.77 per cent. The population of Providence, Rhode Island, according to the recent census, is 175,597. In 1890 the population was 132,146. The increase in ten years is 32.88 per cent.

The Japanese Foreign Office announces that the Government of Japan has prohibited all emigration of Japanese laborers to the United States and Canada.

DETERMINATION OF FUSEL OIL.—A new method described for the determination of fusel oil in distilled spirits, is given by E. Beckmann and H. Brüggemman. (Phar. Cent., Ph. Jr.) Calcium chloride (fused, 30 Gm. is mixed with 50 C.c. of the spirit; methyl and ethyl alcohol combine with the calcium chloride, and the amyl alcohol is salted out. The mixture is then shaken out with carbon tetrachloride to remove the amyl alcohol, washed once with water and the CCl_4 extract dried with sodium sulphate (dried). A current of nitrous acid obtained from sodium nitrate is then passed through the CCl_4 solution and any excess of this gas removed by a current of carbonic acid gas. The amount of amyl nitrite thus obtained is then determined by the amount of nitric oxide liberated in a Schulze-Tiemann apparatus, by the action of a solution of ferrous chloride in hydrochloric acid. The equivalent of amyl alcohol is obtained by multiplying the number of cubic centimetres of nitric oxide gas obtained by 0.00394. Another method described by F. Adam, is based on the conversion of the alcohol into its acetic ester by the action of acetyl chloride in choroform solution. Ten to 25 c.c. of a 5 to 10 per cent. solution of acetyl chloride is added to the spirit to be tested, allowed to stand for two hours, and the hydrochloric acid set free titrated with normal alkali. Meanwhile about 100 C.c. water is shaken with the same volume of acetyl chloride solution and the hydrochloric and acetic acids liberated are titrated. The number of C.c. of alkali required for aqueous solution, minus number of C.c. required by the alcohol solution $\times$ 0.088 = weight of amyl alcohol present in the spirit.

The following equations represent the reactions on which this method is based.

(a) $CH_3COCl + C_5H_{11}OH = CH_3COOC_5H_{11} + HCl$; and

(b) $CH_3COCl + H_2O = CH_3COOH + HCl$.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

DOWN BY THE WAVE SWEPT SHORE

Unlike the ordinary vacationist, the "medicine men" of New York have a unique as well as pleasurable way of spending their annual outings, which are invariably to the sea shores of placid New Jersey. One who enjoys the surf not only poetically but physically, reports his observations of what some of them are doing this season as follows:

Brent Good.—Watching the chips come in; Brent never tires of the surf.

Chas. R. Fletcher.—Watching the clams bake at Pleasure Bay. Charley is never so happy as when entertaining his friends.

E. G. Wells.—Watching his wife drive a spanking pair of bays; Ed. could not not enjoy life more than when behind high steppers.

H. B. Harding.—Watching his daughter on her saddle-horse, Olivett. H. B. is always in his glory when he plunges into the surf after a hot day in the city, and he's a regular duck in the brine.

Harry Good.—Watching the horse-show; Harry is awfully elated over the success of his horses in the ring.

Eben Jayne.—Watching his flowers grow. Mr. Jayne fairly dotes on horticulture, and his delight is protecting his choice plants from stormy blasts.

S. Britton.—Watching the foaming billows and wondering when the whole world will effervesce.

The missing this year are dear old Dr. Humphreys, now of precious memory and Frank Richardson and his partner, Doc. Whitcomb, who are doing the Paris Exposition.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT AGITATED AGAIN.

There is more work to be done by the committee on early closing composed of C. O. Bigelow, Charles A. Osmun and M. F. Bender, whose efforts in the district from Bleecker to Fourteenth streets and from Broadway to the North River, were published in these columns several weeks ago. It is said that another united effort on the part of the committee will be needed to get the druggists together in the agreement once more, as a number have fallen by the wayside and fractured their pledge. When the petitioners worked in the district before, they secured the consent of all the druggists but two or three. One of the men who said he would close has a store on Sixth avenue. As soon as the agreement became operative, June 1, a sign appeared in his window announcing that his store would be open from seven o'clock in the morning until midnight. As this was contrary to the agreement, the committee waited on the druggist and he was informed of his pledge. He agreed to consider the matter and a few days later sent word to the committee that he would not stand by his agreement, but would keep open as announced by the sign in the window. A number of others have also broken the agreement and will be visited again by the committee.

CONCERN OVER TELEPHONE QUESTION.

Much anxiety exists among the druggists who have been laboring to secure relief from the alleged abuse heaped on them by the New York Telephone Company over the story which appeared in the daily papers last week to the effect that the New York Company had increased its capital and the appearance of the name of T. T. Eckert, the head of the Knickerbocker Telephone Company in the list of the Board of Directors. It is hinted that the Bell Company and the Knickerbocker Company have combined, and if this be so there is small chance of the druggist getting any better than the present telephone service and surely no increase in the percentage allowed. It is possible the matter will be investigated at an early date.

DRUGGIST NEGLECTS TO DECLARE GOODS.

Hugo Rosenthal, druggist of 101 Second avenue, returned recently from Europe on the Deutchland, and he brought with him, among other things, four trunks, in which were contained twenty pounds of phenacetine, two pounds of sulphonal and two pounds of trional, also prohibited rubber goods. When the trunks arrived on the dock, Special Employe W. H. Theobald, of the Collector's office, seized them. Rosenthal was arrested, taken before U. S. Commissioner Russ, Hoboken, and placed under $3,000 bail. His examination was set down for August 21st at two o'clock. Mr. Rosenthal said he had no intention of smuggling the goods into the country, but had failed to declare them simply because he was ignorant of the law. He said the goods were all for his own use.

MORE ABOUT PHENACETINE.

No less an authority than Col. Dudley F. Phelps, chief of the law division of the Custom House, makes the statement that he has absolute proof that Henry Bogart, who is said to have been associated with Alfred R. Goslin, in importing phenacetine to this country, is the prime mover in the numerous deals. Bogart, according to Col. Phelps, probably knew he was being watched for when the goods were being taken from Goslin's West End Avenue House, he used the elevated road and a Hansom Cab as means of transportation to elude any detectives who might have been watching.

Will Not Accept Being Divorced.

Mrs. Lizzie Dubbs, wife of Howard Dubbs, a druggist at Atlantic City, N. J., created a scene in the Chancery Court in Trenton, N. J. last week, when she was informed a divorce had been granted against her to her husband on the grounds of desertion. Mrs. Dubbs was wild with excitement and could hardly be quieted. She said she would endeavor to have the decree set aside. The couple were married in Atlantic City, N. J. in 1894, after a ten days courtship.

Thieves Secure Big Haul of Opium.

About 1,100 pounds of a special high test opium, consigned to the firm of Dodge and Olcott, and lying in one of the bonded warehouses of Lawrence Son and Gerrish, was stolen by thieves during Friday morning, August 12. The value of the drug duty paid would amount to nearly $4,000. The police are working on the case, but the robbers were so clever in covering up their tracks that as yet no positive clue to their identity has been revealed.

Comptroller Holds up Chemist's Bill.

Comptroller Coler has refused to audit the bill of Prof. R. A. Witthaus, the analytical chemist engaged in the Molineux case, on the grounds that it is exorbitant. The bill was for $18,500 and included a charge of $500 for "Analysis of a bottle of bromo-sletzer for comparison" and the same amount for a similar analysis of a Kutnow's powder, and $150 a day for attendance as expert witness.

Wasn't a Druggist After All.

According to the daily papers last week William Lee, a city marshal, of 906 Second avenue assaulted Rudolph Goldstein to whose drug store at 1562 First avenue he had gone to levy on goods. As far as the druggist part of it goes the item was wrong. At the address given there is a dry goods store and the assault was made on its proprietor, Rudolph Goldsand.

NOTES.

—The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association meets Monday evening, August 20, when some interesting matters will be presented for discussion. The committee on grievances, the telephone committee and others have reports to make, while there will be several applications for membership. The society is growing rapidly and this is attributed to the resolution adopted some time ago that each member constitute himself a committee of one on membership.

—G. R. Baker, one of the foremost druggists of Chicago and who owns three stores there, was in the city last week. Mr. Baker has recently fitted out one of his stores with what is said to be the most beautiful soda fountain in Chicago. He is a member of the Druggists' Bowling Team of Chicago. He is now in Atlantic City, where he will remain for a week.

—Doctor George C. Diekman, one of the members of the faculty of the New York College of Pharmacy, a member of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Society and German Apothecaries Society, and popular with the trade, was married to Miss Emma Lillian Cheney, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Ralph Scott Cheney, August 8. The ceremony took place in this city.

—Mr. Sara, junior member of the firm of the V. da Jose Sara e Hijo, of Havana, Cuba, was in the city last week. Mr. Sara, with Mrs. Sara, was on his vacation, which is to be spent at the watering places along the Atlantic Coast.. The Sara firm is the largest drug house of Spanish-American make-up in the world.

—Among the visitors to the trade last week were: Albert J. Lydehn, druggist, Moline, Ill.; Mr. Guernsey, of Neal & Guernsey, Southington, Conn.; T. E. Peck, manufacturing chemist, Bridgeport, Conn.; George F. Brown, druggist, Rahway, N. J. Mr. Brown left for St. Johns on his vacation.

—During the current month George E. Schweinfurth had a "house cleaning" in his large store. Everything in the place has been overhauled and a great many improvements made. New marble flooring has been placed and the interior of the store touched up with white and gold.

—The Sunflower Remedy Company has been chartered under the laws of New York State to do a patent medicine business in this city. The capital stock is $25,000 and the directors are Henry H. Sherin and William H. Baker, of White Plains, N. Y., and Clarence E. Sherin, of this city.

—Members of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy are working earnestly toward an outing which they have decided they will hold at Woodlawn Park, corner of 22d avenue and 65th street, South Brooklyn, September 13th.

—Many improvements are being made to the Rieger Pharmacy, Ira Allman, proprietor, corner 155th street and Amsterdam avenue. The changes include metal ceiling, tile flooring, new soda fixtures and an all-round cleaning and "fixing up."

—Mrs. Rosie Levy, proprietor of the F. E. Roen and Company drug store, at 521 Sixth avenue, and her daughter have arrived home after a pleasant European trip of several weeks.

—The exports of drugs, chemicals, etc. from this port for the week ending August 7, amounted to $92,078 which is about fifty per cent. above what they have been for the last few weeks.

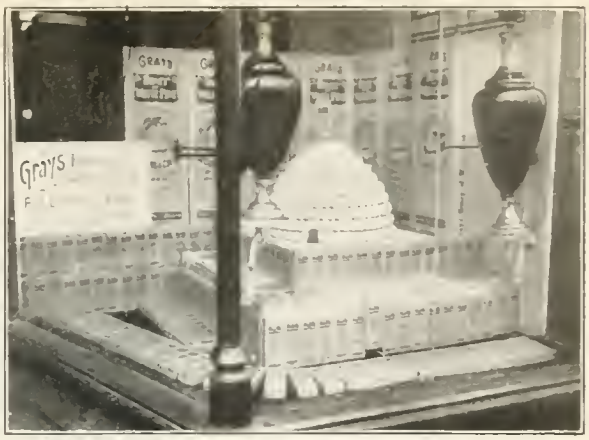
—William M. Zempliner has recently opened a store at 112d street and Hamilton Place. He was formerly clerk in the store of B. Metz, at Eighth avenue and Forty-second street.

—Fidel Guilemerty, the leading druggist of Porto Rico, who has a large store at San Juan, was in the city last week. He left early this week for a visit to the Paris Exposition.

—C. O. Bigelow has been having a good time this year. After spending a vacation at Naragansett Pier, he went on another outing in Jersey and has but recently returned.

—Daniel Merritt, druggist at Fishkill, with his wife called on friends in the city last week. They were on their way to Maine for several weeks rest.

—President Reuben R. Smith of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association is numbered with the "tired New Yorkers and others" at Elmhurst, N. J.



EMPIRE STATE DRUG CO. DISPLAY.
H. B. SMITH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

—George Wiley Holmes, proprietor of the Colonial Pharmacy at 65th streets and Columbus avenue, spent his vacation this year at Atlantic City.

—Eugene Robidaux has resigned his position with Dr. A. M. Heron at Hotel Columbia Pharmacy, Belmar, N. J. and will go on the stage this fall.

—Emil Levi, New York representative of C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, is away on his vacation, which will be spent in the Adirondacks this year.

—Fred Budelman, bookkeeper in the local branch of Parke, Davis & Co., is receiving congratulations over the arrival of a boy in his household.

—Dudley T. Larimore, manager of Haas' Pharmacy, 39th street and Fifth avenue, is back after three weeks vacation in the Catskills.

—John C. Denner, at 169th street and Columbus avenue, recently returned from Belmar, N. J., and is now at Hempstead, L. I.

—C. L. Nason, druggist at Twenty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, with his wife, is enjoying a few weeks' at Newport.

—Col. J. W. George, with Schieffelin & Co., returned last Thursday from a two weeks' vacation at Block Island.

—Oscar M. Reid, of McKesson & Robbins credit department, is spending his vacation at Ulsterville, Ulster Co., N. Y.

—R. J. Reid, treasurer of Reid, Yeomans and Cubit, 140 Nassau street, has gone to Canada to spend his vacation.

—M. F. Bender, druggist at Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, is taking several "days off" at Syracuse.

—The members of the Apothecaries Bicycle Club enjoyed a run last Thursday to Grant City, Staten Island.

—John W. Ferrier, of the Longacre Pharmacy, has recently returned from the Navesink Highlands, N. J.

—G. N. Lyons, druggist on Eighth avenue, accompanied by his family is spending his vacation at Cairo, N. Y.

—Wm. H. Ebbitt, city salesman for Schieffelin & Co., is searching for rest in the quiet of the Adirondacks.

—T. S. Armstrong, druggist at Plainfield, N. J., and family are at Patchogue, L. I., for a few weeks.

—James Reid has recently accepted a position with J. F. Comerford, Columbus avenue and 105th street.

—Mr. Passmore, manager of Olliffe's Pharmacy on the Bowery, is in the Catskills with his family.

—Charles H. Chumor, Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue with his wife, is at Nyack, N. Y.

—Albert Addett, of Plummer's Pharmacy, 405 Fifth avenue, is resting at Asbury Park.

—T. J. Galligan, with F. J. O'Rourke, druggist at Waitestone, L. I., has resigned.

—Druggist H. A. Cassebeer and family, of First avenue, are traveling in Europe.

—L. F. Roediger, druggist at 63 Division street is in the Adirondack mountains.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Boston Druggists Suffer from a Small Flood.

Boston, August 11.—Owing to the breaking of a thirty-eight inch water main on Tremont street about midnight on August 8, the whole district soon was flooded. The break was opposite Paul Klein's pharmacy in the Hotel Pelham, across from the Touraine and his cellars were just enough removed, luckily, to escape the flood. The drug store of W. B. Hunt & Co., as far away as Washington and Eliot streets, and this is quite a distance—suffered, for the water poured into the cellar of that place as it also did into that of Parker's drug store at the corner of Tremont and Eliot streets. It is feared that the losses, which now are being estimated, will prove to be considerable all around.

NOTES.

——On Saturday afternoons during the summer time, just as in the winter months, the well-known and getting-to-be-famous "Hammer Club" meets regularly for dinner, served quite informally, and the members, connected with leading drug houses or allied trades, have a pleasant sort of reunion and gossip over trade, business matters, the condition, outlook and like matters. The attendance varies from as low as ten up to twenty-five or more. Charles Williams, who travels for the Los Angeles Wine Company, makes an excellent presiding officer, while Charles H. Perry, of the Eastern Drug Company forces, is vice-president and Thomas F. Mullen, who is popularly known as a salesman for Carter, Carter, & Meigs, serves in the capacity of secretary. Milton Murray, of the Murray Company, is the treasurer. Their rendezvous for dining is the Crawford House.

——Charles Thompson, a leading salesman for Carter, Carter & Meigs, this city, has been enjoying his annual vacation "Way Down East." Thomas F. Mullen, spends the middle two weeks of August at Bar Harbor, his wife accompanying him. It is pleasantly said of "Tom" that few of his customers can resist the "genial smile" of his, when he is offering them goods. George E. Berry, of the laboratory department at Carter's is taking a day or two now and then during the warm weather, going at such times as he can best get away, and in that way he is bit by bit getting his vacation.

——Winslow Macmillan, of Macmillan Bros., druggists at East Gloucester, recently had made to order, carrying out special designs, a fine bicycle. This he left temporarily in front of his drug store and a customer rushed in and said a man had stolen the wheel, riding off on it. Realizing that he had gone in the direction of Rockport, the police were notified and an officer put on the chase. Just as an officer reached the top of an intervening hill he met the thief panting up from the opposite side and arrested him red-handed.

——C. Edward Fransworth, of Lynn, is president and William S. Farrington of the same city treasurer, of the Columbia Remedy and Chemical Company, just organized at Portland, Me., for the purpose of making and marketing a medicinal compound to be known as "Germene." The capital stock is to be $500,000 of which $30 has been paid in .

——Samuel T. Jeffers, Jr., the Roslindale pharmacist, is having a month's vacation and entire change of scene at his summer home, Lamoine Beach, Me. E. T. C. Eddy, for several years with the Theo. Metcalf Company on Tremont street, is doing the honors in the prescription department at Mr. Jeffers's store, during the owner's absence.

——F. E. Bickford, whose pharmacy at Lynn is at the corner of Exchange and Union streets, has gone off to Maine to enjoy a much-needed rest. Meanwhile, J. H. Hart, who formerly conducted his own drug store in Lynn, is taking Mr. Bickford's place in the management of his store.

——Albert W. May, who formerly was a clerk at Emerson's pharmacy, in North Andover, is now engaged in a similar capacity at a drug store in Roxbury. He lately has visited his former employer and friends in North Lawrence.

——C. I. Hood, of Lowell, is again at the Oceanside Hotel at beautiful Magnolia, the "Newport of Massachusetts," where he spent some time last summer. With him are Mrs. Hood and Miss Wilder and H. H. Wilder.

——L. K. Harrington has been given a position at Green's new drug store at Springfield and already has begun his duties at that place. He formerly was employed in a Worcester pharmacy.

——This week's exports from the Port of Boston include among other things, drugs and chemicals, $12,193; hops, $712; india rubber manufacturers, $178; tobacco, $1,820; spirits, $10,668.

——E. O. Goldthwait, another Lynn druggist, is having a change of scene and relief from work temporarily. He is enjoying the beauty of the Thousand Islands region.

——On the charge of illegal liquor selling, H. G. Ellis, a clerk at Fugere & Co.'s drug store at Spencer, has been fined $50 in the court in that town.

——Roland Bosson, one of the clerks at F. E. Berry's pharmacy at Beverly, is now having his annual vacation, with his family at Chebacco Lake.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1900.

——There is a beautiful little pharmacy in the south west corner of the first floor or ticket office of Broad Street Station. It opens on Market street, and, scarcely more than an entry, runs about fifty feet into the ticket office. There is a big "L" shaped highly decorated soda fountain in an angle of the inside end of the store. These days the whole station is fragrant with the odors of mint and lemon. In a straight line, the soda counter would probably measure about thirty feet. It is impossible to count the number of immaculate, lined-coated soda sizzlers at work, so impenetrable is the swarm of fair "main line" and other equally fair commuters awaiting the cooling beverage. The glum New York division ticket agent, looks in jealously at J. M. Stoever's cashier as she rakes in the checks. It reminds him of the days when he used scoop the coin from the 7 A. M. one dollar excursions to Atlantic City when he held the office at the ferry-slip. Mr. Stoever enjoys the advantage of an exceptional location for a soda bar, but he leaves no stone unturned to keep his flavors up to swellest standard, to serve it by professionals, and to surround himself with the most artistic appointments.

——In the vain search for news this week, your correspondent stumbled across a city drug salesman, who propounded a question which some of the white-ribbon brothers of trade may be able to answer. It is this—"Why is there such a noticeable increase of drunkenness among the clerking force in the city pharmacies, many of the young men taking to jamaica ginger and other triple X compounds in their desire for unconsciousness?"

——H. Kindig, of Pfrom and Kindig streets, has evolved a satisfactory way of keeping up his end in this summer's plethora of fish-stories. His catch of course is all contracted for by the wholsalers of Dock street market. Mr. Kindig however, merely takes with him to the sea a roll of special size tracing paper and makes an outline copy of anything abnormal, for exhibition to his friends.

——R. Calhoun, Forty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue, had a costly experience with a vindictive female last week. He very properly refused to sell the lady a certain drug prohibited by the State law. The revengeful individual squared herself with Mr. Calhoun by smashing one of his handsome French-plate store mirrors.

——Dan Harris, Fortieth street and Girard avenue, the able chairman of the entertainment committee of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, has his family at Cape May for the summer. Mr. Harris manages to spend a few days each week with them.

——C. Willis, who makes no claim to being a patented food infant, but who manages to keep in the best of health attending to the druggists wants which are supplied by Messrs. J. M. Maris & Co., has relinquished work for a two week's fishing outing.

——Nelson Fry, Nineteenth and Arch streets, has rented R. C. Cadmus's just vacated store at Twentieth and Mt. Vernon streets, and will therein open a branch. Mr. Cadmus, as mentioned recently, is opening at Twentieth and Spring Garden Steets.

——Frank Morse, formerly of Eleventh and South streets, is out on a still hunt for a good location and established

business, intending to enter the lists again and to add leaves to his already large and unwieldly roll.

—Robert Doake, of many stores and much real estate, is negotiating for the sale of a farm in New Jersey and intends to invest the proceeds in another pharmacy. This will make the third.

—F. W. E. Stedem, Broad street and Fairmount avenue, has established his family in cottage life at Wild Wood, N. J., and spends considerable of his time at that popular resort.

—J. Frank Kilgus, of the drug department, and Geo. B. Miller, of the sundry department of the Smith, Kline & French Co., are putting in their vakes at Atlantic City.

—John J. Parker, East Norris and Memphis streets, left August 2 for a two weeks vacation at Hotel Stratford, Ocean city, N. J., in company with his wife and son.

—Jesse W. Pechin, of Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue, is away on a trip to the Great Lakes, the Yellowstone and all the other big wonders of the far West.

—Lawson Crothers, of Twentieth street and Fairmount avenue, and party of friends have left town for a few days fish at Mr. Crothers' homestead, Cecil Point, Md.

—William L. Dorsey, one of P. D. & Co.'s hard-workers in Philadelphia, is booked for a pleasure voyage through the heart of Maryland.

—E. Bender, manager of the surgical department of L. C. Funk's Lancaster avenue pharmacy, is sojourning at Atlantic City.

—J. R. Elfreth, of Twelfth street and Columbia avenue, has installed his family in a cottage at Atlantic City for the summer.

—C. Winfred Dare, of C. F. Dare and Sons, Bridgeton, N. J., has just returned from a trip through the New England states.

—John Maier, 2631 Kensington avenue, has decided to forsake trade for a while, and to enjoy a well-earned vacation.

—John B. Scheuhing, of Sixth and McKean streets has opened a new store at Twenty-ninth and Huntingdon.

—Mr. Bowman, head clerk for L. R. Hoffecker, writes that he is having a great time at Ocean City, N. J.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leedom, 1,403 Filbert street, are spending the summer at Brown's Mills, N. J.

BALTIMORE.

The New A. Ph. A. Section.

Baltimore, August 11.—A deep and growing interest is being manifested in the new section on practical pharmacy and dispensing created by the American Pharmaceutical Association. Expressions of opinion setting forth the utility of the section are numerous and the scope of the work to be undertaken by the division are being freely discussed. Those who have given the matter much thought and close study incline to the view that an increase in the membership of the A. Ph. A. by accessions from the ranks of the retail druggists is one of the most desirable ends to be attained, and they maintain that the energies of the organization should be asserted in two or three directions—by developing the new section on practical pharmacy and dispensing, by giving more time to the consideration of commercial problems and by looking after pharmacy legislation, in order that the druggists throughout the country may secure such practical benefits as to render the advantages and the effectiveness of the A. Ph. A. plainly apparent. The purposes of the N. A. R. D., it is felt, are rather temporary than permanent. With the attainment of regulations governing the sale of patent and proprietary medicines, and the elimination of price cutting the chief objects of the association would be accomplished. The belief prevails among prominent members of the A. Ph. A. that if this body will recognize the retailer and the questions that appeal particularly to him, to a larger extent than has hitherto been the case, a conspicuous and enduring element of strength will be added to the A. Ph. A., and it will be made a more potent factor among the forces for promoting the prosperity and raising the standards of the drug trade. A striking proof of the interest manifested in the matter is contained in the offer of Dr. Enno Sander, a former president of the A. Ph. A., to donate the sum of $50 as an annual prize for stimulating work in the new section. He makes the tender in a letter to H. P. Hynson, chairman of the section, and takes occasion to express the warmest approval of the section and its programme. The other members of the committee are F. W. E. Stedem, Philadelphia, secretary, and C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, associate.

A Dye Works Destroyed by Fire.

Baltimore, August 11.—The seawall factory of the Baltimore Chrome Works, near Fairfield, Anne Arundel County, just outside the city, was burned to the ground on the night of August 1, the blaze entailing a loss estimated at $70,000 to $100,000. The fire was discovered on the roof of the factory, a frame structure, about 6.20 o'clock in the evening, and is supposed to have originated from sparks carried out of the stack. About 125 barrels of prussiate of potash and some books were saved by the night shift of employes, everything else being destroyed. The main building of the factory was about 275 by 300 feet in dimensions. A number of frame sheds were annexed to the principal structure. These buildings, with their machinery, were valued at $20,000 to $25,000. The factory was used for the production of prussiate of potash. It has been in operation about fifteen years and has never suffered damage from a similar cause. The president of the works, Jesse Tyson, is in Europe, and in his absence no definite statement as to the intentions of the company can be made, but it is believed that the burned establishment will be rebuilt. No part of the product turned out by the plant is exported, all being used by domestic consumers.

An Opium Seizure.

Baltimore, August 10.—Calvin Gorman, of the Special Agent's office of the United States Government, spent several days at Staunton Va., recently and while there seized a box of opium which had been forwarded to that place after having been smuggled into the U. S. over the Canadian boundary. The drug contained in the box was valued at $3,200, the package having been shipped through the medium of the United States Express Company, and consigned to R. T. Lamar, Staunton, Va. It was forwarded from Detroit, Mich., by the Adams Express Company. Information about the smuggling of a large lot of opium had been received at the Treasury Department some time before and officials had been instructed to keep a strict lookout. Not long afterward the proper authorities got a hint about a mysterious package having been consigned to "Mr. Lamar," and Mr. Gorman's trip to Staunton was the result. The box is now at the Baltimore Custom House, and its contents will be sold at the next public auction of seized and unclaimed goods. The duty on opium is $6 per pound. "Lamar" has not been located, having doubtless obtained warning that revenue officials were on his track.

Captain Emerson Returns.

Baltimore, August 7.—Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, president of the Emerson Drug Company, of this city, has returned from a six weeks' trip to Europe, in the course of which he paid several visits to the Paris Exposition and saw other interesting sights. He said the exposition is not nearly so well attended as was the great Chicago Fair, and he also regards it as inferior from a spectacular point of view. Captain Emerson talked about a number of other things, but none of them particularly interesting to druggists. He is enjoying excellent health and has gone off on another trip North.

NOTES.

—George D. Eader, until recently a clerk in the pharmacy of Thomas & Thompson, Light and Baltimore streets, has gone to Texas to take charge of the manufacturing department of a drug house there. His place at Thomas & Thompson's has been taken by Mr. Bacon, formerly with W. M. Fouch, Charles street and North avenue.

—Henry C. Croft, of Croft & Conlyn, Park avenue and Madison street, has returned from a tour of several months through Europe. He visited a number of coun-

tries, seeing a little of Germany, France, Switzerland, England and Italy, taking in the Paris Exposition and viewing other interesting sights. He was much benefited by the trip.

—Druggists August Schrader, O. G. Schumann, of Caroline street and Ashland avenues, and John A. Wager, of Highlandtown, near Baltimore, are among those summering at Ocean City, Md., and the colony will soon be increased by Wm. Owings, of Hynson, Westcott & Co., Charles and Franklin streets.

—H. A. Brown Dunning, with Hynson, Westcott & Co., Charles and Franklin streets, and a member of the Board of Examiners at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, is spending his vacation at Saranac Lake, N. Y. It is hinted that the place has other than natural attractions for him.

—The retail drug store of the late Joseph Denton, which has been conducted since his death several years ago, by his widow, has passed by purchase into the possession of W. L. Campbell. Mr. Campbell formerly owned a pharmacy at the corner of Charles and Read streets.

—The Planters' Chemical Company has been incorporated at Richmond, Va., to manufacture chemicals, &c. The incorporators are: R. Gilham, D. G. Whitehead, T. H. Brown and others. The capital stock is $400,000.

—H. L. Eichelberger, of York, Pa., a member of this year's class of the Maryland College of Pharmacy and a prize man, has accepted a position with Frank Baker & Son, Winchester, Va.

—Among the out-of-town visitors here recently were Frank Brockman, of York, Pa.; Dr. J. N. Simonson, of Crisfield, Md., and Edward Jenkins, of Dawson & Jenkins, Easton, Md.

—The Hinton (W. Va.) Drug Company has been incorporated by O. O. Cooper, George S. Sussenbury, J. G. Healy and others, with a capital stock of $50,000.

—Mr. Boussell, with E. O. Streett, Charles and Mount Royal avenue, is spending a brief vacation at Ocean City, Md.

CINCINNATI.

August 11, 1900.

—R. D. Wells, 4th street and Central avenue, treasurer of the local drug association, speaking of the N. A. R. D. movement, said: "We are doing nicely, but it is the hardest thing to get a unanimous action, and we have yet quite a number to get. The trouble with many is that they sign the agreement against cutting, and as soon as they get to their stores that is their first object, to place a cutter's sign on their window and undersell all of their competitors."

—Several druggists have been arrested recently for selling cocaine. The claim is made that they failed to register each sale, and that the traffic has reached such proportions that many shops are "pullin' through" and laying some money aside. The police complain that many crimes among the "dusky" and unfortunate element are directly due to the use of "coke." It is chiefly placed in the beer they drink.

—All of the local pharmacists and clerks are giving all the aid possible to the movement seeking the advancement of the pharmacist in the navy, army and marine hospital service.

—The condition of the drug business in this city is not at all pleasing. This month especially it is very dull, and there is comparatively no buying done by the local dealers.

—Wm. Lakamp, of 7th and Linn streets, is having his store remodeled and painted. It will be as handsome as any store in the West End when completed.

—Herman Serodino, of 5th and Walnut streets, is sojourning among the mountains for about two weeks. Wm. Schneider is relieving him.

—Samuel Harris, Ph. B., will open a store in Dayton, Ky. in a few days. The many college "boys" wish him success.

—George Kylins, the druggist on Walnut Hills, has placed about 100 new electric incandescents in his store.

CIGAR CASE DISPLAY.
WEST'S DRUG STORE, DECATUR, ILL.

CHICAGO.

Drug Store Burglar Captured.

Chicago, August 11.—John White, night clerk in M. W. Rankin's drug store at Thirty-sixth and State streets, worsted a burglar who forced an entrance into the store at an early hour yesterday morning. White was roused out of a sound sleep by a crashing noise, and, getting up, found himself face to face with an unknown man, who was approaching the prescription case from the direction of the door. White had taken the precaution to snatch his revolver from a shelf and at once called upon the unbidden visitor to halt, at the same time firing a shot from the gun. The man immediately was cowed, and though the bullet did not hit him, willingly surrendered himself. White ordered the man to hold up his hands, and, awaking his brother, Barrington White, who also sleeps in the store, the two stood guard over their prisoner until the police of the Stanton avenue station arrived in response to their summons. On investigation it was found that the man had entered the store by means of the transom. At the station he gave the name of Harry Young .

NOTES.

—The fourth annual picnic of the Chicago Wholesale Drug Buyers was held on Saturday, August 4th, at Nehers' Grove, Lyons, Ill. Despite the hot weather a large crowd was in attendance and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed. In the afternoon a baseball game between teams representing Robert Stevenson & Company, and Morrison, Plummer & Company was played. The superior playing of R. S. & Co.'s representatives won the game for them by a score of 13 to 8. M. P. & Co.'s team was somewhat crestfallen over its defeat, but promise to do better in a match game which was immediately arranged to take place Saturday, August 19th, at Lincoln Park. The picnic brought together many of the men from the different drug houses, and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly, some not getting home until nearly midnight.

—The Thiel Detective Agency has sent out a notice to the effect that James Camp, a gold leaf swindler, is wanted by the police of Cincinnati and St. Louis. Camp is described as a man about fifty-two years of age, five feet five inches in height and weighing about 150 pounds. He has blue eyes, gray hair and gray moustache, complexion medium. He is well built. He forged orders for gold leaf from $35 to $85 worth on paint and drug houses, the orders purporting to come from other houses in the same cities. These orders he sent by messenger, whom he intercepted returning with the gold leaf. Camp's residence was in Philadelphia as late as July, 1900. Houses in Cincinnati and St. Louis have been victimized by this swindle.

—Druggists in Chicago who own soda fountains, have reaped a harvest this week selling soft drinks. Eight days when the temperature has averaged 93.75° have vastly promoted thirst. The record for a long spell of hot

weather has been broken and the general health of Chicago has suffered. The soda water dispensaries have therefore been in great demand. Business begins with the opening of the store in the morning and lasts until its close at night.

—Lizzie Trusty, a nineteen year old colored girl, living at 2800 La Salle street, attempted suicide by drinking laudanum in a drug store at Twenty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. She was despondent because she could not decide between two lovers. She will recover. Lizzie chose the wrong kind of a place in which to imbibe her laudanum. The next time, perhaps she will go where the emetic and the poison antidote is not.

—It is reported that Charles B. Thomas has transferred his drug store to the firm of Thomas & Johnson. Your correspondent has been unable to locate this store, as the only Charles B. Thomas in the city directory is a clock repairer, living at 7933 Parnell avenue.

—H. G. Hartman & Company have sold their drug store at 6300 South Halsted street to Reese & Garen.

—Herman Diehl has succeeded H. Giddings in the drug business at 1238 West Lake street.

THE NORTHWEST.

His Stuffed Birds Gone.

St Paul, Minn., August 10.—Mr. Fleming, of Fleming & Deweaux, druggists of Grafton, N. D., has a mania for trophies of the taxidermist's art. He indulged it fully and therefore when his store was burned out on the 6th inst, he sustained a loss that cannot be gauged by dollars and cents. The loss of the firm was about $8,000, on which there was $5,000 insurance. Mr. Fleming had one of the finest collections of mounted elk, moose and deer heads and stuffed birds in North Dakota. His taxidermist work cost him over $1,000, and all the specimens on the walls outside of the glass cases were ruined. He carried $500 insurance on his collection. The cause of the fire was an unexplained explosion.

NOTES.

—C. M. Wilcox, of Marshall, Wis., has sold his drug stock to W. C. Haney and will now reap reward for his efforts as a political hustler. Mr. Wilcox will move to Washington in a few weeks to take a position in the congressional library. He has been chairman of the republican county central committee for a number of years and also a delegate to the national republican league last year and is now a member of the executive committee of the national republican league.

—Successions: Blair & Nefzgar, Terrill, Ia., by Gill & Brown; T. B. Eslick, Des Moines, Ia., by Andrew Bros.; S. A. Jones, Atlantic, Ia., by J. B. Jones; John Schonborn, Helena, Mont., by The Schonborn Drug Co., which has incorporated with $7,500 capital; Crocker & Hawley, Fairibault, Minn., by Mrs. C. M. Crocker; Cuffe & Goff, Olga, N. D., by R. E. Cuffe.

—The great and continued heat has probably kept most of the country druggists away from the city this week. At any rate but few have visited the wholesale houses, almost the only one being Mr. Holverson, of Baumbach & Holverson, of Alexandria, who braved the torrid zone and presumably secured advantages to compensate him therefor.

—New: J. M. Tyrell, Portal, N. D.; T. A. Jensen, Vienna, S. D.; R. L. Wood, De Smet, S. D.; H. W. Barrett, Brown's Valley, Minn.; Dr. S. J. Froshang, Twin Valley, Minn.

—G. B. Nichols has left Maiden Rock, where for sometime past (and until it was sold) he conducted Stevenson's drug store.

—Edwin Greaves, of Glencoe, has gone to Franklin to take care of the store of Mr. Kirwin, during his vacation.

—The Junior member of Watson & Gregory, Spokane, Wash., has sold half of his interest to W. H. Murgittroyd.

—The Merritt-Graham Drug Co. has incorporated at Omaha, Neb. Capital, $10,000.

—C. A. Shumway, Aberdeen, S. D., and C. F. Little, Lewiston, Mont., have sold.

—W. L. Benner, Waukesha, Wis., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

—Heussy & Filz, Seattle, Wash., have sold their Pike street store to T. Olsen.

—The New Economical Drug Co., Omaha, Neb., has given a bill of sale.

—O. O. Wold is at North Branch working for Lindmark's Pharmacy.

—Count B. Walsh, Redfield, Ia., has removed to Reasnor.

—B. H. Fernish, Malad, Idaho, is negotiating to sell.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, August 11, 1900.

—The Alumni Association of the St. Louis Collge of Pharmacy, held a meeting at the College Tuesday night, at which arrangements were put under way for the celebration of the silver anniversary of the College this fall. The auspicious event will occur on Tuesday evening, September 11, and will consist of a banquet and reception for members only, the ladies being excluded this trip, simply in order that there may be a more free mingling of the members. A special committee, appointed to have charge of the arrangements, consists of Charles A. Lips, chairman, Theo. F. Hagenow, Oscar F. Bausch, L. A. Seitz and Wm. C. Bolm. H. O. Hegel the chairman of the publication committee was instructed to get out a report of the Alumni Association for the past year. This is the first report the association has published for several years past.

—Adolph M. Finke, the well-known pharmacist and traveling man has bought the interest of Prof. Francis Hemm, in the Hemm-Hoeffken Laboratory and the business will be conducted in the future under the name of the Hoeffken-Finke Laboratory. Consideration for his health prompted Prof. Hemm to take this step. The experience of a five months trial convinced him that the business wass too arduous for him and more than his health and strength would stand. Dr. Hoeffken states that the capital of the house will be increased and the business will be considerably extended.

—Attorney General Crow will find that he has made a very serious mistake in trying to make out that the hard working pharmacists of St. Louis constituted a trust, if the plans of some of the prominent members of the St. Louis Apothecaries Association are carreid out. They declare that there will be an organized movement among the druggists of the city and state to oppose his re-election to office if he does not speedily declare his intention of dropping the matter altogether and promise not to renew his "information" against the St. Louis druggists.

—The Executive Committee of the St. Louis Apothecaries Association are seriously considering the matter of holding meetings of the association more frequently in the future than in the past. The by-laws call for quarterly meetings, but only one meeting a year has been held since the reorganization, year before last.

—A new drug store will be opened at 4332 Easton avenue about September 1, under the name of the Ozark Pharmacy by Duby & Strobach. Mr. Strobach was formerly with the Newstead avenue pharmacy.

Charles Thurston Whittier, a local chemist, was married on Monday, July 16, to Mrs. H. C. Waterman, and cards have just been received by their friends here announcing the happy event.

—B. E. Stehle, formerly in the drug business at Steele City, Mo., and more recently at Frankfort, Ind., is looking for a location to start a drug store somewhere in Southwest Missouri.

L. A. Seitz, Dr. O. C. Claus, Dr. H. M. Whelpley and H. F. Hassebrock, all with their respective wives left last night for Kings' Lake for a three days camp-out and fish.

—The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society gave one of their enjoyable river excursions on the steamer City of Providence, Thursday evening.

—H. F. Weible, formerly clerk for Dr. Frelingsdorf of South Broadway, has opened a new drug store at New Athens, Ill.

—Eugene Gissy, clerk for Theo. F. Hagenow, is spending his vacation at his former home in Illinois.

—E. A. Medlar, Twentieth and Ferry streets, will leave in a few days for a Northern vacation trip.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. W. D. A. AND THE P. A. OF A. AT CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 17-22.

The meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association in Chicago, September 17 to 22 next, with headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel, will probably prove the most important and eventful in the association's history. This is doubtless equally true of the semi-annual meeting, on the same days and at the same time, of the Proprietary Association of America. The National Association of Retail Druggists timed the date of its meeting at Detroit one week earlier so that in effect an adjournment might be taken to Chicago to aid in the satisfactory solution of questions involving not only the future of the tripartite anti-cut-rate agreement, but possibly also the life of the rebate plan itself.

These and other questions of vital interest should prompt the presence in Chicago of one or more representatives of every wholesale drug house and every proprietor in the country.

The Entertainment Programme.

The programme has been arranged in a manner befitting the metropolitan importance of Chicago.

Provisions for the comfort and pleasure of the visiting members and their ladies have had the earnest attention of the committee on arrangements and entertainment.

Monday evening, September 17, will occur a General Informal Reception to the visiting guests, closing with an entertainment by accomplished artists. Tuesday evening is reserved for the usual President's Reception, which promises to be an especially brilliant affair, the beautiful and spacious parlors of the Auditorium affording exceptional advantages for the event. Wednesday evening will be given over to an opera party at the Studebaker Theatre adjoining the Auditorium. Thursday evening a musicale will be given the ladies at the Auditorium, followed by luncheon, after which they will join the gentlemen in the grand banquet hall, where, the menu part of the gentlemen's banquet having ended, the "feast of reason" will begin with such men as Senator John M. Thurston, Rev. Frank T. Crane and other equally gifted orators to dispense the evening's eloquence.

Excursion to Milwaukee.

Friday, at 10 A. M., the magnificent steamer "Manitou" will await the party for a trip over the blue waters of Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, where due provision will have been made for the reception and entertainment of the visitors. The return trip at night amid the luxurious cabin and stateroom appointments of the "Manitou" will give opportunity for refreshing rest preparatory to the respective homeward journeys of the visitors.

It will be noticed that especial provision has been made for the pleasure of the visiting ladies, who will be given every attention by the Ladies' Reception Committee, and for whom, aside from all other features of the entertainment, badges of pure gold will be provided. A drive through one of the great park systems by carriage or automobile has been arranged for Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon.

The usual rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been granted by the railway lines, concerning which specific information has been furnished by the Committee on Rates and Routes.

Order of Sessions of the N. W. D. A. and Entertainments.

The sessions will convene in one of the spacious parlors of the Auditorium Hotel, the Association Headquarters.

Monday, September 17.

Evening—General Informal Reception; Musicale and Readings.

Tuesday, September 18.

10.30 A. M. First Regular Session. 2.30 P. M. Second Session

Afternoon.—Carriage drive through the Parks and to other places of interest.

Evening.—President's Reception.

Wednesday, September 19.

10.00 A. M. Third Session. 2.30 P. M. Fourth Session.

Evening.—Opera Party.

Thursday, September 20.

10.00 A. M. Fifth Session.

Evening.—Gentlemen's Banquet, with Distinguished Speakers.

Luncheon for Ladies, with Entertainment Program including their Presence at the Banquet Speeches.

Friday, September 21.

10.00 A. M. Excursion to Milwaukee by the magnificent steamer "Manitou," specially chartered for the occasion. The comfort and enjoyment of guests en route and in Milwaukee will have the earnest care of a special committee.

NORTH DAKOTA PHARMACISTS.

The fifth annual meeting of the North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association was held at Fargo, August 7-8. There was a large attendance. The first day was devoted to routine business and the following officers were elected: President, J. M. S. Wilser, Fargo; first vice-president, A. C. Grant, St. Thomas; second vice-president, Walter Master, Willow City; secretary and treasurer, W. S. Parker, Lisbon; executive committee, P. C. Remington, Bismarck; C. R. Meredith, Cassleton; D. F. Siegfried, Sanborn. Grand Forks was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting, to be held the first of August. A drive over the city was one of the forms of entertainment for the visitors Tuesday evening. The routine work of convention was completed Wednesday, and the meeting was ended Thursday with a big picnic at Detroit Lake, Minn., for which a special train was provided. The association took unusual action in one respect. It adopted resolutions protesting against the position it was placed in by the present prohibitory law of the state. Under the measure the members are made blind piggers, and odium is reflected on the ancient and honorable profession of pharmacy. The members ask for a repeal of the law, and the adoption of a measure preventing their handling intoxicants. Here is the full text of the resolutions:

Whereas, the present prohibition law in the State of North Dakota, in its relations with the reputable druggists of the state, has proved itself a detriment to their business and has cast a stigma upon the profession of pharmacy. And

Whereas, no matter how careful or painstaking the druggist holding a permit may be in his endeavor to comply with the requirements of the present law, he can be and is subjected to undue public criticism, annoyance and persecution in the discharge of his duty as a dispenser of intoxicating liquors, which duty was forced upon the druggists by this lay. And

Whereas, owing to the construction of the law a moral responsibility rests upon the druggists in the dispensing of liquors as to who or who is not a proper person to sell to, in many instances causing unpleasantness and differences of opinion between the public or the authorities and the holder of the permit, although he has made every honest endeavor to comply with the law. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, now in session at Fargo, hereby reiterates its instructions to the North Dakota Board of Pharmacy to see that the pharmacy law is strictly complied with, and particularly sections which brings the pharmacy law and the prohibition law in close relation. And, be it further

Resolved, That our legislative committee be instructed to use all honorable means to have the prohibition law changed or annulled or have the sale of intoxicating liquors placed in other hands than in those of the druggists, who have not now or never did have any desire to have this task and entire responsibility thrown on their shoulders.

——The following were the successful candidates at the examination by the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, held July 19 and 20. Registered Pharmacists: William H. Blauvelt, Newark; Charles George Breuninger, Newark; Ernest Fullerton Cook, Asbury Park; Nicholas V. Cadmus, Bayonne; Henry Lyle Casperson, Camden; Charles Dominguez Garben, Perth Amboy; William A. Hoburg, Jr., West End; Harry Wilber Hughes, Millville; Harrie H. Lane, Montclair; Frederick A. Schraedley, Rutherford, Pa.; Oscar R. B. Scholz, Montclair; Erwin Sedlmayr, Hoboken; Frederick Vanton, Middleton; Carl A. Von Gohren, Newark. Registered Assistants: Frank Fisher Moore, Camden; Kurt Reiter, Newark. The next meeting of the board will be held at Trenton, October 18 and 19. Applications must be on file ten days in advance. Henry A. Jorden, secretary, Bridgeton, N. J.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ALABAMA.—Fort Deposit.—T. M. McPherson, deceased.
ARKANSAS.—Imboden.—Imboden Drug Co., sold to E. W. Hogan.
GEORGIA.—Savannah.—M. H. Levi, sold to Ocean Drug Company.
ILLINOIS.—Danville.—H. A. Hall, succeeded by John M. Nungesser.
INDIANA.—Newport.—Jas. T. Sample, sold to F. D. Collett.
IOWA.—Earlville.—S. H. Holcomb & Co., sold to C. A. Kendall & Co.
Eldora.—Tobin & Co. sold to Steeley Bros.
Janesville.—A. I. Burr & Co. sold to Wm. F. Stauffer.
Macedonia.—W. D. Harlan & Co. sold to W. C. Miller & Co.
Oskaloosa.—Blakeslee & Heinzman succeeded by J. H. & W. Blakeslee.
South English.—Reinert Bros. sold to Euler & Co.
MAINE.—Ellsworth.—S. D. Wiggin succeeded by Wiggin & Moore.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Lowell.—F. H. Martin & Co. sold to A. W. Dows & Co.
Springfield.—Wm. P. Draper sold to Henry L. Green.
Woburn.—Kelly & Callahan succeeded by Callahan & Co.
MICHIGAN.—Detroit.—F. W. Mayer sold to W. H. McAllister.
MISSOURI.—Oran.—Hale & Richmond succeeded by J. L. Hale.
Parnell.—D. W. Humphrey sold to C. P. Anderson.
St. Louis.—Joseph Weiner sold to Joseph Maserang.
NEBRASKA.—Craig.—J. H. Christensen sold to Clark Drug Co.
Genoa.—McMillan & Barnes succeeded by H. A. McMillan.
Humboldt.—Neill's Pharmacy sold to B. F. Herring.
Platte Centre.—Hansen & Dack succeeded by C. H. Dack.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Franklinton.—H. S. Furman succeeded by H. S. Furman & Co.
OHIO.—Dayton.—Geo. C. Lautenschlager, 226 Valley street, succeeded by W. E. Potts.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Pendleton.—Evans & Day succeeded by E. G. Evans & Co.
TEXAS.—Comanche.—James W. Holland sold to M. W. Carroll.
WASHINGTON.—Pomeroy.—G. B. Kuykendall, damaged by fire; partly insured.
Pomeroy.—Stephens Bros., damaged by fire; partly insured.
Waterville.—Chas. Hobson, assigned.
WEST VIRGINIA.—Harrisville.—J. W. McKeever & Co. sold to J. C. Simmons.
WISCONSIN.—Ripon.—J. E. Brayton & Co. sold to T. S. Chittenden & Co.

Dr. J. F. KINCHELOE, a prominent druggist and physician of Conway, Ark., died August 6th, at the age of sixty-five years. His son, J. A. Kincheloe, is a traveler for a medicine company of St. Louis.

DR. CURTIN M. G. ENGLAR, proprietor of the Englar Company drug store, Eutaw Place and McMechen street, Baltimore, Md., died last month. He was only 27 years old.

The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy is actively engaged in prosecuting violators of the pharmacy law in that state. Recently Dr. J. F. Lohrs, of Highland, Iowa County, was fined $50 and costs for carrying on a drug store and selling drugs and medicines with no registered pharmacist. This case is of interest, as it is the same one which has been in the courts against C. H. Sheld, of Highland, who showed a bill of sale of the store to Dr. Lord. The case was tried at Dodgeville, the county seat of Iowa County.

METAL POLISHES, PASTES, LIQUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS, ETC.

At one time we had to get along with only a few makes of metal pastes; these were nearly always red in color, the exceptions being black, says Oils, Colours and Drysalteries. (W. Dr.) But things have now altered. During the past few years more than a score of new brands have appeared, and considering the liberal house-to-house sampling of the rival makes that goes on, it is a wonder that housekeepers require to buy any at all. In one neighborhood we remember four sampling teams going around in one week. However, the paste was not wasted, but put to other useful purposes. It made a good boot dubbin; someone found it a fair cycle chain lubricant, another genius used it as a substitute for grease paint in private theatricals; while, perhaps the best thing of all was its employment as a window glass cleaner and polisher.

The manufacturer should take note of this little hint, as it answers well for the purpose, giving a mirror-like appearance and effectually prevents steaming. The tins should in future bear a few words in relation to this. It is not so dirty as when using water, the paste being simply rubbed on with one rag and polished with a clean one, with the application of plenty of elbow grease to remove smears. If a family now use one tin a week, using it for windows would increase this to at least two tins, and is tantamount to making two blades of grass grow where one did prevously. This presents an opportunity to double even the existing large output without much trouble. Some of the best makes of metal polishes answer well for giving a keen edge to razors, a small quantity being applied to a leather strop. This is especially so when using a paste containing oxalic acid, as this has much affinity for steel, thereby producing the keen edge.

Once we used to wonder how it was that the ordinary German red putzpomade that floods the market came to have so many "sole agents," and yet always bore the same trade mark on the tins. Our curiosity was at last set at rest by learning that this kind of paste may be had in barrels from the works, which entitles the buyer to use the mark. The tins also of German origin, are supplied with blanks for the insertion for the "sole agent's name." All there was to do, then, was to run down the paste and fill the tins. This is generally done by filling a kettle-like pot with paste and melting over a moderate fire. While this is going on the girl is busily engaged at the bench in laying out and removing lids from, say, a gross of tins. By now the contents of the kettle are liquefied, and the tins are filled; while cooling, the kettle is refilled and replaced on the fire. Then the girl quickly fixes on the lids and lays out another lot of tins, another girl packing the full tins in the wood or cardboard boxes. So the process goes on.

Red Polishing Paste (Without Acid.)

A. C. Peroxid (sesquioxid of iron)	40	lbs.
Venetian Red (dry)	36	lbs.
Palm Oil	20	lbs.
Petroleum Jelly	20	lbs.
Mineral lubricating oil	½	gal.
Mirbane oil	4	ounces.

Melt the palm oil, mineral oil and jelly; stir in the peroxid and red, add scent, then grind. Some pastes are not ground, but simply mixed together, causing them to sweat when tinned; moreover they do not look so well as those put through the mill.

The next mixture contains acid and makes a German style of paste. The color is red or chocolate:

Red Polishing Paste (Acid.)

Rotten stone	30	lbs.
Bathbrick powder	28	lbs.
Red ochre	26	lbs.
Emery flour	14	lbs.
Crocus martis	14	lbs.
Oxalic acid	10½	lbs.
Petroleum jelly	50	lbs.
Mineral oil	1¼	gals.
Citronella oil	6	ounces.

Powder the oxalic acid and mix with the earthy matters by running through sieves, then grind up with the

greases. Some bases absorb more oil than others, and if the paste is rather stiff add more oil or jelly. The correct consistence for metal paste should be that of butter in winter. If softer, it will ooze out during the hot weather, but will not become so soft as butter does, as the earthy matters keep in the grease to a large extent.

Another paste is one of a

Buff Color.

Petroleum jelly	42 lbs.
Refined paraffin wax	14 lbs.
Powdered bath brick	14 lbs.
Powdered pipeclay	14 lbs.
Powdered pumice	2 lbs.
Yellow ochre	2 lbs.
Oleic acid	1 lb.
Oil cassia	3 ounces.

Melt the wax and jelly, stir in the others and grind as before.

Another polisher is known as

Jeweler's Polishing Bar.

Refined town tallow	80 lbs.
Sesquioxid iron	16 lbs.
Oxalic acid	1 lb.

Powder the acid, mix with sesquioxid and mold with the tallow into bars like soap. The sesquioxid must be quite free from grit, or it may scratch valuable work. It may be prepared by calcining equal amounts of oxalic acid and iron sulfate in a crucible for about fifteen minutes with a good draught. The next is a

White Polishing Paste.

1.—White petroleum jelly	90 lbs.
Kieselguhr	30 lbs.
Refined paraffin wax	10 lbs.
Refined chalk or whiting	10 lbs.
Soda hyposulfite	8 lbs.

Melt wax and jelly, stir in others and grind.

2.—Town tallow	36 lbs.
White mineral jelly	20 lbs.
Non-gritty chalk	30 lbs.
Levigated flint	4 lbs.
Powdered pumice	3 lbs.
Oxalic acid	2½ lbs.

Melt the tallow and jelly, powder the acid, mix well with the pumice, flint and chalk, mix all and grind.

It is an unoecided point as to whether a scented paste is better than one without perfume. The latter is added merely to hide the nasty smell of some of the greases used, and it is not very nice to have spoons, etc., smelling, even tasting, of mirbane, so perhaps citronelle is best for this purpose. It is likely to be more pure. The dose of scent is usually at the rate of four ounces to the hundred weight.

A new form of polisher is put up in cylindrical card board "push-up" cases, like cosmetique. These tubes are quite inexpensive, and they would only have to be filled with the following composition and labeled, when they would be ready for sale.

Tube Polish.

Town tallow	10 lbs.
Lard	10 lbs.
Japan wax	10 lbs.
Iron oxid	8 lbs.
Soda hyposulfite	1 lb.

Melt the first three, and stir in the other two, mixed together beforehand. This is of a red color.

Polishing Powder.

1.—Kieselguhr	42 lbs.
Putty powder	14 lbs.
Pipeclay	14 lbs.
Tartaric acid	1½ lbs.

Powder the acid, mix well with the others. This is styled "free from mercury, poisonous mineral acids, alkalies or grit." It may be tinted with twelve ounces of oxid of iron if desired.

2.—Kieselguhr	28 lbs.
Powdered pipeclay	10½ lbs.
Flake white	7 lbs.
Soda hyposulfite	3 lbs.
Iron oxid	2 lbs.

Finely powder and mix well.

Liquid Polish.

1.—Malt vinegar	4 gals.
Lemon juice	1 gal.
Paraffin oil	1 gal.
Kieselguhr	7 lbs.
Powdered bath brick	3 lbs.
Oil lemon	2 ounces.

Well mix.

2.—Kieselguhr	56 lbs.
Paraffin oil	3 gals.
Methylated spirit	1½ gal.
Camphorated spirit	½ gal.
Turpentine oil	½ gal.
Liquid ammonia fort	3 pints.

Pour the ammonia into the oil, methylated spirits and turpentine, add the camphorated spirit and mix with the kieselguhr. To prevent settling keep well agitated during filling. The color may be turned red by using a little sesquioxid of iron and less kieselguhr. Apply with a cloth, and when dry use another clean cloth or a brush.

Polishing Soaps.

1.—Powdered pipeclay	112 lbs.
Tallow soap	16 lbs.
Tartaric acid	1¼ lbs.

Grind until pasty, afterwards press into blocks by the machine.

2.—Levigated flint	60 lbs.
Whiting	52 lbs.
Tallow	20 lbs.
Caustic soda	5 lbs.
Water	2 gals.

Dissolve the soda in water, and add to the tallow, when saponified stir in the others, pressing as before.

3.—Saponified cocoanut oil	56 lbs.
Kelselguhr	12 lbs.
Alum	5½ lbs.
Flake white	5½ lbs.
Tartaric acid	1¾ lbs.

Make as before.

4.—Tallow soap	98 lbs.
Liquid glycerin soap	14 lbs.
Whiting	18 lbs.
Levigated flint	14 lbs.
Powdered pipeclay	14 lbs.

The following compound should be made into tablets instead of the usual bars:

Pink Tablets.

XX Pale soap	112 lbs.
Powdered pipeclay	40 lbs.
Soda hyposulfite	6 lbs.
Rose pink	4 lbs.

Grind and press as before. Another way of coloring is to add a little peroxid of iron, or make a solution of anilin in water. The rose pink should be pure wood color; if the color has been given to it by anilines, these may fade or change.

Polishing Cloths.

We will complete this article with a word upon polishing cloths, which are undyed velveteen in the stage of manufacture known as "dressed-off." They may be improved by soaking in a solution of ammonia, or a saturated solution of hyposulfite of soda, then dried. Polishing tissue was thin paper saturated with ammonia solution and dried; it is now obsolete.

BUFFALO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Several changes in the instructing force are noted in the new announcement.

Dr. Edward J. Kiepe, Instructor in Materia Medica, has been elected Professor of that branch.

Albert P. Sy, M. S. is the new Instructor in Chemistry. Willett H. Mosher, Ph. M. returns as Instructor in Pharmacal Assaying.

The plan of instruction for both the Junior and Senior years, is separately arranged so intending students can readily find full information for each year's course. The announcement will be sent to applicants by the Secretary, Dr. John R. Gray, 246 Seventh street.

Dr. Gray is preparing a full index card record of each student who has ever attended the college, with all particulars of standing in every examination, degrees obtained, etc.

Matriculates for the next session have been coming in for several weeks. A number seeking employment during their college course have already made their appearance, the Buffalo stores employ quite a number of students who are given college privileges at the same time.

A new fifty horse power gas engine has lately been installed in the University building, and the number of electric lights in use largely increased.

New supplies and apparatus are being added for all the laboratories in preparation for the coming session.

OBITUARY.

DONALD LOCHIEL CAMERON, senior member of the firm of Cameron & McGee, well known pharmacists of Rutherford, N. J., died suddenly Saturday morning, August 11th. On the afternoon of the previous day he went to New York, returning to Rutherford in the evening. The day was intensely hot, and he suffered greatly with the heat. About nine o'clock in the evening he complained of feeling very ill, and a physician was sent for. He continued to grow worse, however, and died at three o'clock, the following morning. Mr. Cameron was of Scottish birth, his father being a Highlander, and an army officer. At an early age Donald came to this country, and entered the drug business with J. N. Hegeman, who then conducted the well known retail pharmacy on Broadway below Fulton street. Some ten years later he went into business for himself, and for many years conducted a retail pharmacy in Brooklyn. During his residence in that city he became an active member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and a member of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy, later being elected president of the latter organization, a position he resigned in 1896. About two years and a half ago he became identified with the firm of Cameron & McGee, in Rutherford. Mr. Cameron was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and also of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, having been elected vice-president of the latter at its recent meeting held in Asbury Park. He was fifty-two years of age. A widow survives him. The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at his late residence in Rutherford, and his remains were buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark.

Transmisson of Infection by Flies.

The Medical Age of June 10, 1900, says: "An interesting experiment illustrative of the possibility of transmission of infection through the agency of flies is communicated by Dr. F. Smith, of Sierra Leone (Public Health, December, 1899). Four Petri dishes were prepared, three with sterile, coagulated serum, and one with a culture of diphtheria on serum. A common housefly was made to walk first over a sterile dish (No. 1), then over the one on which was the growth of diphtheria (No. 2), and next over the other two sterile ones (Nos. 3 and 4). Numbers 1, 3 and 4 were then placed in an incubator. On the following day No. 1 showed only a few cocci, but Nos. 3 and 4 showed colonies of diphtheria bacilli in the tracks of the fly." In other words:

1st. Four dishes of gelatinous food were so prepared that they were sterile and contained no living thing; not even the smallest germ of any kind.

2d. Some diphtheria germs were planted in dish No.2.

3d. A fly was made to walk over the gelatinous surface of dish No. 1, so that its feet were perfectly cleaned and everything adhering to them was picked off by the gelatinous surface and remained upon the same.

4th. After the feet were perfectly cleaned by dish No. 1, the fly was made to walk over dish No. 2 containing the diphtheria germs.

5th. To learn if any diphtheria germs had fastened themselves to the fly's feet it was made to walk over the pure sterilized dishes Nos. 3 and 4.

6th. Dishes 3 and 4 were placed in an incubator to develop any germs which might have been deposited upon them by the fly's feet.

7th. On the following day colonies of bacilli had developed in the tracks of the fly, thus proving conclusively that flies carry contagion.

After these discoveries, it can no longer be disputed that Tanglefoot Sealed Sticky Fly Paper is the only thing to prevent flies from carrying infection.

Tanglefoot catches the germ as well as the fly.

STATE OF TRADE.

A Good Outlook.

New York, August 14.—Perhaps the exceedingly warm weather of last week was responsible for the condition of the market; certainly it was not conducive to activity, but withal the market was far from being stagnant. The general undertone is steady and although little attention has been given to round lots, dealers have kept up their interest and the movement of jobbing quantities was fully up to expectations. There is nothing on the horizon to mar the outlook for the dawn of the autumn and winter trade and indications point encouragingly toward a good trade. The position of quinine has been stationary during the week, but extremely sensitive, as was evidenced when a rumor gained circulation during the week that it had advanced and holders scurried to the point of information to find that it was morphine instead. It is probable that a much higher figure will be reached following the Amsterdam bark sale.

There is little to note of opium, the conditions being much the same as last week. The tone of the market is slightly easier owing to corresponding conditions at the sources of supply and there is no material difference in jobbers figures although quotations for powdered show a slight decline. Quotations on morphine were shifted by some manufacturers to an increase of 10 cents an ounce, but the movement did not become general as some are yet willing to receive orders at the old prices.

Owing to a lightness of spot stocks the position of cacao butter has become much stronger and the general prediction is that extreme prices will be reached. While the advance in quotations has been but 2 cents it has increased caution on the part of dealers who are now slow to offer for either spot or future delivery. A slightly easier tone has been struck in oil anise which has caused it to be shaded under last week's figures and though conditions are favorable to holders its position is changed. Oil bergamot has received its share of attention, with the result that higher prices are asked. Oil of cloves have worked into the advance field, prices coming up somewhat and a firmer feeling appearing in sympathy with the spice. Oil of lemongrass also showed the upward spirit and quotations changed materially.

Small flake manna has come in for a new pricing consideration as it moved to a slight advance and the new range places it on a better footing. Serpentaria root has become firmer, securing an advanced price from a jobbing movement. Kava kava and lady slipper root are both dull, with quotations lower.

There was a report current during the week that chloral hydrate would probably be changed in price owing to a decision of the United States Circuit Court classifying it as a medicinal preparation under Paragraph 68 of the Dingley tariff law, thus making it dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Such a decision was made by the court and affirmed by the Board of Appraisers but does not take effect until the time in which the Collector of the Port may file an appeal expires, and as it is understood he intends such an action it is possible that duty will be exacted at 55 cents a pound for some time to come.

Intense Heat Stimulates Soda Water Business.

Boston, August 11.—Business has been pretty good with many retailers in this city this week, although the intense heat made it hard to do work. It has stimulated trade in some lines, and has of course brought many shekels to the soda fountain at each drug store. Ask any druggist in the summer time how trade is, and in Boston, at least, he will tell you it is good, or fair, or rushing, according to his fountain receipts, for this seems to be his thermometer of trade conditions during the heated term

In the general market things are about at low tide as regards volume of business, which is of the hand-to-mouth kind, customers buying at this time only just what they need to care for immediate orders. Trade is just what it is expected to be at this season, with no approach even to activity. This is so right through the list of drugs and chemicals, dyestuffs and tanning materials and other things. Alcohols and spirits, waxes, hops, all show no special feature of note. One leading dealer, when asked about his trade, said that if they could only keep cool and comfortable just now they would not find any fault if they had no business at all.

Business Normal and up to the Mark for This Time of the Year.

Philadelphia, August 11.—Business in the Quaker City this week has been strictly confined to the filling of orders which have been coming to hand in satisfactory quantity. On account of the heat there is no attention paid to future supply, or the possibilities, if there are any, of the speculative market. Hence while business is normal and up to the mark for this time of the year, there is no desire in existence beyond the wish for a speedy coming of fall. On all hands prophets predict an immense fall trade, both from domestic and foreign consumers, and the continued steadiness of the stock market proves that the country is not in the least agitated over the results of the election, but that prosperity is assured

under any regime. Manufacturers of almost all lines, including chemicals and pharmaceuticals, are busy and laying plans for comprehensive fall campaigns. The retailer is satisfied, for the trade he lacks at the prescription counter is being made up at the soda counter.

No Pronounced Change in Business.

Baltimore, August 13.—The drug trade conditions of this section have undergone no pronounced change during the past few weeks. Retailers complain that their prescription trade is rather quiet, but the deficiency in this department is being largely, if not wholly, made up by an extraordinary demand for soda water and other summer drinks. Cholera morbus mixtures are also in strong request, the intensely hot weather tempting many people into gastronomic indiscretions. A fair amount of business is being done by the wholesalers, while the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, though not overtaxed, have enough orders on hand to keep the laboratories occupied. The market for botanicals, especially those of indigenous growth, is quite active, and prices are generally on the rise. Herb gathering is a rather less profitable occupation than many other pursuits, and the opportunities for getting something else to do are at present so favorable that the volume of botanicals brought into the market is limited, which accounts in part for the rising prices, although allowance must also be made for the upward trend of values generally. The manufacture and distribution of heavy chemicals is in the main satisfactory.

Big Business in Soda Water Supplies.

Detroit, August 11.—With the thermometer hovering near the century mark for a week, it is not surprising that Detroit wholesalers have done a big business in soda water supplies. And retailers report that the bottom fell out of every department except the soda fountain when the hot wave came. It is too hot to think of anything in the drug store except the soft drinks. When the wave passes the druggist will still be "in it," fixing up those of suffering humanity who drank too many of the appetizing concoctions.

Moderate Trade in Chicago.

Chicago, August 11.—Manufacturers report a quiet trade during the months of July and August. The vacation season, coupled with the harvests, has caused the lull, which is, perhaps, even less than usual at this season. Jobbers are doing fairly well for midsummer, and are not complaining. Some houses report themselves quite busy. Fountain supplies have been in enormous demand this week, owing to the long spell of extremely hot and humid weather, which has more or less affected the health and spirits of the entire community. The infant mortality has been very great. Sundries are reported to be in good demand.

Collections Are Fair; Prescriptions Less Brisk.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10.

The human frame is in the cheerful "biz"
Of rivalling the soda faucet's fizz;
But, lucklessly, this perspiration-spouting
Performed by those too poor to take an outing,
By the fount's sizzling thrown into the shade is;
While this is cool, that is as hot as hades!
Of course, this practical, sedate trade column
Should not include a word that isn't solemn;
But let the rule be waived once, for the reason
That this is what is called "the silly season."
And there are times that one must have a laugh
Or give his measure for an epitaph!

The extreme heat of the past two weeks is having a bad effect upon the drug business as well as every other branch of trade. Nobody does much that he "doesn't have to." Fortunately, the druggists are suffering no more in pocket than other business men, and they are philosophically keeping their mind's eye on the time—not far hence, it is believed—that the temperature, and with it trade, will resume its normal status. Collections are tolerably fair and the prescription work is less brisk than a week ago. The jobbers are keeping up pretty much the same old jog, serene in the knowledge that they are still ahead of last year.

Wholesalers Report Good Business; Retail Trade Normal.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.—Wholesalers report that business has been exceptionally good for this time of year since August 1. Local retail trade seems to be again moving along in a very normal, healthy way and the continued hot weather makes the soda water business thrive.

—The date of the annual meeting of the Vermont Pharmaceutical Association has been changed from September 26 and 27 to September 19 and 20.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 14.—The warm weather of last week had its effect on the market, but though conditions were not favorable to activity the general state of affairs was far from being stagnant.

OPIUM.—Dealers reported rather a better demand for the consuming trade and a fair business was noted. Quotations for jobbing quantities are $3.55@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.65@3.85 for 11 per cent., the latter figure for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—A quiet condition prevailed and the demands of the consumer are supplied at $4.70@5 for 13 per cent. and $5.20@5.50 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Prices were advanced 10c. during the week and the basis established is $2.15@2.25 in ounces.

QUININE.—The market remained quiet but very firm. There is a general feeling that the price will be advanced following the Amsterdam bark sale; 42@45c. is asked in ounces.

CACAO BUTTER.—Continued activity in the foreign markets prevails and prices advanced over last week's figures 2c. Jobbers now ask 49@52c. by the box and 54@57c. for less.

MANNA.—Small flake has been advanced 2c., the new range being 47@52c.

THYMOL.—Owing to scarcity dealers have changed their quotations to a much higher figure and will not sell under $4.25@4.50; 35@40c. is asked for ounces.

OIL ANISE.—A reaction has taken place and though conditions are still favorable to holders a decline of 5c. has been noted. The new prices are now $2.10@2.20.

OIL OF CLOVES.—There was an upward movement noted, the price changed to make a difference of 2c. and 75@85c. is now asked.

OIL OF LEMONGRASS.—Favorable conditions to holders are shown in an advancing market. New quotations at 15c. higher are now made, the price being $1.45@1.70.

OIL OF BERGAMOT.—A strong market and a good consuming demand has caused jobbers to quote higher figures and the new quotations are: No. 1, $2.50@2.65; ordinary, $2.40@2.50.

KAVA KAVA.—Trade is dull and the prices have fallen 5c., making present range 25@30c.

SERPENTARIA ROOT.—The market is steady and especially firm; a jobbing movement caused a slight advance. The new prices are: Whole, 47@52c.; ground, 49@54c., and powdered, 52@57c.

LADY SLIPPER ROOT.—Continued dullness prevails, with prices a shade lower. The whole may be had for 30@40c. and the powdered 35@45c.

—The Ohio Board of Pharmacy will hold a meeting for the examination of applicants for registration at Columbus, October 9 and 10. All applications must be in the office of the secretary, W. R. Ogier, Columbus, not later than Thursday preceding the dates of the examination, otherwise they will not be accepted. Persons who take a second examination must file applications in a similar way.

The way perfumes are made is a subject that should interest every druggist who sells them, and therefore our readers will probably find it well worth their while to write and ask F. Stearns & Co. of Detroit, for a copy of the handsome souvenir book they advertise in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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Helm Co., C. Dan..... 8
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co..... 3
Searle & Hereth Co..... 6
New York Quinine & Chem. Works .....Cov. D
Stearns & Co., Frederick... 3
Wampole & Co., H. K..... 8
Welch Grape Juice Co...Cov. D

THE ONLY **WEEKLY** PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

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The first instalment of lectures will be issued in October, and the remainder at intervals of thirty days thereafter.

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TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FULL COURSE, $10.00.

For fuller particulars see announcement facing third cover.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus, now ready. Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

THE DRUGGIST'S ADVERTISING.

It would seem almost impossible to say anything new on this subject, but, be that as it may, it is desirable to frequently repeat good things which have been said. The success of advertising depends very largely upon repetition, reiteration, hammering it into the reader till he "senses it." Of late years the retail druggist has been a greater and better advertiser than ever before in the history of his calling. He's had to be, or starve to death. He has been a student of the subject, and the measure of his success has been in exact proportion to the kind and quantity of attention thus applied. Time was (and still is with some) when a standing card in the local weekly, reading "John Smith, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded," was the extent of drug store advertising. But that sort of thing does not suffice now. The public demand more, in both general and special information, and the druggist who best guages the demand or who can create such demand, is he who gets the trade and garners the coin.

But the drug business is radically different from most businesses and its advertising must be similarly different. Concerning the druggist, the people want to know what are his capabilities professionally; they will purchase plows or sugar or dress goods from any sort of salesman, but they must have confidence in the integrity, knowledge and carefulness of the man who dispenses medicines, into whose keeping are placed the welfare and life of themselves and theirs.

It is not unethical, therefore, but rather strictly ethical and imperatively demanded of the druggist that he advertise, tell who and what he is, and convince the people that he is one to be depended upon. In no other calling does there exist so natural and strong a demand for advertising.

And one especially good feature of the drug business is that it is so easy to advertise. There is not an article in the store concerning which cannot be said something of interest and profit to the general reader. The people thirst for information of the very kind the druggist is well qualified to supply, and that sort of advertising pays in every sense of the word.

And so, while the druggist should adopt the customary methods for general advertising, he may with profit go farther—specialize. He should advertise the professional side of his business; just how will depend largely upon the character of his environment and circumstances, but advertise he should and do it well, too. Time and thought devoted to the study of advertising will bring quick returns.

A few druggists in a section of St. Louis are

working the "combination advertisement" plan, and the returns are reported satisfactory. The method is not a new one, but it is good. The excuse for specifically mentioning it here is that we may quote a line from the advertisement which may be considered either the text or the moral to the foregoing remarks. That line reads: "It is safer to employ a physician of known ability and reputation, even if he is at a distance, than to risk life and health in the hands of inexperience. It is just as important to have an able druggist. The ablest physicians, without pure drugs and skilfully compounded medicines, cannot help you. Our experience and facilities insure the most efficient service." Rather wordy, but the sentiment is right. This is the kind of talk to give the people, and prove that it is right.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

There has been some quite severe criticism of the recently (1898) issued British Pharmacopoeia, and upon good grounds. All may be summed up in the statement that the work is not up to date, the descriptions and tests are frequently faulty, and as a whole the book is a disappointment. Of course American pharmacists have been comparing it, much to its disadvantage, with the U. S. P., but the surprising thing is that the English pharmacists and their pharmaceutical journals are doing the same thing. They frankly admit that the U. S. P. is in all respects a superior production, and when the Englishman admits that anything, especially from Yankeedom, is better than his own the case is serious.

The fact is the B. P. is practically a one-man production, and the one man did not make proper preparations for his job. Technical literature, especially in chemistry and pharmacy, for the past ten or a dozen years was but lightly skimmed, if considered at all. Pharmacopoeias cannot be made in that way. The plan followed in the United States is the best, and the U. S. P. is therefore logically and naturally the best.

The B. P. came in for a lot of discussion and attack at the recent meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. One paper (by an American, too) went for it fore and aft, and found so much to criticise that it was almost as voluminous as the text of the B. P. itself. It is no special discredit of the compiler of the work that it is found so sadly lacking, the task is beyond the power of one man to perform acceptably. The case simply goes to show that our British cousins must catch up and keep up with the procession. If the B. P. is to be what it should be it must be prepared by modern methods.

ROYALTIES ON BICYCLE RACKS.

The business men, especially druggists, of New York and Massachusetts, who have had the T-shaped bicycle racks in front of their stores have been visited during the past few weeks by an agent of one E. S. Calkins with the request that each merchant pay $5 royalty for the rack. This agent says that the Calkins patent has been infringed and threatens immediate suit if payment is not made. A representative of a law firm of Syracuse that has charge of the case is said to have collected over $13,000 throughout the country on royalties.

We have tried to get at something tangible relative to the merits of this case, but without success. We can find no record of any patent granted to Calkins, and the lawyers named as his attorneys pay no attention to letters requesting information. Several druggists, also, who have complained to us wholly ignore letters sent to them asking for particulars. If druggists want us to help them in this matter they must give us what information they possess. The whole thing may be a big game of bluff, or it may be straight. We would like to know, but do not seem to be able to get to the bottom of it.

MATRICULATE NOW.

All who intend to enter the first class in the Era Course in Pharmacy (which commences in October) are urged to send in their matriculation orders at once. It is very important that we know in advance how many to provide for, that all things may be in readiness to begin the work promptly without hitch or delay of any sort. Those who do not matriculate thus in advance must wait till the following month's (November) or some subsequent class is organized. The course extends over full ten months, the first class graduating next September, and to delay at the beginning means delay at the conclusion.

This notice is a direct appeal to each intending student to matriculate NOW.

DIPLOMAS FOR ERA STUDENTS.

The work of engrossing the diplomas for the graduates from the Era Course in Pharmacy has now been completed. The task has required considerable time, but all the diplomas have now been mailed, and all students whose names have been published here as being successful in the final examination should have received the coveted parchment by the time these lines are read. If any, however, fail to receive them, please drop a line to us and the matter will be promptly set straight.

HANDLING OILED SILK.—A. B. Burrow recommends (Merck's Market Report) that on receiving a roll of oiled silk it be removed from the original package and attached to a Hartshorn shade roller—preferably one provided with the patent clamp, which obviates the necessity for the use of tacks. The protecting strip of paper which accompanies the silk should also be affixed to the roller. The roller can then be attached to the lower side of a conveniently located shelf and the silk cut off as required with the greatest ease and dispatch. Five yards of silk may be accommodated on one roller.

REMEDY FOR THE CARPET BEETLE.—A suburban entomologist has discovered that formaldehyde is a sure destroyer of the carpet beetle, known as the Buffalo bug. This insect is, in this locality, rapidly giving the moth points in destructiveness. It eats any textile fabric, silk, linen or wool, and has defied all known methods of annihilation. Method: Close your apartment or closet, and generate your gas from either methyl alcohol or solution of formaldehyde.—(Popular Science.)

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

MORE PRIZE WINNERS.

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that yesterday I received "Coblentz' Handbook of Pharmacy" awarded to me as a prize. Please accept my sincere thanks. I highly appreciate the book, and hope to derive much knowledge from it. I sent an acknowledgement to the publisher. I again thank you for your kindness and courtesy.

Dallas, Texas. SISTER JULIANA.

Permit me to express my appreciation and thank you for the fine gold medal which I received as the first general prize in the Junior Class of the Era Course in Pharmacy. The medal is a very beautiful one and well worth the effort it took to secure it. While I admire and take pride in my emblem, I value more highly the benefits I have derived from the course of lectures. I do not hesitate to recommend the course to any one wishing to pursue the study of pharmacy. I wish to thank most cordially the director and the management of the Era for the courteous manner in which they have answered all questions. Wishing the Era Course the best success, I am

MRS. MARGARET H. DICKERMAN, (Mat. 146.)
Nevada City, California.

I beg to thank you for the copy of Prof. Scoville's book, "The Art of Compounding," awarded to me as the special first prize in botany. I am sure I shall prize the gift very highly, both for its own self and the manner in which it was given. The Era Course is certainly excellent for persons who cannot go to a schol of pharmacy, and I expect to go on with it again next year. Thanking you for the Era Course, the prize and all the course has done for me, I am JESSIE L. RIDGWAY.

Lexington, Neb.

THE ERA COURSE HELPED HIM.

My diploma arrived to-day. Please accept my sincere thanks for the same. I can speak only in the highest terms of the Era Course in Pharmacy, and everything in connection with it. The lectures are certainly of a high standard of excellence and cover in a condensed manner the subjects considered very thoroughly indeed. I am certain that my connection with the Course for the past two years has been of very great benefit to me, not only in the way of knowledge acquired, but that by its direction and influence I have been enabled to study systematically and intelligently.

Newaygo, Mich. JAMES H. BRACE,
Matriculate No. 1.

PHARMACEUTICAL CELEBRITY TAKES AN EXCEPTION.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—I desire to correct a mis-statement made by some good friend concerning myself in your issue of August 9th, viz. that to me is due the credit of the plan for dividing the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association into sections. That plan was presented by a committee of which Prof. Remington was chairman. I was a member of that committee and can say from personal knowledge that to Prof. Remington largely belongs the honor of that good work. Of course I did my share as a member of the committee, but it was from the working of the molecules of the grey matter in the brain of our able chairman that the plan was finally evolved. Yours very truly,

Boston, Mass. S. A. D. SHEPPARD.

A KANSAS DRUGGIST ON ILLEGAL SALES OF COCAINE.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—In reading the article in your issue of August 9, page 149, regarding the illegal sale of cocaine in Cincinnati, I was very favorably impressed with your very just criticism and can only say I wish the law could be evolved in this State to the end of weeding out some hundreds of druggists who are in business solely to cater to the vices of their patrons. The writer is acquainted with an old druggist in Kansas City who openly stated that his sales of cocaine, morphine and whiskey were fully 90 per cent. of his business. I also have in mind several others who openly violate every moral law for the sake of the profit on such dangerous articles. If the journals would all take the high ground the Era has done, this class of druggists would speedily be brought into such disrepute they would seek other fields. Let there be a moral awakening along the line.

Clifton, Kan. WINFIELD S. SAND.

THE SUPPLY OF GUTTA PERCHA.—According to a work on the subject just published in Germany, so writes Consul Hughes of Coburg (Consular Report), the supply of gutta percha is almost exhausted, owing to the reckless and primitive way in which the trees were treated in Sumatra and Borneo, whence the principal output has come. As these trees will flourish only in very few places, the question has become serious. The book adds that the Philippines is the proper place to grow gutta percha cheaply and profitably.

OXYGEN AND GERMINATION.—M. P. Mazé has studied the part that oxygen plays in the germination of seeds immersed in water. This was done by placing them in sterilized water and adding varying quantities of oxygen gas. He concludes that seeds submerged in a liquid do not germinate for lack of aëration; further, when placed under water, though life appears to remain in a latent condition, the seeds are the seat of various diastatic changes. The hydrolyzing enzymes in particular, and zymase, preserve their activity as in the case of seeds germinating under normal conditions. On the other hand, the oxydizing enzymes cannot produce in the body of a liquid the oxidizing processes that the elaboration of reserve food material requires; for this reason the embryos of the young seedlings remain inert. Small seeds, e. g., those of the cruciferæ are able to develop slowly by reason of an atmosphere within their coats, providing oxygen necessary for respiration. Starchy seeds rapidly lose the power of germinating when under water; oily seeds are more resistant, though there is no proof that any kind of seed can for long resist this treatment. The weakening of the vitality of the embryos in submerged seeds is due to the accumulation of toxic products, aldehyde in particular, in the liquid. All the facts observed show that the development of the plant seems to be the result of a certain series of diastatic reactions at the expense of the reserves of food materials stored in the seed, and that the equilibrium of these reactions once disturbed, the death of the plant sooner or later ensues. Temperature is an important factor; at a very low temperature the disengagement of gases might cease without being destroyed, since gaseous exchange is only an expression of diastatic decomposition.—(Ann. de l'Inst. Pasteur; Sci. Am. Sup.)

Graphite Paste Stove Polish.

Ceresin	120 grams.
Japanese vegetable wax	100 grams.
Oil of turpentine	1,000 grams.
Fine lampblack	120 grams.
Graphite	100 grams.

Unite ceresin and wax by melting, add to the half cooled liquid mass the lampblack and graphite ground in the oil of turpentine, and stir until completely cool.—(Farben Zeitung.)

(Special Correspondence).

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

(Concluded from page 151, August 9.)

An account of the opening of this very important and successful gathering has already been given in the Era. Though the proceedings are far too long to be reported in detail, a few items of special interest may be noted.

The American Delegates.

were well to the fore as usual, though naturally far less numerous than the Germans, Austrians and other Europeans, who formed the bulk of the Congress.

Of Dr. Clarke's active participation in the work of the Analytical Section we have already spoken. M. Mathews read a report on the Carbide of Calcium Industry in the United States, in the Electro Chemistry Section. M. Moissan, who presided, made some observations as to the question of priority of invention, Mr. Wilson's patent having been alluded to by Mr. Mathews in his paper. Dr. H. W. Wiley of the Washington Agricultural Department, is a well known face at Parisian chemical gatherings. Besides his remarks on the utility of maize stems (with molasses) as cattle food, he contributed a paper in the Sugar Industry Section, on the Correction of Polarimetric Readings according to temperature, and laid down a general rule on this point, founded on his own experiments. Dr. Wiley, by the way, represents the United States in the International Committee on Forage and Manure Analyses, nominated at Vienna, in 1898, which is still drafting a report on this subject. Dr. Doremus, the active chairman of the United States Committee of Organization of the 1900 Congress, was unfortunately absent, but the transatlantic visitors included Prof. Morley, of Cleveland; Prof. Schweinitz, of Washington; Prof. Chandler, of Columbia College; Prof. Rising, of California; Mr. K. E. Melson, of Chicago, and Mr. Welt, of New York, besides two Canadians, Messrs. Choquette and Fillion, of Quebec. The usual

Visit to the Exposition.

took place on Tuesday, July 24th. It was preceded by a lunch at the Lyonnais Restaurant (in the exhibition grounds), where M. Moissan made a capital little speech on the good and evil deeds of chemistry, and Herr Setlik, of Prague; Herr Bernstein, of Baden, and M. Christomanos, of Athens, spoke for the foreign delegates. On Wednesday the Pasteur Institute and its new laboratories and hospital were visited, after which a number of the Congressists were received at the Hotel de Ville. For Thursday a charming excursion was organized to Chantilly, the princely estate bequeathed by the late Duc D'Aumale, to the Institute of France. The whole of the mansion and grounds were thrown open, and a lunch and refreshments provided for the visitors. A group of foreign chemists stayed in Paris and made a pilgrimage to Pasteur's tomb, where they laid a wreath in the name of the Congress. On Friday morning

The Statue of Lavoisier

was inaugurated. The monument has already been described in the Era, and our space will not permit us to reproduce M. Berthelot's remarkable review of Lavoisier's life-work. This discourse was read by M. Darboux, as ill health prevents M. Berthelot from being present at this or any other function of the Congress. M. Moissan made a brief, well-turned speech; cordially thanking all—Americans, Austrians, Belgians, Danes, Englishmen, Germans, Greeks, Italians, Mexicans, Norwegians, Russians, Swedes and Spaniards as well as Frenchmen, who had subscribed. M. Leygues, the eloquent Minister of Public Instruction, dwelt on Lavoisier's character as a philosopher and benefactor of humanity. Altogether the oratory was good and the function interesting; a handsome stand, draped in crimson and gold, had been specially provided for the Congressists, and all went off without a hitch.

On Saturday between 200 and 300 Congressists sat down to

The Final Banquet,

at the Hotel Continental. Most of the American delegates were present. A few ladies were noticeable among the guests, one or two of whom were, we understand, chemical graduates of a Swiss university. M. Leygues was again brilliant in his oratory, and M. Moissan's "Fairy Tale" was as amusing and neat a little speech on chemistry as it has been our fortune to hear. He told us how "Once upon a time" a lovely fairy (Chemistry) stood by the cradle of an infant (mankind) and prophesied to him his future. The "Fairy's" closing words deserve to be quoted—"During a century thou shalt painstakingly make soda from sea salt, but later on thou shalt find a simpler process. Thou shalt extract sugar from the beet root and found the Association of Chemists. And finally thou shalt reunite the chemists of the world every two years in an International Congress." (Cheers and laughter). The good fairy concluded by recommending the god-child to look after railway and customs tariff, water supply, &c., &c.; and added "Go, my son, all nature belongs to thee, for thou art a Chemist!"

The Work of the Various Sections

was epitomized by M. Dupont in the report he read at the closing meeting. The Analytical Chemistry Section had carried out their important programme of studying the possible international uniformity of methods of analysis in various branches.

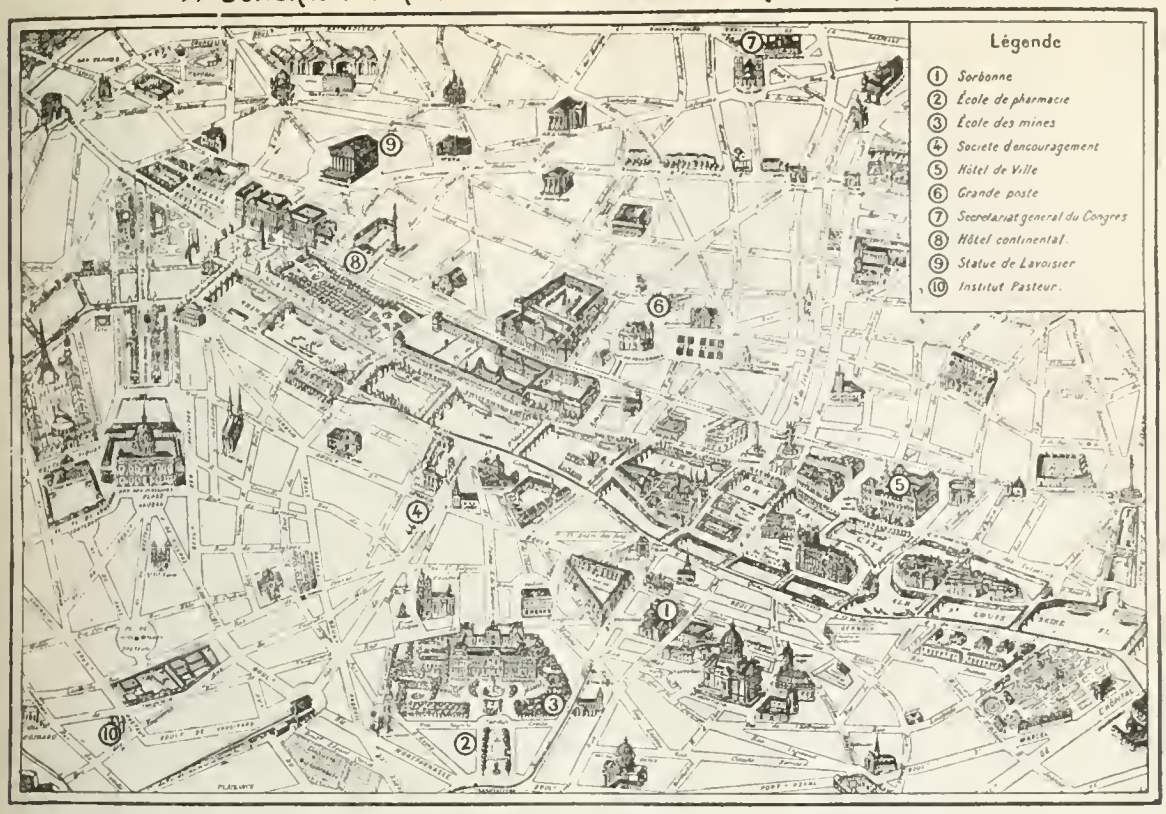
International Analysis.

They had passed resolutions, (1) recommending oxygen—16 as the base of atomic weight; (2) asking the French Government to follow the example of other states and regulate the use of sulphurous acid in wine; and had nominated three committees. The first (of which Dr. Clarke is a member) is to study the best methods of Commercial Analysis for international adoption; the second to establish a table of Chemical and Physical Constants (for the use of chemists in all countries when called in as experts in law cases) with a view to its official and international adoption; a third to study and unify the best means of Volumetric Analyses. The committee on Forage and Manure Analysis was renewed, and strengthened by six members; and a committee was asked for to study the dosage of potash in saltpans, with a view of arriving at a uniform and universal method. We need not review the other sections, except the one devoted to "Hygiene, Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Adulterations," which may be termed

The Pharmacists' Section.

Here Prof. Riche, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, presided, and M. M. Patein, Denigès, Grimbert, Marty, Portes, Barillé, Sangle-Ferriere, Meillère and many faces well known to Parisian pharmacists might be recognized. Among the foreign visitors were Signor Piutti, of Naples; Prof. Ludwig, of Vienna; M. Christomanos, of Athens; Signor VillaVecchia, of Rome; M. Butureanu, of Jassy (Roumania); M. Wauters, of Brussels, &c., &c., &c. The principal questions discussed were urine analysis, the adulteration of wine, brandy, oil, etc. Mr. Patein's propositions regarding the analysis of urine were adopted, also M. Henocque's resolutions concerning the unification of the representation of the spectrum. An International Committee was named to study the question of brandy analysis, and on the motion of M. Sonnié-Moret, it was voted that it was most desirable that at these International Congresses, all papers read should be printed beforehand, and distributed to members a few days in advance. The lack of this simple precaution—now always adopted at Pharmaceutical Congresses—was the

IV Congrès International de Chimie Appliquée _ Paris 1900



one defect of this otherwise well organized gathering. A useful practice, worth noting, was the distribution of a little Guide to Paris to each member with a special plan on which the positions of all buildings visited by the Congress were plainly marked and numbered; the adoption of a Congress buttonhole badge, may also be noted.

Berlin in 1902

is the site and date of the next International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

THE BEST MEANS OF ADVERTISING A RETAIL CITY DRUG BUSINESS.*

By G. E. GIBBARD.

The power of printer's ink is recognized and admitted by every observant person to-day. Under the magic of its touch old things have passed away and a new epoch in the commercial life of the world has been marked. Successes have been achieved and fortunes have been accumulated in such a short space of time that one is almost ready to believe that the ancient myth of the "golden touch" is a living reality of to-day, possessed by some of those we are pleased to call the successful ones. So potent a factor has it been in almost every successful business career that we are about prepared to state as a fact that without it success is impossible.

Every age and epoch in the world's history has possessed its distinctive characteristic by which and through which it stands out in marked contrast with the preceding or succeeding periods and were I asked to place the ear-mark on our own age, I should unhesitatingly name it the "advertising age." This characteristic is by no means confined to the men who are engaged in handling the world's commodities. The professional man has not escaped the contagion, neither has the cleric or the warrior.

The successful physician or surgeon, while perhaps a stickler for the letter of the law of professional etiquette, is not averse to a record of his achievements appearing in the daily press, nor will he protest too vigorously against the scare headlines which announce it. The reports of results in the legal arena never omit to mention that the gladiators, Messrs. Catchim, Doim and Bleedim, appeared for the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, and thus the lawyer and the doctor get their advertisement. The Church is not free from the infection; the modest one-inch space in the Saturday evening paper, taken for the purpose of giving location and the hours of service, by way of filling space merely, intimates that the Rev. Septimus Lovelock will preach from the text or on the subject of—well, the preacher advertises, the politician advertises, the statesman advertises, the warrior advertises (all except our Bobs), and the State itself advertises, as is seen by the hundreds of men employed and the thousands of dollars spent yearly to place before the intended immigrants the advantages and attractions to be secured and enjoyed in the "freest country under the sun."

A practice so universal in this utilitarian age must possess merit based on sound economic principles.

Perhaps the question might be pertinent just here—well, what is advertising, anyway? A direct question, admitting of a simple answer. Advertising is letting the people know that you have such articles, commodities or service as they require, and that you are anxious to deal with them in exchange for such articles, commodities or services.

No scheme or kind of advertising permits of universal application. In deciding as to the best means, location, class of business, volume of trade possible, and characteristics of constituents must all be considered, as they all will be potent factors in our success or failure. There is, however, one essential which must enter into one and all advertising schemes. I refer to printer's ink. This is the key to the arch, the corner stone of your structure, the main mast upon which hang your spars and sails, and to which all other devices are mere adjuncts. How best to employ this object in achieving the

*A paper read before the Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, and reprinted from the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

object in view is the problem presented to the druggist for solution.

In my way of thinking, it does not require any long-drawn-out argument to demonstrate that the daily press is excluded from consideration from the first. The price of space in a live daily is simply prohibitive to a retail druggist, and were it otherwise, to my mind, money so spent is a doubtful investment. A daily paper is issued for a constituency extending over at least a province and containing thousands within its limits, the rate of charges is based on this circulation and these thousands you cannot hope to secure as customers to a retail drug store. An issue of say 500 would in all probability cover the limit of an average drug store clientele; it is folly, then, to pay for an advertisement to be read by say 25,000 people, from whom no possible benefit can be derived.

In cities the press is represented by other publications, mostly weeklies, given away, with a circulation confined to definite localities; the columns of these are still of doubtful value as advertising mediums; they are only recognized as advertising ventures and the little reading matter contained is of the most inane kind, not even interesting enough to induce one to pick it off the floor.

This, then, narrows us down to the use of printer's ink in pamphlet form, and, in my estimation, the only form by which it can be used to advantage in advertising the average city drug store. Here again, as in all things pertaining to advertising, sound judgment must direct.

A good pamphlet requires thought and care in its preparation. A number of essentials enter into its construction, some of which are: Neatness in appearance, good letter-press work, definiteness in announcement, proper construction, and last, but not least, good paper. Style, shape and size must receive attention. These are general outlines to be filled in in detail according to the artistic skill and literary ability of the author.

In preparing your subject matter, make up your mind what you are going to say to your prospective customers and then say it.

Be moderately concise and use the best English possible.

Except an incidental reference, confine yourself to one topic in each pamphlet.

In giving your copy to the printer be careful to outline the style of pamphlet you require; printers are proverbially stupid and if left to themselves will surely blunder.

Select a certain color in paper and adhere to it tenaciously; this will soon become distinctively yours, and the color alone will then advertise you.

Don't allow scare headlines or display type in a pamphlet.

Black faced type one size larger than the body is permissible for heads and divisions.

Illustrations should be used sparingly and care should be exercised to see that they balance.

Borders and ornaments are not necessary.

In all statements adhere to the truth; "honesty is the best policy" applies as forcibly in advertising as in any undertaking of life.

The druggist more than any other business man requires the confidence of his patrons and truthfulness begets and retains such confidence more effectually than well rounded periods or bombastic statements which lack the basic principle of truth.

In a scheme of pamphlet advertising, system should prevail; they should be issued not less frequently than monthly, while advantage should be taken of special seasons or importations of stock or of any and all occasions as will suggest themselves to a live business man. Don't be afraid to tell the people that you have what they require and that you are anxious to serve them.

With average ability, some little experience, and following a few simple rules, you can prepare a pamphlet which will be read by a majority of the people to whose attention it is brought.

A word as to distribution. I need hardly remark this is as important a matter as the preparation of your pamphlet. It is scarcely within the "eternal fitness of things" to spend time and money on a creditable production and then have it meet the fate which befalls the majority of such stuff. "Any old thing" is good enough to find a resting place beneath sidewalks or in the angles of fences surrounding vacant lots. There are various means of distributing literature of this nature in the city and like all things human they are divisible into two classes, the good and the bad; to the latter class belongs most of the means now supplied. Use can be made of the city distributing agencies at so much per thousand and no questions answered.

Boys can be hired and the work done under your own supervision.

A pamphlet can be enclosed with every parcel or letter which is sent or taken out of your shop.

The mail can be used for the purpose.

The last is the only means which can have my recommendation, being the only one with a guarantee of certain delivery.

I will only take time to mention one objection each to the former three plans. In the first two antagonism is liable to be aroused where a favorable reception is absolutely necessary to secure best results. The housewife or door maid is apt to entertain anything but a friendly feeling toward the cause of a profitless trip to the front door, especially when called from a hot kitchen or an attic room by a jangling ring at the bell which would do discredit to an ordinary fire alarm, and by way of getting even they are liable to consign your pamphlet to the stove or dust bin. The objection to the last of the three is that your pamphlet falls into the hands of old customers when new ones are required.

With the mail it is different, the postman's visits are always welcome and his offerings are received gladly. Your modest little message, mayhap, accompanies a missive which brings warmth to the heart and the glow of pleasure to the cheek, it receives kind treatment because of the company in which it is found. Its chances will be improved should it go as a two cent message rather than a one; a sealed envelope bearing a two cent stamp is generally considered to contain something worth reading and it usually gets attention from the receiver.

Printer's ink, no matter in what form used, is only one essential in any scheme of advertising. There are other necessary adjuncts and the failure to supply these will materially affect the results experienced. I might mention a few of these.

First, location. No amount of advertising can draw trade to an unfavorable location.

Second, a well-selected and a well-kept stock in a bright, clean store. Order and cleanliness are heaven's laws, and there should be this much of heaven in even a drug store. System in stock keeping expedites work and pleases the customers.

Third, readiness to oblige on the part of courteous clerks. I know a young man in the city who has built up and holds a profitable trade, his pleasing manner and readiness to oblige being his sole qualification.

The "business ability" and "order" compartments of his "think tank" are vacuums. I would rather have the courteous pleasing clerk in my employ than the fellow who took all the gold medals for dispensing and pharmacy if he lacked these characteristics.

Promptness is an element which should not be overlooked. Customers are flattered by the notion that their patronage is appreciated, if their orders are filled with promptness and despatch. A prominent physician in a recent conversation with me made the remark that Mr. K. was considerable of a crank, but, do you know, I almost have to deal with him, his service is so good and orders are filled so promptly that there is a pleasure in it, notwithstanding his gruffness. Of course I should like to give my influence to Mr. H., we were boys together and came from the same town, but he is so slow that he is always getting me in trouble with "patients."

Be prompt.

Then always preserve the most friendly relations with the physician; he can and will be your best friend if treated properly. I will not elaborate on this subject, which is a large one and would afford a text for a paper dealing with it alone.

Study window dressing effects; a well dressed window is a "silent salesman" whose name does not appear on

the Saturday night paysheet. Don't neglect it nevertheless. No line of action can be laid down for operations in this particular subject, which will admit of universal application. In it must each be a law unto himself as circumstances direct—only this—give attention to it and you will be repaid for time and thought expended.

A pretty complete line of meritorious preparations put up by yourself in an attractive manner and kept constantly before your customers will do much to popularize your store.

Now this paper is long enough and I have not mentioned "Pure Drugs," "Accuracy in Dispensing," "No Substitution." These are old saws worked threadbare, and it should be taken for granted are applicable to every reputable pharmacist. I make no pretence that the subject is exhausted, it not being my intention to present a treatise on the art of advertising, but only to drop a few hints which perhaps might be beneficial to some members of the craft. I will wind up with a few "don'ts."

Don't give commissions to medical men for prescriptions steered your way. It is degrading in its influence and ten to one will make a liar of you; besides no permanent success was ever achieved by it.

Don't use a "dodger;" it is an unpardonable offence against good taste, savoring of the country fair fakir.

Don't spend money advertising other men's products. They are deriving the benefits.

Don't allow your name to be attached to a patent nostrum advertisement in a daily paper; you are giving a certificate of merit to an article which may possess none, besides you are being made a cat's paw to gather other men's chestnuts.

Don't give trading stamps, they injure you and benefit only the promoters who are men too lazy to work and, vampire-like, draw the blood for their sustenance from healthy bodies, which eventually they destroy.

Don't change clerks frequently if possible to avoid it. Drug store patrons like to see familiar faces, and changing clerks means slaving yourself.

Observe your own mind in the matters of slot telephone, the sale of postage stamps and supplying a city directory, only get a proper proportion of the proceeds.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS.

London, August 3, 1900.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

The P. A. T. A., the association which has done so much in England to prevent undue cutting in proprietaries, held its fourth annual meeting on July 31st. The retiring president, Mr. T. Tebbutt, presided and introduced Mr. A. Cooper, the new president. The vice-presidents for the ensuing year are Chas. Sanger (representing the manufacturing section), A. Tebbutt (the wholesale) and C. J. Bunker (the retail). Mr. P. F. Rowsell in moving the adoption of the report said that the P. A. T. A. had saved the retailers $150,000 a year. The report was adopted. In answer to questions the secretary (W. S. Glyn-Jones) explained that it was urged on the manufacturers of a proprietary medicine joining the association to protect the face value of his preparation wherever possible, but that it was not always practicable to do this. A resolution in favor of the advertised price or face value being maintained was adopted as an expression of opinion, but it was admitted that it would be impossible to enforce this in every case. The meeting adjourned after the usual votes of thanks.

The Sale of Carbolic Acid.

In the London Gazette of July 31st, the decision of the Privy Council with regard to the sale of carbolic acid was announced. The Pharmacy Act gives the Pharmaceutical Society power to add substances to the poison schedule which contains those articles which have to be labelled poison and which can only be sold retail by registered chemists. The Privy Council have, however, the power of veto. The Pharmaceutical Council has several times in the past ten years recommended the addition of carbolic acid to the schedule, but each time the Privy Council has refused its sanction. Last month, however, the Privy Council intimated that they would sanction the scheduling of the acid with certain exemptions. The Pharmaceutical Council immediately passed a resolution in accord with the Privy Council's views and now the Privy Council have signified their sanction. Henceforth the sale of all liquid preparations containing 3 per cent. or over of carbolic acid or its homologues will be restricted to chemists, save and except sheep dips and preparations for horticultural and agricultural purposes, which will be allowed to be sold by ordinary traders in original packages if labelled with the word poison and the name and address of the seller.

Pharmacy Legislation.

At its meeting on August 1st, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in view of the defect of the pharmacy clause of the companies bill, determined to draft a pharmacy bill of its own and a committee consisting of the president, vice-president, treasurer and Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, Hills, Martindale and Wootton was appointed to draw up a draft bill and present it to the next meeting of the council in October. It is to be hoped that the result of their deliberations will not only be a measure of advantage to chemists, but one which Parliament is likely to accept.

The British Medical Association.

The British Medical Association, the medical analogue of the B. P. C., held its sixty--eighth annual meeting in Ipswich, from July 31st to August 4th The president is Dr. W. A. Elliston, and the work is done in sections. In the section of Pharmacology, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, of the Wellcome Research Laboratories—a prominent young pharmacist—contributed two papers on Jaborandi. The exhibition or museum as the association prefers to call it, in connection with the meeting again contained the exhibits of a number of the leading drug, surgical instruments and other firms, who appeal for support to medical men.

NOTES.

Wm. John Smith, of Liverpool, has been re-elected president of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations.

The capital of Spratt's Patent (American) Limited, has been reduced from $500,000 to $300,000. The company has never been in a position to pay a dividend.

The Pharmacy Act for the Isle of Man, the provisions of which were given in the Era some months ago has received the Royal Assent, so that no part of the British Isles is now without a statute governing the practice of pharmacy.

Surgeon Lieut-Colonel Warden died on July 18th, in London. He was a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society and joint author with Dr. Dymock and Mr. David Hooper, of the Pharmacographia Indica.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF PURE FOOD LAWS.—The Supreme Court of Ohio holds, in State vs. Capital City Dairy Company (Jour. Am. Med. Ass'n), that it is within the scope of the police power of the State to regulate the manufacture and sale of articles of food, even though the right to manufacture and sell such articles is a natural right guaranteed by the Constitution. Especially does it here hold that the police power of the State is properly exercised in the prevention of deception in the sale of dairy products, holding valid a number of Ohio statutes passed for that purpose, and to preserve the public health, as it is stated. And, in this connection, it particularly affirms that where the article sought to be regulated may easily be manufactured so as to be harmful, and thus result in fraud upon and injury to the public, the police power is properly exercised in the regulation of the manufacture and sale of such article by such requirements as will tend to insure the public against fraud and injury. Nor does it consider that there is any question whatever in regard to the power of the State to compel a sample for analysis of any article of food. Besides all of which, it is of practical interest, in this day of corporations, to note that it is here further held that the mere fact that the criminal laws of the State provide for the punishment, by fine, of those who offend against these pure-food laws is not a bar to a proceeding to oust a corporation engaged in violating them from the exercise of its right to be a corporation.

(Written for the Era.)

THE SALE OF SEASONING AND FLAVORING AGENTS.

BY JOSEPH F. HOSTELLEY.

Instead of entering popular periodicals, bric-a-brac or hardware as a side line, the druggist could invest his time and money in a lucrative way more befitting his profession. For instance, he could interest the public in spices, flavoring extracts and seasoning herbs. They are always timely, constantly used, and, if properly handled, profitable. We do not mean that you should merely keep stocked with these culinary aids and say nothing simply selling them when called for, or possibly make occasional mention of them. You should give impetus to them by regular advertising, by window exhibits, and by sending specimens to the householders of your vicinity. No hap-hazard, hit-or-miss methods will do to popularize them or any other item of your stock. Here is something from which to realize fair gains and an agent for keeping your thoughts from unprofessional tactics. Let us consider some of the advantages.

The pharmacist who has a call for spices or condiments only once in a great while knows he realizes a fair percentage from their sale; the one who sells them six days out of seven is pretty sure to figure his profits in rounder numbers. The latter can not only buy larger from first hands, but making of spicery a particular object of attention, his eyes and ears are always open for opportunities to purchase when and where prices are at ebb; he studies the market moods and the manœuvres of merchants who make spices a specialty, much to his advantage. Then, too, advertising them well—continually pressing them to the fore, convincing the gentle folk and the gastronomers of the community that for savoring sauces, flavoring fruits, and aromatizing dishes dear to the epicurean palate, his spices are peerless—leading the laity to look upon these credentials to cookery as handled by himself to be of the best, he can give a trifle lighter weight for the same money the silent druggist charges for his, and the groceryman for his. This also increases the margin a mite. Flavoring extracts and seasoning herbs are closely allied to spices, and in creating a demand for one you oftentimes sell the other. If you press your own fruit juices in the summer for soda fountain use, it would be a simple matter to prepare a few dozen bottles of fruit flavoring extracts. Some varieties could be advantageously prepared most any time. Herbs employed as seasoning for food being obtainable pressed into pocket packages, are no labor to look after and handle. We would suggest that spices be made introductive of the other two kitchen helps.

There are profits in actuating a demand for such a type of drug store stock, ulterior to an immediate monetary one, not to be despised. Paramount among these is the feature that the pharmacist is keeping within the province of professional pharmacy. He is keeping his hands from less legitimate lines, and not tainting the exclusive, ethical air of his store with merchandise unbecoming the abode of pharmacy or the regard of a pharmacist. He is not increasing the sale of anything that will conflict with the practice of physicians. The advertising emanating from his store relative to the subject discussed is far more befitting his vocation than the prevalent announcements abetting the sale of sundries and patent medicines at cut prices; it is intimative of education and ethics, and physicians and public will distinguish the difference betwixt it and the more common carriers of contemporaries. Within the minds of those who use his spices, his flavoring extracts and seasoning herbs, and find them just as he describes, is established the coveted conviction that he is a man mindful of the public welfare, careful and conscientious, a druggist deserving a tribute of trade.

Referring to advertising these inevitables of the cuisine, which is the first essential to their meeting with popular favor or support—we would say something relative to what others have done, and done well, and also something of what we stamp as original, with due respect to the wisdom in the saw that speaks of there being nothing new under the heavens. We urge these suggestions and ideas as being utilitarian.

Some time back a Philadelphia druggist of the legitimate school, appreciating the benefits that might accrue from spice selling in earnest style, hired a man to distribute specimens of fine spices to dwellers in the immediate territory circumjacent to his store. Attention was solicited to one variety, then another. A well-worded circular accompanied the neatly planned packages. One that was handed to whoever responded to the usual visitor's summons (they were not to be left before the unopened door nor cast into the vestibule), and which enveloped a packet of black pepper, read in part as follows: "The enclosed sample of pure Black Pepper is handed you with the earnest request that you examine and test it carefully. This distribution will be followed by others of pure spices, the intention being to educate the people to demand that purity in condiments which they have a right to expect in all things. We have in stock a complete assortment of pure spices, both ground and whole, the quality of which is guaranteed. You save money and get good results." Then followed an apt word pertinent to prescriptions.

The next spice to be put to the fore by this pharmacist was Saigon cinnamon. That portion of the attending circular which spoke of spices was worded so: "Extraordinary results have attended our efforts at awakening the people to the fact that they can obtain absolutely pure spices of us. This followed closely after the recent free distribution of black pepper. To still further impress our neighbors with the importance of the subject, we to-day hand you this specimen of Saigon cinnamon. Please examine it carefully and you will readily observe the advantages offered by the use of spices of such quality. We are likewise encouraged to feel that our patrons regard our efforts in the broader sense that was really contemplated in the undertaking, an earnest of the purity of all our wares, drugs, products or medicines." The latter paragraphs of the circular told of prescription expertness and the prices of certain few popular articles.

Another druggist issues a circular upon spices through which he tells just how to prepare several dishes, spice flavored: Bordeaux sauce, pig's feet, tripe and spiced fruits, for example. This is a capital idea, and expanding upon we will say more presently.

We here describe a method of pushing spices that has met favor with one wide-awake pharmacist, and maybe others: Situated in a district of homes, faces and names became quite familiar to him. That they might become more so he used plenty of printers ink to tell of the stock he carried—spices often crowning the list. Those who bought the latter were given small tin boxes with tight fitting lids in which to keep them. A box went with each variety of spice, and the recipient was regaled with an account of the advantages of thus protecting these aromatic flavoring agents, and the superiority of this type of storage over the paper parcel so prevalent. "You can bring the box with you when allspice is wanted," the pharmacist would say; and while some would not remember to heed this advice, many would offer the box to be refilled with some spice, just as they would a bottle for tincture of arnica or camphor. We say "refilled," but think that word calls for explanation: The box at the outset was not always full, owing to its holding more than was often requested, but when it was returned it was frequently with a word of approval. "You may fill it, I guess," was a token of approbation that often greeted his ears and gladdened his heart.

Vanilla extract has been made in drug store windows with unvarying success, the operation selling both it and the "beans" like those from which it was extracted.

Before inaugurating a spice and condiment campaign the pharmacist should see that his stock of these appetite sharpeners is complete. He will want to have on his shelves cloves, powdered and stick cinnamon, allspice, long and white pepper, powdered black and cayenne pepper, whole black pepper, nutmegs, mace, vanilla "beans," caraway, coriander, cummin, fennel, and anise "seeds," bay leaves, curry powder, turmeric, celery seed, mustard, brown and yellow, whole white mustard. If you try to create a demand for flavoring extracts, let your supply

of these cover all the better known flavors and a few choice combinations of your own.

Do not be deterred from beginning at once to advertise spices because of it being the time of year when fruit and vegetables are being taken from the "can" rather than being put into it. Spices are used to some extent all the year around. Then, too, it is the early bird that leaves nothing for his tardy mate. Begin soon, in no desultory fashion, to let the public know that you are intent upon selling them spices now, and when they need them even more the people will know whither to wend their steps in quest of means to flavor their preserves. And it is not illogical to presume that they will favor you rather than one who but begins to speak of spices when there is a pressing demand for them. In their minds your name has been linked with spices for some months because of reading your circulars, your store wall, window, and pavement signs, and through admiring your tasteful window trims, and the knowledge of spices you evidenced when they have purchased small quantities.

Employ all manner of novel means to advertise and sell your flavoring agents, methods brother pharmacists less astute dream not of, and beside which the groceryman cannot hold a candle. Focus the attention of spice consumers in every legitimate way conceivable. Place an epigrammatic sign upon the pavement before the store summoning notice to the spice feature of your pharmacy. Change the wording of it at frequent intervals, and always invite comparison between your spices and those of others. Offer to further this end by presenting once to each patron samples sufficient for a comparative test.

Devote a show case to the exhibition of spices. Better to have them conspicuously before the eye, even confined in cans (glass bottles with ground glass stoppers are the best containers, of course), than hidden from view, as is often the case, on a back shelf or behind the door of a closet out of sight. Then customers can always see that you are ready to serve them with this type of stock. They will not always have to ask if you keep them, nor will they forget that you might be so supplied, and go to the corner grocer. If some or all of the spices be in glass receptacles, so much greater the incentive to buy; people usually like to see what they are buying. That would be a weighty argument for you to advance in support of your spices and condiments—it would recall to the mind of the listener the fact that they once got some spurious spices in silver-paper-ready-made packages.

When exhibiting spices, flavoring extracts or seasoning herbs, endeavor to instill into the bystander even a greater interest than would be awakened by the power of the display—by affixing to the widow pane or to something affording a suitable support, explicit recipes for the concoction of savory, palate-tempting dishes in which one or all of the three named flavoring agents are indispensable requisites: caraway cookies, pepper cakes or some sweet bread, spiced; soups, rice pudding and apple sauce. Often requests will be made by some thrifty housewife for the possession of one of these formulas or a copy of same. And obtaining it she will feel an indebtedness to be expunged only by the purchase of the aromatic ingredients. The show case or near-by closet, the repository of spices, should have many of these suggestions arranged in a way that all may read them through the highly polished glass. Give prominence to a number of the recipes recommended by connoisseurs in the culinary art, such as Marion Harland and Mrs. S. T. Rorer; and let people know whose suggestions they may be. The query, "What's in a name?" will, in this connection, prove there is much—influence at least. The number of people who will read these prescriptions displayed will be governed by your own skill and tact in placing them and in designing the exhibits of the spices themselves.

There seems to be no more fitting place to convey a gentle suggestion that you are selling spices than at the soda counter. By aid of tube sample jars this can be done to the queen's taste. Globe, Columbia, Egyptian or Tablet jars might be used. Most any large, pretty, wide mouthed bottle with a ground glass stopper, or even one that fits snugly, would answer. Polish several of these receptacles inside and out, and put into them selected pieces of cinnamon, choice vanilla beans, cloves, nutmegs etc.; label correctly and carefully, and stand the jars on or about the fountain. A cluster of these spice vessels, some level with the counter or fountain top, others elevated slightly that their contents may be the better seen, all intertwined with artificial smilax vine, would beautify the fountain surroundings and cleverly call comment upon your spices. Several of these jars amongst some potted ferns or palms would look inviting atop the fountain.

It is well to fill small paper-board boxes with specimens of spices and hand them to well known people when they have prescriptions filled. A sample of, say, cinnamon, will be proffered to patrons, a few appropriate words spoken, and their names entered in a note book, put aside for the purpose, opposite which will appear the title of the particular spice they have been given to test. This journal will be frequently consulted, and those who receive samples will be questioned after an interval for their opinion of the spice. The date of delivery is also to be entered that the record may be more complete and fruitful of more accurate results. Then the pharmacist can not only keep tab upon his sampling, but he can judge better just when to either expect some returns therefrom or to become inquisitive.

Lubricate your carpentering abilities and lend prominence to your stock of spices by shaping a shallow box, long and slender, from smooth boards. Let its dimensions be such as to accommodate itself to a space before the counter or in close proximity thereto. Divide its interior into several compartments, and make for it a hinged glass lid. Stain it to harmonize with store furniture. Into the little boxes you have formed put various spices properly labeled. The major portion of your customers step before the scales to make known their wants and remain standing at this point while they await service, often searching with the eye everything on the counter before them, and rarely missing the most marked objects. So that in such an invention you would have a very good spice reminder. After a fortnight's advertising of spices, let seasoning herbs take their places, then, perhaps, such remedial agents as headache powders, toothache cure and corn cure. Then return to the original article, to be superseded by the others in turn. This change of subject keeps the novelty from wearing off, and gives people something to satisfy an attribute that calls for diversification. Rightly managed this contrivance will prove a boon to more than spices.

Here is a scheme to intensify interest in spices that would be particularly apropos in some of the smaller towns: Present some of your feminine patrons with specimens of spices and ask them to permit you to put upon exhibition a small glass jar of whatever they may preserve during canning season, and in which they use the sample spices. Few will be the number that will demur, the majority will, doubtless, be only too willing to acquiesce, and some fine examples of cookery and "cannery" will be at your disposal. Most housewives like to vie with their neighbors in such duties and rejoice in the friendly rivalry. When an assortment of these conserves has been collected, display them temptingly in the window along with bottles filled with spices. Upon each contribution place a card announcing by whom contributed (first asking permission of the loaner, of course), and that the spices from your store were used to assist in the favorable and flattering results. You will find that such an exhibit will arrest the attention and arouse the admiration of people hitherto considered particularly phlegmatic toward window displays. Women will "stop, look and listen," and listening they seem to hear an echo which says: "Buy some spices from this druggist and try your hand at it yourself. Get them here, mind you! It was from this store the ones were got that were used in making these very fine preserves." And in that echo you will discover a dainty and diligent advertisement well worth its cost. Those to whom you have given spices and whose handicraft you display, will naturally want to invest in some more to use, and the pedestrians who contribute at first only their attention will, many of them, some time give more substantially toward the success of your spice venture.

To add interest to a spice exhibit, cause the oils de-

rived from the various ones to be properly placed amongst them. Let the spices be in salt-mouth bottles that they may be plain to the eye, the oils in appropriate vials, plainly introduced by clean, unmarred labels.. At another time display with the spices some of the galenical preparations aromatized and bettered in taste by these same spices. By means of placards tell the public the reason these products occupy the window space. Make them cognizant of the pharmaceutical uses of spices and gain prestige for them. The people will think much more of them if they know they are employed in what must cure them when they are ill. And how many there are who either do not know this, or, if they do, never give it a thought when patronizing the grocer for these aids to domestic economy! Actually, many persons there are who do not know that druggists sell spices to the public at all! The proprietor of the smallest grocery store on the side street says something to some one, at one time or another, about the spices he can furnish. Maybe it is when cucumbers or fruit are being bought, or just at a time when the drift of the conversation tends that way. Certain it is he says enough to soundly link spices with a grocery store. The druggist, on the other hand, says little—very little emphatically. The man of groceries constantly caters to the spice consumption. And he will continue to do this very thing until the pharmacist claims what legitimately is his even now.

When you are sending spice advertising to the laity, let not your medical friends be ignored. Direct to them any circular or folder gotten up on these products; hand the same to them in person when they happen in the store. Thus you evince progressiveness and let them see what you are leading the laity to buy—that you are not endeavoring to encroach upon their professional domain. A very comprehensive and potent fact to make evident.

We here offer some pithy sentences that might act as wording for window, wall, or counter signs when advertising spices and seasoning herbs:

"Selected spices to savor soups and sauces, flavor fruits, and give relish to a repast."

"Surpassing spices from tropical climes."

"Pure pressed herbs for seasoning soups and flavoring the dressing of fowl."

"Our full-strength spices suggest so many dainty dishes, they are a cook book in themselves."

"Spices that have never been mixed with foreign matter to increase their bulk and cheat the cook."

"We study to secure spices that are the best, not the most bulky."

"Spices and seasoning herbs for flavoring soups, meats, curries and feathered creatures."

"Our seasoning herbs give just the proper savor to soups, meats and dressings."

Become somewhat versed on the subject of spices. Learn the names and particular uses of all that are used by the various nationalities with which you come in direct contact. Be able to converse upon them intelligently and to interest your listeners with not too intricate explanations. To your more intelligent patrons you can occasionally speak a technical term, framed with explanatory words, which you make seem to your customers an evidence of your thoroughness. That you may talk intelligently upon spices and their employment, it would be well to look over, not alone your text books, but a cook guide, and commit to memory the formulæ of several spiced esculents; certainly the titles of some should be familiar.

Be able to answer possible queries of patrons relative to spices. Should you be asked why the majority of nutmegs are covered with a coating of white, you will reply this is a covering of lime intended to protect the kernel from the ravages of insects, particularly a destructive beetle, the lime destroying the vitality of the germ. Immersion in lime water is the usual method of coating, carbonate of lime forming upon them after a few moments exposure to the air. You might opportunely mention the fact that the United States is conceded to consume more vanilla pods than any other country, and that the bulk of the "bean" consumption is supplied by home-grown products; Mexico furnishing an abundance of fine flavored vanilla.

Tersely tell your patrons interested in spices about some of the many ways dishonest merchants adulterate the spices they forward to the public; how grocers have seldom the knowledge or the inclination to discover and discard such impositions when they negotiate for these seasoning agents; and how cautious you are yourself, as a trained pharmacist, to bring all your well-learned data upon the subject into action when dealing in them. Tell them how workmen sweep the dust from the floors of warehouses in which pepper berries are stored and use the same to increase the bulk of the black pepper that subsequently becomes what is known to the trade as P. D. pepper, selling at a very low figure. This "pepper-dust," which is gathered from the floors, contains sand, clay, and other foreign matter, all manifestly unfit for food. Do not fail to remember and remark that other methods of adulterating black pepper are common, such as wilfully adding ground corn, crackers, beans, flaxseed, mustard husks, rice, capsicum, etc. Exhaustive examination of samples of what was foisted upon the public as pepper has shown the latter to be nothing more or less than gypsum, mustard husks and a little cereal starch; other sophisticated samples yielding a little of what it was all supposed to be. If one of your customers chances to call for a condiment like mustard, dwell upon the unrelated matter often introduced into the same by unscrupulous traders, to augment their profits, and how by the aid of the trained senses of sight and taste and the microscope, you can easily become aware of the presence of such impurities and buy from a trustworthy market. You can expediently use your knowledge of the foreign matter used to increase the weight of mustard, not forgetting that capsicum, ginger, charlock, the wild mustard weed of the fields, flour, and other farinaceous matter are employed. Treatment with iodine solution will detect the presence of starch, which genuine mustard does not contain.

While many of the grosser impurities can be detected in spices by the naked eye, and a hand magnifying glass is a great aid in their discovery, the microscope is an invaluable assistance. It would be well for the pharmacist to acquaint his patrons with the fact that he is thus scientifically equipped, by exhibiting the device. It could hold a position of honor in a window display, in a case or on the counter, an attending placard pointing the significance of its presence among spices. Should it stand alone and unlabeled, under a glass globe, on a table or the common counter, many deep thinkers would ask its relation to pharmacy, and others less literate, but agreeably "nosey," would ask: "What's this for," which would handsomely pave the way for a nice little discourse descriptive of your efforts to dispense genuine and surpassing spices.

During the few minutes necessary for the weighing and wrapping of requested spices, take occasion to communicate some interesting bit of intelligence anent the subject of spice culture or ancient legends pertaining thereto; old time uses scripture teaches of etc. For instance, when some one is buying bay leaves for flavoring uses, speak of them being once put to the decking of homes at Yule-tide, being employed at weddings, and worn by simple folk as a talisman against thunder: and how when bay trees withered evil omens were aired.

When advertising spices, as other things, don't do something really clever or noteworthy and then fall into a restful state of laurel bearing; keep up the evidence of enthusiasm that it may prove contagious. If you are noisy in the advertising world for a short time, and then quiescent for a considerable period, people will begin to think you are not really certain that you have something praiseworthy, but are merely trying to convince the people, and incidentally yourself, that such is indeed so. And you will begin to about half believe it yourself, some day, after having been silent a great while. To realize success in commercial ventures there is nothing to stand shoulder to shoulder with continuity of effort. When you begin to rightly sell spices, to give impetus to them verbally and typographically, do not feel abashed or disgruntled if the public seems at first a little unconscious of your efforts to enter a new-old field. Rome was not set upon her seven hills in one circuit of the sun. It took you yourself some little while to make the people of your vicinage seem aware of your presence in their

midst, it is pretty safe to say, and a drug store is much more self-evident than something in the way of stock therein, even a stock of the most aromatic spices to a frequent customer. So, when you commence to move forward in this regard, take no retrograde steps; do not even falter in your purpose, keeping right at it; it will not take so very long to reap the first grain of success, then things will look brighter and advertising efforts will be stimulated. Let the public know you are selling spices, and then keep them reminded of this feature of your store. You might better say something about spices than to talk of the weather or the play. You may thus benefit yourself financially and your patrons intellectually.

Never let pass ungrasped an opportunity to impress upon the public the fact that you keep spices in airtight containers, thus preserving them well and retaining all the natural aromatic odor and delicate taste. That yours are not proportioned into many packages like the grocer handles, parcels whose age is uncertain, and whose contents, through inadequate protection, do not always approach the standard you are zealous to maintain. Divulge your methods of caring for spices.

Inaugurate a spirited spice campaign with judicious "thunder," thought and thoroughness. Sedulously labor to triumph over the dispensers of sophisticated goods they stamp as pure. Lay claim to what is yours by right of profession and of precedence. Solicit earnestly and in the proper way the custom your forefathers of pharmacy held in the hollow of their hands. Ask yourself why the grocer should be the possessor of trade that should be yours irrespective of every most forceful argument he can advance in contradiction. Quiz yourself as to why he should command patronage that robs you of the profits from the sale of spices, flavoring extracts, bicarbonate of soda, borax, cream tartar, and a harrowing procession of other legitimate tenants of the shelves of a pharmacy. While these profits are not great, you know they would be welcome. Be a little more aggressive than the grocer; advertise.

THE DETECTION OF FORMALDEHYDE IN MILK.*

Several Simple but Efficacious Tests for Determining the Presence of this Much-used Preservative.

By HERMAN HARMS, Ph. G.

Milk preservatives have long been used, and as the years rolled by new compounds were devised, each claiming advantages and improvements over its predecessors. All these contained in some form boric acid, salicylic acid, or the carbonates of sodium. Of late, however, these antiseptics have been superseded by a new rival, the well known formaldehyde. The absolute ease with which formaldehyde can be mixed with milk, and its powerful preserving action, effecting thus a great saving of ice, have led to its almost universal adoption as the milk preservative of the present day, and naturally its use leads to the query: "Is formaldehyde harmful or not?"

At present this question is being generally agitated, and eminent scientists have put forth strong arguments, some very favorable, and others severely condemning the use of formaldehyde as a preserving agent of food. I do not intend to enter this controversy, but, in short, to set forth the ways in which formaldehyde may be detected in milk and cream. Large quantities of this chemical are annually consumed, it being furnished usually in liquid state; sometimes, however, it is used in powder form, sold as pure formaldehyde, but more generally as a compound at a higher price, under some fanciful name, such as freezaline, preservaline, callerine, liquid sweet, etc. In each case, however, the manufacturer guarantees the absolute harmlessness and non-poisonous nature of his compound, and the majority add the claim that it is impossible to detect the presence of the above compounds by chemical means, in the milk or cream to which it has been added. This was true when formaldehyde was first introduced, but during the past few years a number of tests have been found, and the most important of these are:

1. The Rimini Test.

A. Phenyl-hydrazine muriate, .5 gramme; distilled water, 100 Cc. Dissolve.

B. Sodium nitroprusside, .5 gramme; distilled water 30 Cc. Dissolve.

C. Soda, U. S. P., 15 grammes; distilled water, 60 Cc. Dissolve.

To 15 Cc. of the suspected milk in a test-tube add 10 drops of A, mix, and add 3 drops of B, mix and let 5 drops of C run in slowly on the side of the test-tube. In the presence of formaldehyde, a blue color is instantly produced, changing, on standing, to red. On adding to the mixture of milk and solution A 2 drops of ferric chloride solution, and then about 2 Cc. of concentrated hydrochloric acid, a red color is produced, which later changes to orange-yellow.

In sour milk, the above mentioned blue is supplanted by green.

The Rimini test is easily applied, and readily detects formaldehyde when present to the extent even of one part in 25,000 or 30,000.

2. Hehner's Test.

To 15 Cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid in a test-tube add 1 or 2 drops of ferric chloride test solution, U. S. P., and mix. Then pour upon this, in such manner as not to mix the layers, the suspected milk. A violet color indicates the presence of formaldehyde. In the case of cream, dilute the cream with an equal volume of water, and then apply the test as above described. The violet color is sometimes produced at once, but oftener not for five or ten minutes, and sometimes not for an hour or so, depending upon the amount of formaldehyde present. By this test one part in 10,000 or 15,000 is readily detected.

3. The Phloroglucin Test.

Dissolve one gramme of phloroglucin in 100 Cc. of distilled water. Put 10 Cc. of the suspected milk in a test-tube and add 5 Cc. of the phloroglucin solution, shake and add 1 Cc. of solution of potassa, U. S. P. If formaldehyde is present a red color is developed at once, fading, usually, within five or ten minutes; hence the color must be observed at once. One part in 20,000 gives a decided reaction.

4. The Liebermann Phenol Test.

In the presence of small traces of formaldehyde, distil off from the milk a few cubic centimeters and add to this one drop of very dilute aqueous phenol solution. Then pour this mixture slowly upon concentrated sulphuric acid in a test-tube solution so as to form a layer. A bright crimson color appears at the zone of contact. This is easily seen in as little as one part in 200,000, and in greater proportion in one to 100,000. There is a milky zone above the red color, and, if more concentrated, there will be a whitish or pinkish precipitate. Sometimes the zone will appear in about one hour, one-tenth of an inch below the line of contact.

5. Hydrochloric Acid Test.

Fifteen or 20 Cc. of suspected milk, together with 2 or 3 Cc. of strong hydrochloric acid, are boiled for a few minutes in a test-tube. A red coloration indicates formaldehyde.

Other tests are known, but they are more complicated and require apparatus or reagents not kept by the average pharmacist. The above tests are all simple in their application and afford a ready means of detecting formaldehyde in milk and cream.

Remarks on the Foregoing Tests.

The Rimini test is highly recommendable. The reaction in sweet milk appears rapidly and with certainty. Hehner's test, as well as the phloroglucin and phenol tests, are very reliable and are all extremely sensitive. The hydrochloric acid test is very simple but is not to be depended upon. It may show formaldehyde in most instances; however, cases have come under my observation when it has utterly failed to show the reaction, probably because of the milk having undergone some unknown changes. The Liebermann test is simple, delicate, and shows formaldehyde very readily.

*Bulletin of Pharmacy.

As corroborative evidence, it is well, after the tests are finished, to let the suspected milk or cream stand in a warm place for twenty-four hours. A pure sample will invariably turn sour and separate. A sample which has been "doctored" with formaldehyde, however, will show, at the end of twenty-four hours, but a very slight separation, if indeed any at all; and will have but a slight odor.

A Word of Caution.

It is desirable that all test solutions be freshly prepared, especially the nitroprusside of soda solution in the Rimini test; and that the suspected sample be as fresh as possible. Sour samples are difficult to test, and may yield variable results, because in these formaldehyde has been oxidized, and is no longer present as formaldehyde.

In carrying out the tests for formaldehyde, it is advisable to work side by side the suspected sample and the one known to be pure. Finally do not expose your tests or have your milk placed where a bottle of formaldehyde is being opened, for the vapor is very penetrating, and you may thus be easily led to misleading results. When formaldehyde has been found to be present by at least three of the aforementioned tests, it may be considered that conclusive evidence of its presence has been shown.

SOME PHARMACEUTICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANTS OF JAMAICA.*

By THEO. H. WARDLEWORTH.

Within the narrow limits of a paper such as the present it is impossible to deal with all the plants grown in Jamaica which might be called "pharmaceutical." The writer simply intends to briefly summarize and comment upon some of the leading pharmaceutical and economic products of Jamaica which have recently come under his notice. He has to thank the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations in Jamaica (Hon. William Fawcett, B. Sc., F. L. S.) for the specimens and photographs shown, and for his kindness during the writer's recent visit to the Island of Springs.

ANNATTO (Bixa Orellana).—This plant grows freely in different parts of the island, and were it not for the introduction of aniline dyes would provide a contribution to the revenue of Jamaica. At present little or no system seems to be adopted in its cultivation and collection by the peasant.

KOLA (Sterculia Acuminata).—This grows freely, and the product is of first-class quality, but it does not seem to compete successfully with the African variety, probably on account of the greater cost of production.

COCA (Erythroxylon Coca).—This can be grown in the island successfully, but apparently has not reached the commercial stage so far.

ORANGES (Citrus Aurantium, Citrus Vulgaris, etc.).—The climate of Jamaica is admirably suited for the growth of all descriptions of oranges, and were it not for the present regulation of the B. P. enforcing the making of tincture from fresh peel, it might be possible for Jamaica to produce an unlimited supply of orange peel of excellent quality. It is to be feared that the present prices obtainable for good peel would hardly call much attention to this article as a product worthy of cultivation.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF LIMES.—This is produced freely in different parts of the island, chiefly during the process of concentrating lime juice for citric acid manufacture.

JAMAICA DOGWOOD (Piscidia Erythrina).—Some years ago the writer's attention was called to a parcel of dogwood bark, said to be from the root of the Piscidia Erythrina. It contained a large amount of chlorophyll, and was evidently bark taken from the ascending axis of the tree. He endeavoured to find out whether it was really taken from roots which might have been partly exposed to the air and light, but, in this he was not successful. During his recent visit, he found, as the result of inquiries, that a very large quantity of bark from trunks of the trees had been shipped, as the collectors were not aware at the time that the root bark was required, and this probably explains the presence of chlorophyll in the parcel in question. He found that the proportion of root bark exposed by the Piscidia Erythrina was very small indeed, and would only allow of a very small percentage in any parcel of the root bark.

COWHAGE (Mucuna Pruriens).—This grows freely all over the island and can be produced in quantity, but the natives seem to possess an unusual dread of this drug. The peasant when asked to clear a piece of bush in which cowhage may be growing is willing to do so if allowed to burn the bush, but not otherwise.

BALSAMS OF PERU AND TOLU.—These trees grow freely in the island, but apparently the balsams are not produced commercially.

PIMENTO (Pimenta Officinalis).—This is peculiarly a Jamaican tree. Efforts have been made to grow it in other islands in the West Indies, but without success. A grove of pimento trees is an interesting sight to the novice. The bark peels off every year in thin quills leaving the fresh bark of light cinnamon color, giving the impression that the tree has been freshly peeled. The gathering of the berries is commenced as soon as the first berry in the bunch has ripened, and a peculiar feature of the collection is that each bunch has to be broken off, and not cut. If the branch be cut with a knife it will die down for some considerable distance after the operation; if broken by the hand the wound heals with little or no loss, and the tree bears well again the following year. The berries are carried to a barbecue, and there allowed to ripen and dry in the sun. The odour round a pimento planter's house during the "season" is almost over-powering.

PAPAW (Carica Papaya).—This grows well in all parts of the island, and papain could be made in almost any quantity should sufficient demand arise.

COLOCYNTH.—Efforts are being made to grow this, as the plant flourishes well, but the natives so far lack the necessary skill in preparing it for the market. The Director-General is still devoting attention to the matter, and it is possible that before long Jamaica colocynth may be an article of commerce.

IPECACUANHA (Cephaelis Ipecacuanha).—An effort is now being made at the Castleton Gardens and at the Hope Gardens, in Jamaica, to grow the Brazilian variety of ipecacuanha from seed imported from Brazil, and this is an experiment which will be watched with considerable interest by pharmacists.

CINCHONA—Has been cultivated in Jamaica for some years past, on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, on the ridges rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. While the cinchona plantations have accomplished the aim of their founder, Sir J. P. Grant, like many other things, they have fallen upon evil times, and in 1887 ceased to be a commercial asset, as the fall in the value of quinine reduced their profits to such an extent that they did not pay to work. The recent rise in the price of the alkaloids has drawn fresh attention to this effort of the Jamaicans, and during the past year the Director of the Public Gardens has tried to attract the attention of quinine makers to the resources of the island in this respect, but the difficulty and expense of establishing a quinine factory on the spot after the model of the Java factory are not warranted by the quantity of cinchona available. There are only a little over 22,000 trees, and the yield of bark per annum is about 120,000 lbs., which is only about one-thousandth part of the world's consumption. It is, therefore, to be feared that unless the bark can be profitably stripped, dried, and exported, that this feature will have to remain idle for many years.

OLIVES (Lea Europœa).—It has been found impossible to grow the olive tree successfully in Jamaica. The tree itself flourishes well, but bears no fruit. This is apparently due to the lack of rest which the tree finds in Jamaica, and which is given to it in the more temperate climate of Europe.

LEMON GRASS OIL AND GINGER GRASS OIL.—These are being experimentally grown in the Hope Gardens, and seem to be flourishing well in their new surroundings.

CAMPHOR (Cinnamomum Camphora).—An effort is being made to introduce the cultivation of the camphor tree, and this is an experiment which will be watched with interest.

*Read before the British Pharmaceutical Conference, London, July, 1900, and reprinted from the Pharm. Jour.

CASTOR OIL PLANT (Ricinus Communis)—Flourishes with little or no attention, and is to be found growing wild in many parts of the island. The oil could no doubt be produced commercially if sufficient inducement were offered.

CARDAMOMS (Elettaria Cardamomum).—These are being grown, but not systematically. They evidently would do well in many parts of the island.

GINGER (Zingiber Officinale).—The Jamaica ginger is of admittedly superior quality, and a great deal of attention is now being paid to its cultivation, chiefly by small colonies of Germans who are introducing improved methods in its growth and preparation. It used to be said by the planters and natives that it was a very exhausting crop, and could not be grown repeatedly on the same soil. This led to its being grown on virgin soil as far as possible, and when the plantation had been exhausted fresh ground was broken up, and the old fields were entirely neglected. To such an extent has this system been adopted that in a large number of instances the fields were at a great distance from the dwellings attached to the primary plantation. The German method of cultivation is "intense," and, by the adoption of a suitable fertilizer, very satisfactory results are obtained from the same fields year after year.

VANILLA (Var.).—Considerable attention has been devoted to the cultivation of the vanilla orchid in Jamaica by Mr. Fawcett, and the writer was privileged to see some exceptionally fine pods which had been grown and cured in the Hope Botanical Gardens. The director of plantations is distributing a large number of vanilla plants among suitable locations in the island, and in the course of a few years Jamaican vanilla may become an important factor in the vanilla yield of the world.

ARECA CATECHU (Areca Catechu).—This grows freely in suitable parts of the islands, and in connection with this palm the writer was able to set another question at rest. Some years ago a parcel of "split" areca nuts was offered on the London market. The quality was very unsatisfactory and yielded a very poor powder. Upon examination the writer was satisfied that they had been allowed to lie upon the ground until they had germinated and commenced to grow, but this could only be a theory. While in the Castleton Gardens he was fortunate enough to find a large number of the areca nuts at the base of one of the palms. They had sprouted, and the young palms had grown to the height of several inches. They were taken up and examined carefully, and the cotyledons exhibited all the characteristics of the so-called split arecas which had been offered on the London market.

COCO-NUT BUTTER (Cocos Nucifera).—A German showed the writer some specimens of a remarkably fine butter which he had manufactured from the oil of the coco-nut tree. It was said to be very easily digested by persons of weak digestive powers, and was an excellent substitute for lard in the making of ointments. It kept well and did not readily go rancid. The maker was exceedingly anxious to bring it under the notice of pharmacists and others to whom it might be useful.

SARSAPARILLA (Smilax Officinalis).—Naturally claims special attention, but upon this point very little can be said, as the plant did not come specially under the writer's notice. To throw some light upon this point, a short excursion was made into the bush in order to find, if possible, some native sarsaparilla, but the search was not successful. One small plant was found, but it was not in flower. The roots seem to be gathered by the natives in small parcels, and sold to the merchants from time to time, but no special effort seems to be made for its cultivation.

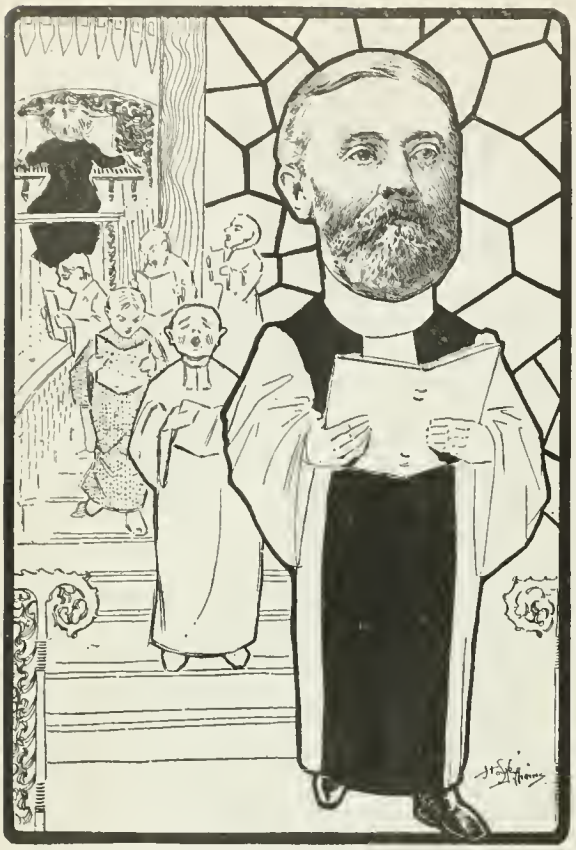
CONCLUSION.—The impression produced upon the writer by his visit to Jamaica was that in view of the present struggling condition of our West Indian colonies it was desirable that the attention of pharmacists should be drawn to our own colonies as a source from which to draw their supplies of drugs more freely than is at present the case. With some slight measure of encouragement it would be possible to draw supplies of many drugs which at present come from other parts of the world in which the mother country has little or no interest, and it is to be hoped that in the course of a few years the wise and energetic efforts of the directors of the various botanical stations may be crowned with abundant success. Of course climate has a remarkable influence in modifying the therapeutic value of many drugs but experience would very soon show if the elements of the various drugs were unduly altered by their cultivation in Jamaica and the other West Indian islands. The authorities and the colonists are exceedingly anxious to do all they can to extend the cultivation of the plants mentioned, and any others for which there may be a demand; and the writer's hope is that the present brief note may lead to draw more pronounced attention to the capabilities of our West Indian possessions in providing pharmacists with what they require.

PREPARATION AND PROPERTIES OF THE SO-CALLED "NITROGEN IODIDE.—The most convenient method of preparing nitrogen iodide, $N_2H_3I_3$ (Am. Chem. Jour.) is by bringing together ammonia solution and a cold solution of iodine monochloride, made by treating iodine with a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids to which ice has been added. The black precipitate of nitrogen iodide which at once separates may be filtered off with safety, and washed with dilute ammonia. The salt in crystalline form may be obtained by adding 15 cc. tenth-normal iodine mono-chloride to 100 cc. half-normal potassium hydroxide, and then adding, as rapidly as possible, 100 cc. of ammonia of sp. gr. 0.88. Glittering copper-colored crystals separate after a few moments; they are small, flattened, orthorhombic needles, dichroic, and have a specific gravity of 3.5. Pure nitrogen iodide is without action on litmus, does not leave the reaction of iodine with chloroform; but in contact with water it is slowly decomposed. It may be dried in an atmosphere of ammonia over lime without decomposition, if light, to which it is extremely sensitive, be excluded. Nitrogen is slowly given off in diffused light from the compound suspended in water; in direct sunlight effervescence takes place. The partially decomposed substance is more explosive than the pure salt.

JAPANESE WEIGHTS.—A new standard of weight has been introduced in Japan (Ch. and Dr.). Prior to January 1 of this year a Japanese kin or catty was in practice taken to be equivalent to 1⅓ English pounds (avoirdupois), though in reality, according to the metric system, it equals 1.322773 English pound. Under Japanese law only scales and weights inspected and approved by the Government can be used for weighing objects, with the standard weight of kin (catty), and it was notified that persons who should continue to use the English pound for that purpose would be prosecuted. As a result, all foreign firms are compelled to have scales complying with the Japanese regulations. But, according to A. H. Lay, assisstant in her majesty's Consular Service in Japan, in actual business calculations in many cases are still based upon the old system, use of the new scales not being resorted to. Imports, it is stated, are frequently weighed on foreign scales, the method of weighing being apparently immaterial when it is determined by mutual consent. Exports, however, are weighed in Japanese scales, and before long it is expected that the use of the new scales will become universal.

A BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.—The Council of the American Chemical Society has passed resolutions favoring the creation of a Bureau of Chemistry. The laws of the various states controlling food adulteration are largely ineffective, because of the interference of interstate commerce laws, and can be made effective only through national legislation. Bills are now pending which propose to establish in the United States Department of Agriculture, a Bureau of Chemistry, the director of which shall, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, be charged with the chemical investigation of the foods produced and consumed throughout the country. The American Chemical Society desire to urge the enactment of the bill into a law.—(Sci. Am.)

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.



HENRY CANNING.

Henry Canning is one of the best-known men, not only among the druggists of New England, but also of the United States. He has received from his fellows about all the honors in their power to bestow. He was on the board of government of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy for many years, and was its president during the years most vital to the interests of the college, the years when the college building was being arranged for, built and occupied. Those were years when the ability of the excutive officer of the institution was tried to the limit and never found wanting. Mr. Canning's record there was simply brilliant.

He has also been president of the State Pharmaceutical Association and the Boston Druggists Association, as well as having occupied many other positions of great responsibility in these and similar organizations. When, in 1883, the retail druggists of the country first came together as a commercial national body, the N. R. D. A. (National Retail Druggists Association), they turned their attention eastwards, and Mr. Canning was called to be the first president of the organization. He was also president of another national body—the Interstate Retail Druggists League—and in still another national body, the American Pharmaceutical Association, his work was so valuable that in the year 1887 he was complimented by a special vote of the association making him a life member.

Always and everywhere has Mr. Canning been recognized as a leader of ability and integrity, but while he has been for many years a "Pharmaceutical Celebrity", it is as a musician that Mr. Canning really enjoys life and is perhaps appreciated the most. He is a singer of far more than the ordinary merit, a veteran basso of local note. For thirty-nine years continually has he been a public singer; twenty-six years in one choir and thirteen years in another, and still his voice to-day is clear and resonant and a pleasure to those who hear it.

For forty-three years he has been behind the druggist's counter; yet he does not seem old, for his heart is young, and though we must now count him among the veterans, all his many friends unite in saying,—"long may Henry live and prosper, for he is a jolly good fellow.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR DURING AND AFTER FEVERS.—Jackson (New York Medical Journal;) gives the following directions in regard to the care of the hair after fevers: Once or twice a week a little pomade containing a dram of precipitated sulphur to the ounce of a good cold cream, should be well worked into the scalp, or a three per cent. lotion of resorcin in oil and alcohol may be used daily. Many prefer a liquid preparation. Once in two or three weeks the hair and scalp are to be washed. For the shampoo, any good soap may be used, though the most convenient kind is a liquid one, such as the tincture of green soap. If the latter is used, the patient should be directed to invert the bottle on a piece of flannel, dip the flannel in warm water, and use just as little soap as will make a good lather. So used, the soap will not convert the hair into a mass of strings. If too much soap is used, it will be difficult to wash it out. After washing, the hair is to be carefully dried, and a little of the pomade rubbed into the scalp to take the place of the natural oil removed in the washing.

DIFFUSION OF GOLD IN LEAD.—In a recent lecture before the British Royal Society, Sir W. Roberts-Austen, referred to a statement made by him some four years ago, namely, that if gold be placed underneath a column of lead, and the two metals be kept hot, though at a temperature well below that at which the lead melts, the gold will diffuse itself in the lead, so that even in twenty-four hours an appreciable quantity of the gold can be detected in the lower portion of the lead. At that time he had put aside similar cylinders of the two metals, keeping them at a temperature of about 65° F. The gold was now found to have made its way into the lead; the quantity, as might be expected, diminishing with the distance from the precious metal. Apparently the gold practically evaporates when brought into contact with solid lead, passing into the latter metal as steam might pass into wood. The action, of course, is slow, but it is sure, metal mixing with metal without melting; without any notable elevation of temperature.

CITROPHEN, discovered by Dr. J. Roos (L'Union Pharm.), is mono-phenetidin-citrate. It is a white powder having an agreeable acidulous taste, soluble in 250 parts of cold and 5 parts of boiling water. On cooling a hot saturated, aqueous solution to 170° C., the liquid retains it in the proportion of 1 in 40. In carbonated water citrophen is very soluble, but alcohol takes up only minute quantities. It melts at 186° C. Dr. Benario has shown it to be absolutely harmless by experiments on mice and rabbits. Its physiological action places it among the antipyretics and antineuralgics, and it may advantageously replace antipyrin, migranin, phenacetine, and salicylates. In doses of 0.5 gramme (8 grains), three times daily, it is analgesic and soporific. Its faint, agreeable acidity makes it desirable in children's practice. Twenty minutes after ingestion paraphenetidin may be detected in the urine by ferric chloride, which produces at first a dark yellow color, gradually becoming dark red, varying in intensity with the quantity of the excreted paraphenetidin.

PARAFFINED WATERPROOF CLOTH.—Cathorie announces that all fabrics and garments can be rendered absolutely waterproof by being dipped in a mixture of two parts paraffine—melting at 52° C.—and one part vaselin dissolved in kerosene—25 gm. to the liter. The expense is about a franc for an entire uniform. He mentions in his communication to the Revue d'Hygiene, 1900, p. 296, that one of the most important advantages is the absence of the extra weight of wet garments. The mixture does not interfere with the evaporation from the skin, as the garments thus impregnated showed no traces of moisture on the side toward the body. Pieces of paraffined cloth were sterilized in the oven without injury.—(Jour. Am. Med. Ass'n.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Solution Peptonates of Iron and Manganese.—(G. Z.) See this journal October 12, last year, page 498.

Cas-to-rine.—(H. & G.) We cannot give the formula for this proprietary preparation. Some formulas for a tasteless castor oil are given in the May 24, 1900, issue of this journal, page 557. Some other formulas may be found in the Era Formulary, page 269.

Saccharated Pancreatin (E. B. J.) We know of no specific formula for "saccharated pancreatin," although a preparation on the type of the saccharated pepsin of the Pharmacopœia may be made by triturating a suitable quantity of pancreatin with sugar of milk. Pancreatin is frequently prescribed in powdered form in combination with sodium bicarbonate. See the National Formulary, page 123.

Powdered Floor Wax.—(M. W. P.) The following formulas have been recommended: Spermaceti, 4 ounces; paraffin wax, 4 ounces; powdered talcum, 8 ounces. Shave the spermaceti and paraffin quite fine. Mix with the powdered talcum and pass through a No. 10 sieve. (2) Powdered stearin, 20 ounces; powdered yellow wax, 5 ounces; powdered soap, 2 ounces.

To Make Cider Vinegar Sour (W. B.) asks what can be put into cider vinegar to make it sour?

The addition of acetic acid will make cider vinegar more sour, but such addition is questionable. Cider vinegar contains normally from 3½ to 6 per cent. of acetic acid, and a sample found to contain any quantity above the latter amount would probably be branded as sophisticated.

Pharmaceutical Requirements and Secretaries of Boards of Pharmacy.—(F. G. P.) We cannot spare the space to print in full the requirements for registration in pharmacy under the laws of Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. We suggest you write to the secretaries of the boards of these States for this information. Their names and addresses are: S. L. Craine, Columbus, Miss.; R. L. Eves, Nashville, Tenn.; George F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.; T. Clarke, Jacksonville, Fla.

Tincture of Inula (Elecampane.)—(I. K.) There is no official formula for tincture of elecampane. According to Hager, a tincture may be made by digesting in 5 parts of dilute alcohol, 1 part of finely comminuted elecampane root. The Pharmacopœia of the American Institute of Homeopathy prepares a tincture from 250 drams of the fresh root, macerating in 874 c. c. strong alcohol, percolating and adding through the percolator sufficient alcohol to make the whole measure 1,000 c. c.

Book of English and Mexican Drug Names.—(A. H.) The only book we can name which contains a list of English and Mexican drug synonyms, is the Mexican Pharmacopœia, the third edition of which was published in 1896 under the title "Nueva Farmacopea Mexicana de la Sociedad Farmaceútica of Mexico." In this work the Spanish or Mexican name of the drug is in all cases given as the common title, and this is followed by the various synonyms in native Mexican, French, English and Latin. For a reference book this work will probably answer your purpose better than any other. The various American Dispensatories may also be consulted.

Liquid Picra.—(K. and B.) We presume by this name is meant the tincture of "hiera picra" or powdered aloes and canella. The National Formulary gives a formula for the powder from which a tincture may be readily made with alcohol by percolation or maceration in the usual manner. About 2 ounces of the powder to the pint of finished tincture should be employed.

A so-called tincture of hiera picra employed forty or fifty years ago as a popular remedy in the treatment of amenorrhœa was made by macerating 1½ ounces of powdered aloes and canella in a pint of brandy.

Aromatic Elixir of Cutisaya.—(E. N. B. & Co.) The formulas contained in the National Formulary for this preparation are the best we know of. In these preparations the aromatic elixir used for flavoring is that made after the formula of the Pharmacopœia. Here are two other formulas which have been recommended as suitable for use at the soda water counter: (1) Tincture of cinchona compound, 4 fluid ounces; tincture of cardamom compound, 6 fluid ounces; tincture of gentian compound, 2 fluid ounces; syrup, 16 fluid ounces; alcohol, 16 fluid ounces; water, 20 fluid ounces. (2) Sulphate of quinine, 20 grains; rose water, 48 fluid ounces; alcohol, 12 fluid ounces; syrup, 16 fluid ounces; water, 20 fluid ounces. Cochineal tincture to color.

Saddle Galls.—(C. B. G.) See this journal April 26, 1900, page 449. Here are some other formulas:

Blisters or galls are brought about by badly fitting harness or saddles, which produce local sores very difficult to cure. The sores should be washed two or three times a day with water; the ointment should then be applied two or three times daily on clean soft cloths.

(1)	Zinc oxide	1	ounce.
	Water	1	ounce.
	Salicylic acid	½	ounce.
	Mutton tallow	2½	ounces.
	Lard	5	ounces.
(2)	Tannin	1	ounce.
	Camphor, powder	1	ounce.
	Golden seal, powder	½	ounce.
	Compound tincture of benzoin	6	fl. ounces.
	Glycerin	10	fl. ounces.
(3)	Sulphuric acid	1	dram.
	Alum, dried	2	drams.
	Water, enough to make	8	ounces.

Use as a lotion.

Paste Glove Cleaner.—(H. D. S.) Try one of the following: (1) Curd soap, 1 ounce; water, 4 ounces; oil of lemon, ½ dram; French chalk, sufficient. Shred the soap and dissolve in the water by heat. Add the oil of lemon and make into a soft paste with the French chalk. The oil of lemon and chalk may be omitted and replaced by finely powdered orris root. (2) Castile soap shavings, 12 av. ounces; water, hot, 8 fluid ounces; solution of chlorinated soda, 8 fluid ounces; water of ammonia, 4 fluid drams. Dissolve the soap in the water, allow to cool and incorporate with the solution and ammonia so as to form a smooth paste. In using, rub a small portion over the glove by means of a piece of flannel, always rubbing in one direction until clean. (3) Take fine curd soap, 1 pound, scrape it into a fine powder, put into a jar and pour upon it from time to time sufficient strong alcohol to make it into a thick jelly; add one teaspoonful of ether or one half teaspoonful liquor potassa, mix and put into bottles well corked. To use, put the gloves on the hand, rub on the preparation with a piece of flannel, when the dirt will disappear.

Flour Paste.—(F. E. E.) The following formulas are said to be good ones:

(1)	Wheaten flour	4	ounces.
	Water	16	ounces.
	Carbolic acid	10	minims.
	Oil of cloves	10	minims.
	Glycerin	1	ounce.
(2)	Wheat flour	4	ounces.
	Nitric acid	1	fl. dram.
	Oil of cloves	5	drops.
	Boric acid	10	grains.
	Water	16	fl. ounces.

Mix the flour thoroughly with the boric acid and water, and strain through a sieve to avoid lumps; add the nitric acid and heat, with constant stirring, until the mixture has thickened. When nearly cold, add the oil of cloves and stir.

(3) Flour, starch or other farinaceous substance, 84 parts; powdered caustic soda (or potash), 8 parts; ammonium sulphide, 8 parts. The action of the alkali on the flour when mixed with water bursts the starch cells and digests or dissolves it, increasing its bulk and reducing it to a paste which may be thinned by the addition of water or thickened by the addition of more of the alkali and flour. To apply the paste add to it a little water, experimenting until the right proportions have been obtained.

Removal of Hair from the Face. (T. C. Y.) All depilatories or preparations for the removal of hair from the face are more or less injurious to the skin, and the more efficient a preparation of this sort is, the more likely it is to prove injurious. No depilatory removes the hair permanently, and all such preparations afford merely temporary relief from superfluous hair. The only method of permanent removal is through the destruction of the hair bulb by means of the electrical needle, an operation which should be attempted only by a dermatologist or physician skilled in the process. We present the following formulas from the Era Formulary:

(1) Powdered quicklime, 10 grams; sulphide of barium, 10 grams; starch, 10 grams. The powder is first moistened with little water and then applied. It acts in a few minutes. (2) Quicklime, 16 ounces, pearlash, 2 ounces, liver of sulphur, 2 ounces. Powder very finely and keep in a stoppered bottle. Directions—When required for use mix a small quantity with water to form a soft paste, apply to the spot and in three minutes remove with a paper knife. If the skin smarts much apply a little cold cream. (3) Sodium sulphide, 6 drams, powdered lime, 3 ounces, starch, 2 ounces, powdered orris, 1 ounce. Mix. The sulphide of barium should be fresh. It can be prepared by making barium sulphate and its own weight of charcoal into a paste with linseed oil, rolling the paste into the shape of a sausage and placing it on a bright fire to incinerate. When it has ceased to burn and is a white-hot mass, remove from the fire, cool and powder. Any of the foregoing may be made into pastes with soft soap or glycerin. Another way is to take fresh-burned quicklime, 30 parts, slake with about 15 parts of water and, when cool, sift. Place the powder in a wide-mouthed bottle and add water to make a paste. Pass sulphuretted hydrogen through a tube to the bottom of the paste for an hour or two, then add glucose, 70 parts, and oil of lemon, 3 parts. This paste does not keep well.

Ownership and Giving Copies of Prescriptions.—(Larkspur.) The subject of the ownership of the prescription is one which has been discussed in the pharmaceutical journals for years, and if you will take your file of The Pharmaceutical Era you will find articles after articles upon it. Regarding giving copies of the prescription, we do not think any druggist, unless forbidden to do so by the prescriber, would refuse to give a customer a copy of a prescription he has had filled. We cannot tell whether the courts, if appealed to, would uphold the druggist in refusing to give a copy, or compel him to do so. Were some one able to tell us to whom the original prescription belonged, for physician, pharmacist and patient have each claimed it, we might answer your question. Decisions have been rendered in favor of each of these individuals. If the prescription belongs to the patient and the druggist retains it, he simply does so through the courtesy of the patient, and the druggist would certainly feel under obligation to give a copy when asked to do so. We have always naturally believed that a druggist should retain the prescription, for it is a written order for him to supply certain drugs, and if he allows it to go out of his hands he has nothing to show that he was directed to supply certain drugs of a certain specified quality. In support of this belief a few of the States have statutory laws directing the druggist to keep on file for a specified time all of the prescriptions filled by him. Where the law does not allow the druggist to retain the original prescription, to give or not to give a copy cuts but little figure. If the patient wants the prescription he can have the original. At all events, the average druggist, unless forbidden by the prescriber, would gladly give a copy of any prescription if he can get a chance to dispense it. It is business policy for him to do so. He cannot afford to run the risk of losing one customer of any kind of importance, especially when the favor requested is so modest and unimportant. If you have a customer who wants a copy of a prescription for him filled by you and the prescriber does not object, give it to him.

Flavoring Extract of Vanilla.—(T. H.)—The only way you can make a cheap flavoring extract of vanilla is to reduce the strength of a strong preparation, employ inferior materials, or strengthen a weak extract with tonka, or use a solution of vanillin. We give you several formulas, but we do not believe in preparations which are to be sold for something other than they are to be labeled.

Vanilla Tonka Extract.

Vanilla	1 ounce.
Tonka	2 ounces.
Alcohol deodorized	32 fl. ounces.
Syrup	8 fl. ounces.

Cut and bruise the vanilla, afterward adding and bruising the tonka; macerate for fourteen days in 16 fl. ounces of the alcohol, with occasional agitation; pour off the clear liquid and set aside; pour the remaining alcohol on the magma, and heat by means of a water bath to about 77° C., in a closely covered vessel. Keep it at that temperature for two or three hours, then strain through flannel with slight pressure, mix the two portions of liquid and filter through felt. Lastly add the syrup. To render this tincture perfectly clear it may be treated with pulverized magnesium carbonate, using from ½ to 1 dram to each pint.

Artificial Vanilla Extract.

Vanillin	3 drams.
Cumarin	1 dram.
Water—enough to make	2 gallons.
Glycerin	4 fl. ounces.
Alcohol	32 fl. ounces.
Caramel—about	2 drams.

Manufacturing Vanilla Extract.

(R. B. H.) writes: "We put ½ pound best vanilla beans in 1 gallon of cologne spirits, and have macerated the mixture for eighteen months, but it does not seem to be right. What should we do to make a first class extract of vanilla? Should the preparation be flavored with tonka bean?" We think the difficulty in this case is partly due to faulty preparation, supposing, of course, that the vanilla employed was of the finest quality. In the first place, we have no information that the vanilla was reduced to a fine powder. Nor do we know that it was properly percolated. We do not approve of flavoring vanilla extract with tonka bean, although many customers prefer an extract so flavored to that possessing the genuine vanilla odor. We suggest the following manipulation: Reduce 8 ounces best Mexican vanilla bean to a fine powder by pounding it in a mortar with sand or powdered glass, and add to the powder contained in a suitable container, tightly corked, 2 pints deodorized alcohol (cologne spirits), and allow to macerate with frequent agitation during sixty days. After maceration has completed decant as much of the liquid as possible, and pack the moistened mass in a percolator and percolate with the decanted liquid. Continue percolation with dilute alcohol until 8 pints of the fluid are obtained. To give the extract "body" some sugar may be added. The value of glycerine, advised by some, for different purposes, is doubtful. A formula for a preparation containing both vanilla and tonka is given above.

ATRABILIN is a deep yellow, opalescent, fluid extract of the supra-renal capsules. It has a meat extract-like odor, and on standing throws down a flocculent precipitate. According to Wolfberg (Pharm. Zeit.), it produces, with the exception of mydriasis and anaesthesia, all the effects of cocaine, but is much more powerful. For functional hyperaemia and other affections of the eye it is prescribed as follows: Atrabilin, 2, boric acid, 0.5; distilled water, 10. For eye drops.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

The relief of the legations was officially announced, the relief column entering Peking after a stubborn resistance; it is reported that the Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan fled from Peking to Si-ngan-Fu.

The Japanese have occupied Tung-Chow, ten miles from Peking, while the Russians have repulsed 2,000 Chinese at New Chwang.

Opposition to the landing of British troops at Shanghai is reported to be sustained by the French and Russian Consuls, and Vice-Admiral Seymour has cabled to Lord Salisbury for instructions.

All women and children have been officially notified to leave Port Arthur.

The political activity of Great Britain in the Yang-tse Valley is being campaigned against by the St. Petersburg papers.

Great Britain, the United States, Japan and France have approved the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the United States and Japan unreservedly and Great Britain on condition that the other Powers agree.

It is reported that Count von Waldersee will go on a special mission to Rome before sailing to China.

Secret inquiries at Canton show that all the forts have been newly armed with disappearing guns, the garrisons numbering 18,000 men thoroughly armed.

The Ninth (colored) cavalry sailed last week from San Francisco for Taku by way of Nagaski.

It is said that the railroad between Tien-Tsin and Pei-Tsang has been restored, while the Russians are repairing the line in the direction of Peking.

A dispatch from Taku, China, received in Rome, announced that fighting continued in the streets of Pekin after the allies entered the city, the allies bombarding the points resisting.

South Africa.

Lord Robers reports the continuance of the pursuit of the Boer General De Wet by Generals Kitchener and Methuen.

It is said that ex-President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, died last week from a wound received while attempting to reach President Kruger..

General Kitchener relieved Colonel Hoare and the British garrison at Eland's River, Western Transvaal, after a forced march.

General De Wet, so it is rumored, has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

The conspirators who plotted to capture Lord Roberts are being tried at Pretoria.

General De Wet reached a position in the Western Transvaal occupied by General Baden-Powell, whom he summoned to surrender.

Other Foreign News.

The lists of awards at the Paris Exposition have been made public, showing that the American exhibitors have taken 1,981 awards.

Ex-Premier Crispi makes a plea for a larger Italian navy, saying that Italy must seek new channels in the Orient.

King Victor Emmanuel III., of Italy, took the oath of office last week in the presence of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies at Rome.

It is said that the tribes of the Touat Oasis of North Africa have submitted to French authority, and that General Servlere has occupied Abrar, the chief city of that region.

Fifteen Italian detectives, it is believed, have sailed for America to trace the movements of Anarchists in the United States.

Permission has been given to the United States by the Japanese Government to establish a hospital on Japanese territory.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

The Texas Democrats at Waco have nominated a State ticket, headed by J. D. Sayers for Governor.

The "National Party" Convention met in Indianapolis, and with a few dissenting votes, took formal action to support Bryan so as to defeat McKinley.

The Washington Republicans have nominated J. M. Frink for Governor.

Philippines.

General MacArthur reports to the War Department concerning the troops and their health. There are 5,129 sick soldiers, or 8.47 per cent.

Other Domestic News.

William Steinitz died in New York. He was the famous chess player, and held the world's championship for many years.

Collis P. Huntington, the railway magnate, died suddenly in the Adirondacks.

A severe race riot occurred in New York City during the past week, in which several whites and blacks were severely injured.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, died at Las Vegas, New Mexico.

A political riot at Mayaguez, in Porto Rico, results in several deaths.

The Governor of Georgia has ordered militia out to quell an uprising of negroes in Liberty county, where the blacks outnumber the whites three to one.

Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State in Kentucky, has been found guilty of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, and is sentenced to life imprisonment.

The population of Greater New York, according to the final report is 3,437,202 distributed by boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 1,850,093; Brooklyn, 1,166,582; Bronx, 200,507; Queens, 152,999, and Richmond, 67,021.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.'S REPRESENTATIVE IN SIAM.

Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing pharmacists of Detroit, Mich, have recently had made an elegant silver perfume case which contains a most elaborate set of toilet perfumes manufactured by them for presentation to the favorite queen of King Khoulalongkorn of Siam. The gift is sent as a token of thanks for past favors from the royal house to R. R. Martin, the firm's eastern agent, and incidentally in the hope of working up a little extra trade in American perfumes among other ladies who inhabit the harem. As the number of the king's secondary wives is 400 odd, perfume is no inconsiderable item in Khoulalongkorn's household expenses and the job of supplying it will be worth the seeking. In fact, 1,500 dozen bottles of one brand of perfume from France was the record last year.

The case is described as a small leather box containing another box of solid silver set with delicate enamel and lined with red cloth. On the cover of this inner box is enameled the flag of Siam with the sacred elephant in white backed by a red field.

Of his visit to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, Mr. Martin writes:

"The one drawback to this place is the coming and going; thirty miles up a mosquito laden river, a bar outside, where you lay to be eaten up for one and a half days, is no catch. Yet when one braves it he finds a city with electric lights, tram ways, and dispensaries equal to any, and a population of over 1,000,000. In Bangkok every commodity is dear but human life—that is cheapest of all—cholera is the scourge. Almost daily two to four Europeans pass in. The dead are buried in a few hours on account of the great heat. The grave is full of water, and the body is thrown splash into this pool. This happens so frequently now that the question at the clubs is 'when and who the next?' and then somebody orders a 'stinger,' as they call a half whiskey and soda.

"The Ticaul, used in currency here, is about one shilling and two pence, but the hotels, carriages, etc., all charge by the dollar (Mexican), which is worth about two shillings—the hotel say $10 a day, Mexican, not Ticauls. Carriages are 10 Ticauls a day, and this town is ten miles long. The distances are as bad as in London. Soda water is brought up from Singapore, the water here being too bad to make it. A factory is being started now, however, and Singapore water, which is brought up in barrels, will be used. The natives wash in the river here and pollute it generally, and drink of the same water.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

A FRADULENT CONCERN.

For the second time within five years the postal authorities at Washington have been called upon to investigate the methods of the Egyptian Drug Company, now at 112 West Thirty-second street, this city. The last time was only a few days ago and a fraud order has been issued against the company, and its mail has been withheld on the ground that it was obtaining money under false pretenses.

The firm advertised to give valuable presents to persons who would distribute samples, etc., Judging from the mail received a large number of persons throughout the country have responded to the advertisement, requesting samples. The company answered these letters by informing the writers that they must send thirty cents for a sample of "Egyptian Tea," and they would then receive the present. After the thirty cents had been sent the company would again write stating that the margin of profit was so small that it could not afford to give away the present. In some instances a miniature set of furniture was sent.

An Era reporter called at the offices of the company, on the eighth floor, at the number given, and was received by a woman whose knowledge of the firm and its methods of doing business was very defective. She knew nothing of the fraud order, and averred that business was continuing the same as usual. A man seated at a desk in a side room volunteered the information that a member of the firm had gone down town "to fix matters with the post office authorities." This man refused to give his name, but he said he was not G. H. Wiggins, treasurer of the company, or J. A. Lawrence, manager of the concern. He wished nothing published about the fraud order, and seemed not to know how it became public, although he admitted it was issued about ten days ago. He displayed one of the company's advertisements, which was worded to deceive the casual reader, and offered this as evidence of the honesty of the concern. The advertisement stated that a miniature set of furniture would be given to people for distributing samples of Egyptian tea. The man explained that the word "miniature" had been inserted in the advertisement at the instance of the government some time ago. He declared it was a shame that the post office authorities should hold up his mail, as there were many persons all over the country who were agents of the company who wished to send in money to buy more goods. He declared that the Egyptian Drug Company was only a branch of the Hart Drug Company, which is located in the same offices. A large amount of mail has been held up by the post office authorities, and will be sent back to the writers.

Four years ago, in December, 1896, the post office authorities investigated the Egyptian Drug Company, which promised a $75 Elmore bicycle free to anyone who would act as agent for the medicine and comply with their conditions. One of the conditions was the sending of $1.12 to pay for a sample of Egyptian tea. The other conditions were not revealed until this money had been sent. The bicycle would not be delivered to any agent until he had sold $144 worth of medicine. Many persons did not want an Elmore bicycle under those conditions and wrote for the return of their money, but the company would not refund it. It is not known how the investigation resulted, but the manager showed a reporter from this paper a letter from a correspondent acknowledging the receipt of a bicycle after selling $144 worth of medicine. It was admitted that the writer was the only one who had earned a bicycle in this way, but it was stated that a thousand men and women were working for them on the same plan. (The bicycle supplied was only a watch charm, it may be explained.)

Lecture at the Drug Club.

On Thursday last, August 16, the members of the Drug Club and their friends were favored with an interesting address upon the manufacture of carbonic acid from the atmosphere. Henry Burden McDowell, a well-known chemical engineer, kindly consented to deliver this lecture at the request of Thos. P. Cook, who is always on the alert for what is new and progressive in chemical manufacture. The lecture was intensely interesting, opening as it did a discussion on the possibilities of synthetic chemistry as applied to cyanide of potassium, nitric and sulphuric acids, ammonia, etc. The lecturer emphasized the belief that we are on the verge of a complete revolution in ways and means for producing upon a large scale many of the more important chemicals for use in the arts and medicine.

A Handsome Drug Store.

A practically new pharmacy that is attracting the attention of the drug trade of the West Side is the "Palisade Pharmacy" at Forty-second street and Tenth avenue, in the new modern flats being completed by D. O. Mills. The store is not only handsome in appearance, but it is also conveniently located and is well equipped with everything in a pharmaceutical line. The prescription counter is fitted with the latest improvements and is so arranged that everything required for the work is in reaching distance. The proprietors of the place are Charles A. Wittmack and Charles Friedgen.

Business Good in the West.

N. J. Bentley, member of the firm of the Green & Bentley Drug Co., of Oskaloosa, Iowa, was in the city last week buying holiday goods. Mr. Bentley said business was excellent in the West and far above what it was last year. Iowa was experiencing the most prosperous times for twenty years past. People had money. Mr. Bentley remarked that he was spending more money for holiday goods this year than in some time, but he stated that trade warranted it even though it was a presidential year.

NOTES.

—Among those who visited the city last week were: Dr. T. C. Wood, druggist, Haverstraw, N. Y.; N. J. Bentley, of Green & Bentley Drug Co., Oskaloosa, Iowa; Thaddeus Benjamin, druggist, Riverhead, L. I.; J. A. Goodale, druggist, Dover, N. J.; Edward V. Zoeller, president North Carolina Board of Pharmacy and druggist at Tarboro, N. C.; A. T. G. Hodnett, druggist, York, Pa.; William Du Clos, druggist, Columbus, O.; Mrs. L. Mosher, druggist, Columbus, O.; B. M. Patterson, druggist, Detroit, Mich.; George Leggett, of Leggett & Peddie, druggists, Glen Falls, N. Y.; H. C. Sanderson, Scranton, Pa., who went to Asbury Park for a vacation; J. F. Finneran and C. R. Pollard, who own the Beacon Pharmacy, at Boston; C. E. Helfer, druggist, Akron, O., who returned from Arverne, L. I., where he had been on his vacation; Matthew Collins, of the Rhode Island Drug Co., Providence, R. I.; J. H. A. Temm and W. D. Temm, of the firm of H. H. Temm & Son, of St. Louis, Mo.; J. L. Wikle, druggist, of Anniston, Ala.; Mrs. W. H. Nixon, New Lexington, Ohio; G. L. Hechler, Columbus, Ohio; F. H. Slater, Mattewan, N. J.; Dr. J. F. Gilder, formerly of Robertson & Gilder, Newbury, S. C.; H. Allen, president of the L. Rockfeller Co., Englewood, N. J.; T. P. Taylor, of T. P. Taylor & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Gross, secretary of the Fort Wayne Drug Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Joseph B. Ogden, manager for W. G. Miller, druggist at Blairsville, Pa.; Leon Pimstein, with J. J. Schott, druggist, Galveston,

Tex., and D. Wiley Baker, druggist, Trenton, N. J.; L. J. Schlesinger, Yonkers; J. T. Douglass, Bennettsville, S. C.; W. I. Lowe, Short Hills, N. J., and W. H. Hull, New Haven, Conn.

—F. C. Kinsman, manager for the New York branch of Henry Thayer & Co., returned from a pleasant vacation at Boston. During his absence Mr. Kinsman spent some time in the laboratory of Thayer & Co., at Cambridgeport, Mass., and in inspecting the firm's plant. The Thayer firm is now represented by F. H. Finch, in New Jersey and F. G. Williams has been added to the local staff of salesman.

—Justice Lambert, sitting in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, last week annulled the marriage of Gertrude J. Van Deinse, daughter of J. J. Van Deinse, a druggist at 663 Vanderbilt avenue. The young woman, who is sixteen years of age, had married John J. McNamara, aged twenty-three, without her parents' consent.

—Arthur B. Liebstaedter, of the class of '99, New York College of Pharmacy, has just returned from a pleasant visit of three months in Europe. During his absence Mr. Liebstaedter traveled through Germany, Switzerland and France. He is now spending three weeks with his parents at Monticello, N. Y.

—Edward V. Zoeller, President of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, and proprietor of a drug store at Tarboro, N. C., was in the city last week. President Zoeller had just returned from a European trip where he visited Berlin, Switzerland, Paris and London.

—Prof. Joseph P. Remington, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, paid a visit to the Drug Club last week. He was accompanied by his son William, and together they left for Longport, N. J., where Prof. Remington's family are spending the summer.

—Articles of incorporation have been issued in this State to the Cole Medicine Company, which proposes to engage in the drug business, with a capital of $500. The directors are Marius Turck and J. L. South, of Brooklyn, and L. Hornbeck, New York.

—H. G. Shaw is absent from his desk at McKesson & Robbins, and is spending the time at Narragansett Bay. Mr. Shaw expects to do some fishing before returning and as this is his favorite sport his friends are anxiously waiting his arrival.

—Fire visited the drug stores of J. Kreier, 578 Clinton street, Brooklyn, and Samuel Clevin, 298 Pleasant avenue, this city, during last week. In the former place $100 damage was done, while in the latter store the loss was slight.

—W. A. Kellogg, of Kellogg & Company, returned last week from a vacation of two months, and his partner George H. Hitchcock, left for a similar period in the Catskills.

—For the week ending August 14th, $66,298 worth of drugs, chemicals, etc., was exported from this port. This is a falling off of about 1-3 on the week previous.

—Miss Clara F. Ehlen, of this year's class at the New York College of Pharmacy, has accepted a position with the Nutrico Infant Food Company.

—J. A. Sachs, who owns a pharmacy at Broome and Ridge streets, has recently opened a new store at Bathgate avenue and 180th street, Bronx.

—E. W. Ault has recently opened a drug store, at 1238 Second avenue, corner Sixty-fifty street, which he has named the Rhinelander Pharmacy.

—Joseph J. Vetter, proprietor of Dahlbender's pharmacy, Court street, Brooklyn, is enjoying his vacation at his home in Ohio.

—William L. De Zeller, city salesman for Seabury & Johnson, left last Saturday for a two weeks stay in North Canton, Ct.

—By the sinking of a barge in the Passaic River at Newark recently, $16,000 worth of prepared licorice was destroyed.

—John Rooney, senior clerk at J. J. Redmond's Pharmacy, 114th street and Fifth avenue, is on his annual vacation.

—T. W. Edwards, buyer for Schieffelin & Co., left last Friday for Block Island, where he will remain for two weeks.

—F. W. Fletcher has resigned his clerkship in the store of W. S. Campbell, Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

—Among the vacationists in Delaware County is E. B. Rickey with H. J. Reel, 214 Monroe street, this city.

—A. P. Kerley, druggist at Seventieth street and Broadway, is at Red Hook, N. Y. with his family.

—P. J. Schaaf, of 3409 Third avenue, has returned from a ten days vacation in Ulster County.

—J. H. Morey, druggist at 104th street and Boulevard, is summering in the White Mountains.

—John Shiel has resigned his position with Mrs. Mayha, at 247 East Twenty-first street.

—Fred. Knauf has accepted a position with A. L. Goldwater, at 2761 Third avenue.

—Otto N. Frankfurter has recently resigned his position with Eimer & Amend.

—W. C. Jewett will represent Hance Brothers & White, in Brooklyn.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Courtesy of the J. C. Ayer Company to the Cuban Teachers.

Boston, August 18.—Few people, perhaps, have more genuine friends among the drug trade and elsewhere than the J. C. Ayer Company at Lowell. They are always undertaking some unusual plan on a large scale which, while it gives pleasure to others, likewise emphasizes well the fact that the Ayer people are about as alive as any house on earth, and the Ayer projects are always matters of general public interest. This has been exemplified this week in the excursion from Boston to Lowell of a large party, numbering more than one hundred and fifty, of Cuban teachers, who have been studying this summer at Harvard College and who have now left Boston for New York, Philadelphia and Washington before returning to their native country.

The Ayer Company invited them to visit its laboratories and provided a special train from Boston to Lowell and return. Representatives of the firm met them in Lowell, where the public cheered them. They were conducted to the "House of Ayer" on Middle street and welcomed to Lowell, through the interpreters, by Mayor Jeremiah Crowley and Superintendent of Schools Whitcomb who made brief speeches. Mr. Rose also welcomed them in a cordial, hearty speech and an orchestra played delightfully while the teachers were led into a large room in the building, where banquet tables were spread and the large party sat down to lunch. An elaborate menu was provided and was well served. Before they left the table the teachers each received a souvenir printed in Spanish containing a brief description of the Ayer plant. The Cubans applauded "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star Spangled Banner," played by the orchestra, and stood up when the Cuban National air was played. Then they left the tables, wrote their names in the visitors' book and were escorted through the various departments of the plant. The Ayer people, while assuming all expenses of this excursion, arranged also for the teachers to visit many other points of interest, notably the big print works in Lowell.

Former Drug Clerk Turns Burglar.

Boston, August 18.—At Lynn, this week, a policeman caught "red-handed" a burglar who was robbing the drug store of James E. Small in that city. As the officer passed the store he saw the man in the rear, tampering with the safe. He watched the unsuccessful labors for some time and then saw him go to the cash drawer and take something from it. As the burglar started to leave the store the policeman placed him under arrest. At the police station he gave the name of Ward, but later it was found to be H. W. Saville. Up to about a week before the burglary he was employed as a clerk by Mr. Small during six weeks and had a key to the store and also probably learned the combination of the safe. Mr. Small discharged the clerk about a week ago, but forgot to ask him for the key to the store. When searched at the police station a small amount of money and several

stamps were found in Saville's pockets. He no doubt planned to make a hasty escape, for outside the store stood a horse and carriage ready for use. That very day, after depositing a large sum of money in the safe, Mr. Small changed the combination, thinking that something might happen. Notwithstanding the conditions of the case, in the police court, on the charge of breaking and entering and larceny, the prisoner pleaded "not guilty" and claimed he tried to get into the safe for the purpose of getting some cocaine. He was held in $500 for the grand jury. Saville has been employed in drug stores in Lynn several years. His home is in Lawrence.

NOTES.

——C. J. Countie, who has a drug store in this city, at Charles and Chestnut streets, has opened a new retail pharmacy at Nahant, the very exclusive summer resort so beloved by old Boston families. The store is in a new, fine block situated on Nahant Road, the main village thoroughfare, and directly in the heart of many summer residences there. The store is under the charge of Joseph Stanton, and he is assisted by L. E. Welch, as chief clerk, and others. It is intended to remain open only throughout the summer season. For several past seasons there was at Nahant a branch of Wheeler's Massachusetts Avenue pharmacy, this city, but this season the branch has not been opened.

——Druggist Green, of Springfield, is making radical changes in the drug store he recently bought of W. P. Draper, and expects in a few weeks to have one of the most elaborately fitted stores in New England. He expects a new soda fountain, which will be in place in about two weeks. It will be an elaborate affair, extending back twenty-eight feet from the front, and built entirely of marble. There will also be a marble dispensing counter. Mr. Green plans to run a strictly union store. The boycott that hung over the store for some time was formally removed by the central labor union last Sunday, and all the clerks employed in the store are members of the local drug clerks' union.

——The police from the Mount Pleasant station at Roxbury one morning this week arrested John F. O'Connell, twenty years old, of 14 Langdon street, who is charged with breaking into the drug store of Alfred A. Burnham, at 459 Dudley street, and the larceny of stamps and a small amount of money. A citizen happened to be passing the store at a very early hour, before the place usually opens for business, and saw a man moving stealthily about in the store, as if he had no right there. The citizen notified the police station and policemen were sent to arrest the man.

——In the United States Circuit Court, this week, Judge Colt issued an order restraining Leo Bow, the manager of the headhouse and the Park Café at the Marine Park in South Boston, from selling "Non-Tox," or any other similar beverage as, and for, "Moxie." The counsel for the Moxie Nerve Food Company of New England, who made the application, stated to the court that Bow had been selling "Non-Tox" to his customers whenever they called for "Moxie."

——Two Boston young men, H. Callehe and James Hanlon, have been charged with flim-flamming a drug clerk in Saco, Me. Recorder Emery held the prisoners in $100 each for their appearance before the Grand Jury at the September term of the Supreme Court. The prisoners were unable to secure bail and were taken to the county jail to await trial or the arrival of friends from Boston.

——George F. Black, of Watertown, and J. A. S. Woodrow, Roxbury, are back from Nova Scotia, where they spent their vacations. H. D. Smith, of Roxbury, and Frank Davidson, clerk of John Neil's drug store, Union street, are away on their vacations.

——Edward H. Blair, who has been with the Apothecaries' Hall Company, at Waterbury, Conn., has given up his connections there to accept a position with a large drug house at Holyoke.

——Roland Bisson, a clerk at F. E. Berry's drug store on Rantoul street, in Beverly, has returned from a vacation which he spent at Yarmouth, N. S.

——Edward Hines, one of the clerks at M. F. Flynn's drug store at Haverhill, is spending a fortnight's vacation at Old Orchard Beach, Me.

——Included in this week's exports from the port of Boston are drugs and chemicals, $11,777; india rubber manufactures, $2,750; wax, $213.

——Alexander Patoei, a Marlboro druggist formerly of Holyoke, has been visiting Worcester relatives and friends lately.

——A part of Morgan's drug store in the Forest Hills district of this city has been leased to William H. Dolan, a jeweller.

——A. C. Genthner has joined the forces as a new clerk in Moore's pharmacy at Danvers.

Other New England Items.

——Differences between William B. Packard, shipping clerk for Blanding & Blanding, wholesale druggists of Providence, R. I., and Edgar Brown, another resident of that city, culminated a few days ago in a shooting affray in which the former was shot and probably fatally injured. Both men lived in the same tenement, despite their differences, and the quarrel which led to the shooting was brought about by Packard accusing Brown of assaulting his 16-year-old son. Brown was arrested, and at the police station he protested that he committed the deed in self-defense.

——One of the boldest robberies committed in Portland, Me., for a long time was that a few nights ago in which Frank McKeown's drug store was the place visited. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. McKeown and his family reside over the store, the marauders secured entrance, pried open the cash register, broke open a desk and gum machine, and then escaped without having disturbed the slumbers of the sleeping family upstairs.

——At Robinson's drug store at Gardiner, Me., James R. Jackson is acting as clerk during the absence of Edward Emery, who is enjoying his vacation at Pleasant Pond. Joseph Woodward, another clerk, also is spending his vacation at the pond. He has resigned his position in order to enter the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy at Boston, in the fall, and his place has been filled by Earl Wakefield.

——Charles La Bonte, a clerk at Nutter's drug store in Somersworth, N. H., is just recovering from a severe burn he received by putting his left hand into a kettle of boiling water, the cover of which was open. In quickly withdrawing his hand, he upset the kettle and the water burned his wrist.

——The J. D. Tyler drug store at Windsor Locks, Conn., has been sold to G. M. Allen & Co., of Hartford. Mr. Tyler has had a most successful business for many years. He will now retire from business life and rest. The new owners also conduct a store in Parkville.

——Archibald Caldwell, a clerk at Holland's pharmacy at Manchester, N. H., has returned from his vacation and will work until the fall, when he will enter the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy at Boston.

——The F. R. Durgin drug store property at Brattleboro, Vt., has been bought by C. F. Thomas, of Rutland, formerly the junior partner of the firm of Miner & Thomas, druggists at Rutland.

——A. E. Belisle, well known as among the younger pharmacists of Concord, N. H., has accepted a position as clerk at C. H. Martin & Co.'s drug store in that city.

——Having bought a large drug business in Burlington, Vt., W. H. Morey, of St. Albans, is now putting in a fine assortment of drugs and toilet gods.

——Arthur S. Clark, the head clerk for the Apothecaries' Hall Company at Waterbury, Conn., will spend his vacation in Denver, Col.

——John C. Reagan has purchased from his brother, C. W. Reagan, the Lake street drug store at St. Albans, Vt.

——The Michigan Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at Grand Rapids August 14 and 15. Detroit was chosen as the place for the next meeting, and the following officers were elected: President, Charles F. Mann, of Detroit; Vice-Presidents, W. D. Church, Grand Rapids; N. D. Morris, Sault Ste. Marie, and R. T. Bower, Petoskey; Secretary, J. W. Seeley, Detroit; treasurer, Walter K. Schmidt, Grand Rapids; Executive Committee, E. E. Calkins, Ann Arbor; W. H. Burke, Detroit; C. B. Schuman, Manistee; J. S. Bennett, Lansing, and D. A. Hagans, Monroe.

STEPHENSON CHEMICAL CO., GREENSBURG, PA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Druggist Wilkinson of Dover Wanted.

Philadelphia, August 20.—Howard M. Wilkinson, druggist of Dover, Delaware, is badly wanted in his home city and constables armed with warrants are in search of him. His present address is unknown, but it is presumed that he is somewhere in the south. Wilkinson married about two years ago a Miss Packard, daughter of one of Dover's most influential citizens, but about six months ago he became enamored with his wife's sister Josephine, an infatuation which culminated last Saturday in the elopement of the young people for parts unknown. All Dover is in a ferment over the unfortunate affair. Wilkinson, it appears, had carefully planned the adventure for, on the 8th inst., he shipped thirty-five boxes of drugs to Charlotte, N. C., to "The Eagle Drug Co.," it being evidently his intention, when the storm had blown over to establish himself again in business in that city. These goods however were seized August 18th, on claims amounting to $500, preferred by cash creditors residing in Dover. This case is booked for a hearing on September 14th, when Wilkinson may appear and state his position. There are all sorts of ugly rumors afloat in regard to Wilkinson. His store in Dover was one of the most complete and up-to-date pharmacies in the state, and on the 14th it was attached for claims it is alleged of upwards of $8,000. Wilkinson was well known in Philadelphia, and was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

NOTES.

—Prof. Frank N. Moerk, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, left August 20th, for an extended trip by rail and water to Detroit, Michigan. While in Detroit he will be the guest of his class-mate and late fellow professor, Frank G. Ryan. Prof. Moerk will return via Niagara Falls, thence to Albany from where he will take the Hudson River boat to New York. He expects to be absent about three weeks. His wife and son will accompany him.

—Many municipal "your honors," celebrated local politicians and adept pill-rollers, all fast friends and famous fishermen, have this year dredged the Beach Haven waters. In the dispatches from that resort it is not stated whether Henry L. Stiles is an aspirant for political fame or not, but his friends are assured from the glut in the fish market, that there will be an abundant supply during the coming winter of the Stiles' brand fish story.

Dr. R. Kindig, of Framford Road and Girard avenue, accompanied by his wife, is making an extended trip abroad. When last heard from he was in Florence, Italy, on his way to Rome to see the Pope. The travelers had visited the Paris Fair, Lucerne, Milan, Genoa and Pisa. From Rome they go to Venice, Oberammergau, Vienna, Dresden, Leipsic, Berlin, Hanover, Amsterdam, Hague, Rotterdam, thence home.

—Since the notice in a recent issue of the Era that Clayton F. Shoemaker, of Shoemaker & Busch, had rented a farm in New Jersey for the summer, Mr. Shoemaker has been deluged with inquiries and offers of blooded stock of all kinds and breeds from Jersey shorthorns, to Holstein bulls, razor-backs, Burlington county muley cows, etc.

—The committee appointed by the president of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association to confer with the State Medical Association in relation to the Free Dispensary evil, consists of Prof. J. P. Remington, chairman, J. C. Perry, of Philadelphia and Charles L. Hay, of Du Bois, Pa.

—Dr. Harry Stoever, one of the members of the firm of the Broad Street Station Pharmacy, rejoices in the advent of a little daughter. To escape the congratulations of his numerous friends he has hied himself to Atlantic City.

—E. Bender, Lawson C. Funk's right bower, is cruising the Barnegat deep seas. As Mr. Bender owns a controlling interest in a cold-storage plant, possibly there will be plenty of fish in the market next week.

—D. E. Bransome, of Johnson & Johnson, contemplates a raid on the scaly denizens of the dreamy Susquehanna—somewhere between Columbia and Havre de Grace.

C. B. McLaughlin, of Camden, has returned from a successful day's fishing trip and characteristically reports a catch of forty-six fish and a lame back.

—Clarence Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Brother, Eighteenth and Market streets, has returned to his post of duty after a three week's country recreation.

—L. A. Stedem, Eleventh and Master streets, has his family comfortably located at Wildwood, he dividing his time between the seashore and Philadelphia.

—Charles A. Eckels, Thirteenth and Market streets, is enjoying the delights of summer cottage life on the County Line, near Overbrook.

—J. W. England, editor of the "Alumni Report" is enjoying the Atlantic breezes at Ocean Grove. Mr. England's family is with him.

—J. C. Whiteley, head clerk for J. C. Perry, West Philadelphia, leaves for Baltimore, Old Orchard and Boston on a two week's vake.

—S. H. Binton & Co., have opened a store at 600 South Fifty-second street. They were formerly at Sixteenth and McKean streets.

—J. M. Raker, of Kensington avenue, is behind the counter again after a very pleasant vacation of three weeks.

—Howard Newlin, of George B. Evan's 1106, returns from his two week's Beach Haven trip brown and healthy.

—Mr. Beaver, head clerk with Allen J. Frankeberger, 2301 North Thirteenth street, is away on his vake.

—Ed. Wall, of V H. Smith & Co., has been spending his vake at Cape May with his family.

—Mr. Blenn succeeds Mr. Vichy at Carpenter street and Germantown avenue.

—M. N. Kline is again at the wheel after a fortnight spent in Maine.

BALTIMORE.

Long Hours for Pharmacists.

Baltimore, August 18.—This is the way a prominent South Baltimore druggist delivered himself several days age of a lament concerning the hardships, the drawbacks and the annoyances of his profession: "Foremost among the druggist's accomplishments is that he shall at all times act as human guidepost for the immediate neighborhood and for strangers. He is a bureau of information, a city directory and a pharmaceutical automaton rolled into one. Then he acts as clerk of the scales for everyone who may command his services, and is also a post office annex for Uncle Sam. In late years he has been compelled to increase his stock by the addition of tobacco, stationery and bottled beer. His store, too, is used as a telephone exchange. In former times the dispenser of court plasters and pills was not so closely confined to his place of business, and the night bell occupied a less conspicuous niche in his chamber of horrors. Now he may expect to be called up at any hour of the night, and all persons who happen to be injured in the street are carried into his store, regardless of the extent of the injury and the damage they are likely to cause to the fixings. The druggist puts in longer hours than persons engaged in almost any other occupation. He is poorly organized and such a thing as co-operation for the purpose of securing the amelioration of his condition is wellnigh unheard of. With a good strong confederation, the life of a pharmacist could be made worth living."

Fried Eggs on the Pavement.

Baltimore, August 17.—Those who know something about Washington are also willing to accord the national capital the distinction of being the hottest place outside of Death Valley in summer. The smooth asphalt pavements absorb the heat like a sponge, and the pedestrian walking over them feels as if he were treading on pancakes. Week before last, as is generally conceded, was perhaps the hottest ever experienced by those whom stern duty compelled to remain either in Baltimore or Washington, and the unusual torridity was responsible for some remarkable processes of cerebration. One of the most unique is said to have had its origin in the fertile brain of Druggist A. J. Schaffirt, whose pharmacy is located at North Capitol and H streets. Noticing that his thermometer registered 120 degrees, Dr. Schaffirt is said to have conceived the idea of frying eggs on the pavement. According to report he broke an egg and deposited the contents of the shell on the asphalt. Neither yolk nor white ran more than they would in the ordinary course of frying where a pan is used. In seven minutes by the clock one side was cooked, and in another ten minutes the other side had been done to an appetizing brown. When information about the success of the experiment got about a general dispensing with frying pans and fires is said to have followed, and there is alleged to be a movement on foot among all the "Adam and Eve" and hash house proprietors to utilize solar heat permanently and exclusively for cooking purposes.

NOTES.

—Among the out-of-town druggists in Baltimore last week were M. L. Byers, Hagerstown, Md.; George L. Meyers, of Dallastown, Pa., and F. S. Williams, of F. S. Williams & Son, Washington, D. C.

—Frank Lippold, a druggist at Cumberland, Md., has been arrested for selling soda water on Sunday. He asked for a jury trial and was released on bail.

—H. P. Hynson, the Baltimore druggist went to Atlantic City last Saturday, to stay over Sunday and find out what the wild waves are saying.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Druggists Will Return to Old Scale of Prices.

Louisville, August 16.—Druggists in this city are determined to do away with the obnoxious cut-rate drug stores and return to the old scale of prices. A meeting was held by them Tuesday night and the large attendance indicates that they are ready for the change. Oscar Dilly was elected chairman of the meeting and when he sounded the gavel more than seventy-five druggists were present. The meeting was harmonious although there was great diversity of opinion. There were many present who were opposed to a return to the old scale, preferring to compromise upon a slight increase. The majority, however, were in favor of it. The committee was instructed to visit every druggist in the city and secure a direct opinion, and also to visit the aggressive cut-rate stores and convince their proprietors of the error in blocking the road to higher prices. The members of the committee will do their utmost to bring these proprietors back into the fold, and it is not unlikely that the druggists of Louisville will present a solid front to the public in their demand for the old rates. One of the most peculiar features of the contemplated increase is the lack of objection on the part of the public. There is nothing to indicate that they are displeased.

—The crusade against the sale of cocaine is being vigorously pushed and the next Legislature will be petitioned to pass a law forbiding its sale. The drug has caused much crime and suffering in Louisville and the majority of the druggists are opposed to its sale. It is said that the bill will be well supported and that there is little doubt as to the outcome. The druggists are already taking active steps to secure its passage. The proposed bill will prohibit the sale of the drug except where it is prescribed by a physician. The State Board of Pharmacy is also endeavoring to introduce another much needed reform. Inspectors are being sent all over the State to examine the drug stores. One of the inspectors visited Lexington last week and found the conditions there in most lamentable state. The proprietors of saloons and grocery stores were vending proprietary medicines with the freedom of a century ago. The inspector agreed not to prosecute the offenders if they would promise to dispose of the stock which they carried and the differences were amicably settled.

—The Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, has arranged for a series of special lectures upon business subjects connected with pharmacy, to be given at the college during the coming session. These lectures will be free to students and alumni and will embrace: Business forms, including lectures on laws of business, kinds and purposes of money, individual bank accounts, etc.; window displays, including designs for exhibition purposes; electro-medical apparatus and instruments, static machines, batteries and X-ray apparatus; photographic apparatus, cameras and supplies; furniture and fixtures, display cases, counters and soda water apparatus. These lectures will be delivered by experts in the various lines, and while intended chiefly for the students, are expected to prove both interesting and instructive to graduates as well. It is planned to have these lectures during the evening.

McBRIDE'S PARLOR DRUG STORE, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati Druggists Will Discuss N. A. R. D.

Cincinnati, August 18.—Notice of an important meeting of the Hamilton County Druggists' Association will be sent to all members in a few days. The meeting will be held in the Odd Fellows Temple, Friday P. M., August 31. Only druggists having cards will be admitted to the hall as the meeting is to be secret one. From a reliable source the information is obtained that the result of this meeting will determine whether the retailers in Cincinnati shall purchase their supplies from those houses who have not affiliated with the principles of the N. A. R. D., or transfer their patronage elsewhere. Only one of the local wholesale drug firms has openly espoused the cause of the N. A. R. D., and refuses to sell to cut rate stores. Many prominent druggists have already transferred their business to this house, and the outcome of this meeting will without doubt influence the decisions and actions of many others.

NOTES.

—A. E. Diebold, who sold his drug store on Walnut Hills and went to Washington, D. C., with the intention of locating there, is back again. Andy says he has traveled all through the East, but finds that there is no place like Cincinnati. It is likely he will again start in business here.

—The will of the late George Eger leaves his entire estate amounting to $25,000 to his wife during her lifetime. After her death it is to be divided equally among his four children. George, Eger, Jr. will still continue in charge of the drug store at Mohawk and Central avenues.

—The druggists recently arrested for selling cocaine and morphine without a prescription from the consumer were dismissed in the Police Court. Had they been convicted many other druggists would have been arrested on a similar charge.

—Samuel Harris, a well known young clerk of this city is opening a new store in Dayton, Ky. The location is a prominent one and it is predicted that it will prove a paying venture for Mr. Harris.

—E. W. Gray is at Atlantic City with his wife. During his absence, Peter Herman is in charge of the store at Fifth and Main streets.

—Albert Nelson will resign his position with E. W. Gray, to accept one with N. E. Smith, in Avondale.

—Fred. Scheibenzuber, a former druggist of Dayton, Ohio, is clerking for John Ruppert, on Price Hill.

—Henry Dusteberg, clerk for Emil Zorn, is enjoying his vacation at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

DETROIT.

Drug Clerks Draft a Bill to Regulate Working Hours.

Detroit, August 18.—The Detroit branch of the Michigan Retail Drug Clerks' Association has drawn up a bill which it will present to the State Legislature at its next session, the coming winter. A copy of it was prepared and sent to the recent meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association at Grand Rapids. Its principal features are: That the working hours of drug clerks shall be limited to ten hours per day, in periods of five hours each; that ten hours overtime one week shall be allowed on the next week's time, i. e., the work for any two consecutive weeks shall not exceed 140 hours; that a violation of this shall be considered a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine (minimum $10, maximum $100), or imprisonment (minimum 10 days, maximum 90 days), or both, at the discretion of the court; and that this shall be operative in cities of 5,000 or more, and shall take effect immediately. The boys are determined to push the matter and anticipate success.

Swindler Works the Michigan Drug Company.

Detroit, August 18.—The Michigan Drug Co. has been "worked" very successfully of late by a swindler who is not yet located by the police. It was done this way: Orders with the firm's name, address and so on at the head, and signed "The Michigan Drug Co., per A. W. Brooks" at the bottom, were presented to various firms about the city, and were honored without question. It is supposed the name "A. W. Brooks" was used in place of that of A. S. Brooks, of the firm, to avoid a charge of forgery. The fraud was discovered by A. S. Brooks during the present week, and so far it is known that about $200 worth of goods have been obtained by the unknown in the last two months. It is suspected that the mischief began even before that time. Cigars, playing cards and revolver cartridges are among the goods obtained. The scheme is not particularly hard to operate, especially at the first of the month, as books are not made up till many days have passed. A practice which helps make it easy, is that of giving the bill of goods with the goods themselves, instead of mailing it direct to the purchasing firm.

NOTES.

—A. M. Edwards, Jr., is the new president of the Detroit branch of the Michigan Drug Clerks' Association, vice Grant Stevens, who has become a proprietor. As Mr. Edwards was formerly secretary of the association, and can not fill two offices, it will be necessary to elect a new secretary at the next meeting.

—The opticians in convention in Detroit August 14-17 spent a very enjoyable afternoon at Parke, Davis & Co's. After a tour of the plant lunch was served on the lawn and an exhibition fire drill given. Several hundred were in attendance, many ladies being among them.

—The thirteenth game played by the Michigan Drug Co. last Saturday, was lost to the Byram & Co. (brass foundry) team; score 9 to 5. It was the second game lost by the druggists this year.

—Oscar E. Franke, of Farrand, Williams & Clark's, Detroit, is touring the lakes. Mr. Franke will have another vacation in the fall, when he will go to the Paris Exposition.

—Harry Skillman, advertising manager for Parke, Davis & Co., has been spending a two weeks' vacation with his family at Mackinaw.

—Druggist A. L. Walker, of Detroit, has just returned from Lyons, N. Y., where he rusticated for about ten days.

—Druggist Wm. A. Hall, of Detroit, will take his vacation on the lakes. His family will accompany him.

—Druggist C. F. Mann, of Detroit, is enjoying a few days' fishing at Whitehall, Mich.

CHICAGO.

Represented Himself to be an Officer of the Board of Pharmacy.

Chicago, August 18.—William Schmidt, of Nashville, Ill., has gotten into trouble. He represented to merchants that he was an officer of the Board of Pharmacy and held up those who had no permit to sell patent medicines for $10 each, threatening to arrest and prosecute them unless they paid. He practiced only on general merchants in towns where there are no drug stores and medicines are sold by permit of the board. The young man is now being sought by an officer with a warrant for his arrest.

NOTES.

—The drug store at Sixty-third and Halsted streets, sold a week or so ago by H. G. Hartman to the Englewood Pharmacy Company, has been completely overhauled and remodeled, a balcony has been put in and a larger stock has been taken in. The store is under the management of William Schlitzer.

—Wilhelm Bodemann writes thus concerning his new directory: "Have my slot directory. First lady who dropped in penny was indignant. 'Why, don't I buy all my stamps here? and you mean to charge for the directory!' Yes, my dear, that slot is just for that class of benevolent patrons. Like the G. O. P. platform, I 'point with pride.'"

—The wife of Robert S. Murray, a druggist at Sixty-third street and Ashland avenue, will leave soon for Berlin, Germany, where she will take a three years' course in vocal music. Mrs. Murray is an unusually fine vocalist.

—E. A. Bertram has opened a new drug store at Milwaukee and California avenues in a new building just completed on the northwest corner. He has fixed up the store artistically and has a fine Twentieth Century fountain.

—A new sub-station of the Chicago post office was opened last week in the drug store of Edward G. Binz at Sixty-ninth street and Normal avenue. The office was established upon the petition of 300 residents of the district.

—F. S. Catlin, formerly of Gowrie, Ia., will soon open at Mason City, Ia., a new drug store, the stock for which he has just purchased from Morrisson, Plummer & Company.

—A. Timberlake, secretary of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., was in Chicago this week.

—Five boys robbed the drug store of J. F. Carnegie at Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street last week. All they took was ice cream, cigars and candy.

—A. I. Movitt, of 352 West Fourteenth street, will open a new drug store on September 15 at West Taylor street and Ashland avenue.

—Druggist G. L. Kidder, of Fifty-seventh and State streets, has gone to Michigan to spend a week or two amid rustic scenes.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., August 17, 1900.

—Successions: Cowles & Lines, Brown's Valley, Minn., by G. S. Lines; E. J. Brown, Wheaton, Minn., by Brown & Stewart; Mrs. Louise Johnson, Jasper, Minn., by Mrs. J. H. Borg; E. E. Draper & Co., Runnells, Ia., by Draper & Switzer; R. W. Ady & Co., Osage, Ia., by N. P. Kaul; A. W. Jameson, Jasper, Minn., by Jameson & Davis; Hankinson & Co., Hankinson, N. D., by N. Schultheis; C. Thittle, Lewiston, Mont., by D. E. Hemphill.

—Henry Prestholt has left Lindmark's drug store, at North Branch, and is succeeded by O. O. Wold, formerly of this city, Mr. Prestholt goes to Marietta, where he opens a new drug store.

—J. C. Hening is now running Crocker's drug store, at Faribault, succeeding C. H. Hawley, who has seceded from the firm and gone on the road for P. D. & Co.

—D. R. Noyes, of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, is at Saratoga exercising his functions as member of the committee to revise the Presbyterian creed.

—J. W. Bowden has gone to Tracy, Minn., to the store of L. J. Hunter & Co., to succeed A. M. Pomroy, who has gone to Dickenson, N. D.

—John Fisher has left Minto, N. D., and in company with his brother, Stephen, of Cando, is opening a new drug store at Velva, N. D.

—E. E. Roebuck, who has of late been running Alexander's Drug store in Hayward, Wis., has returned to this city.

—The business of the Condon Drug Co., Condon, Ore., has been transferred to the Hudson Pharmacy.

—Adolph Merritt, Omaha, Neb., has given a bill of sale.

—A. E. Grout has left Jordan, and is now in Mankato.

—Albert Glotzbach is now working at Wells, Minn.

—H. C. Vitteloe & Son, Harper, Ia., have sold.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, August 18, 1900.

—Druggist Joseph Methudy, of 2759 Russell avenue had a sad experience while performing the offices of the good Samaritan on Wednesday of this week. A man by the name of Tobin fell in an epileptic fit in front of Mr. Methudy's store. The druggist thinking the man had been overcome by the heat, went to his assistance, dragged Tobin into his yard, ministered to his wants and sent for a doctor. When Tobin regained consciousness, he became angered, chased Mr. Methudy,. landed him with a rock and used him rather severely until the druggist commenced to get the better of his assailant and friends came to the rescue. Tobin was sent to the observation ward at the city hospital.

—Fire at 410 North Main street, last Sunday, badly damaged the stock of the Rawley Lack and Varnish Co. About the only thing which escaped destruction was a couple of barrels of wood alcohol which went through unscathed. The stock of the McDougall White Lead Co., and the Cleveland Varnish Co., in the same building was also damaged. No. 412, next door, is occupied by the St. Louis house of Dodge & Olcott. The damage was by smoke and water and very light, although manager Walter Filmer thought everything was going sure at one time.

—Fire in the building occupied by Druggist W. W. Abraham, 5633 Easton avenue, Monday morning, almost entirely destroyed the stock. Estimated loss to stock, $2,000, insured. The damage to the building was $600. The druggist's family who lived in the flat overhead were forced to flee for their lives.

—Drue H. Johnson, a well dressed young man of 28 years, was arrested on Wednesday of this week on the charge of passing bogus checks on a number of prominent business men. The checks were all for small amounts. One of his victims was Druggist Henry Osdierck, of 902 North Garrison avenue.

—Word was received here Wednesday of the sudden death of Donald L. Cameron, of Rutherford, N. J. He has for years been in attendance at the annual meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and was highly esteemed by the delegates from St. Louis and elsewhere.

—The announcement in the Era of the sad death of the two daughters of Prof. Lowe, of Philadelphia, was received with the most profound regret by members of the profession in this city.

—The silver anniversary of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy, will be held Friday night, September 21, instead of September 18, as previously reported.

—George S. Mepham & Klein, the large manufacturers of paints, this city, have commenced the erection of an extensive new factory in East St. Louis.

—Julius P. Schmidt, formerly with Weible, on South Broadway, is now clerking for Wm. K. Ilhardt.

—Charles Gietner is expected back from Europe in a few days.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ARKANSAS.—Nelson.—A. L. Owen sold to W. S. Measler.
CALIFORNIA.—Alvarado.—Lincoln Fitzell sold to Dr. W. A. Patterson.
CONNECTICUT.—Windsor Locks.—J. D. Tyler sold to George M. Allen.
FLORIDA.—Webster.—W. J. & E. A. Hughes sold to C. L. Futch & Co.
GEORGIA.—Augusta.—A. C. Wade sold to George O. Griffin.
ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—H. G. Hartmann & Co. succeeded by Englewood Pharmacy.——J. R. Valilteich, of 538 Milwaukee avenue, change address to Addison avenue and N. Halsted street.
Danville.—Carter & Nungesser succeeded by T. H. Carter.
St. Joseph.—Swearingen & Son sold to W. A. Dukes.
INDIANA.—Coal City.—Dalton & Son sold to P. A. Bond.
Indianapolis.—Gustav Lender, 502 N. Noble, sold to Mass Pharmacy.
IOWA.—Aurora.—Thomas Bros. sold to Mackin Bros.
KANSAS.—Blue Rapids.—William Coulter, deceased, succeeded by C. Coulter.
MISSOURI.—St. Louis.—B. L. Kissel, deceased.
Sheridan.—A. Van Sandt sold to A. L. Rogers.
NEW YORK.—Port Henry.—E. S. Smith succeeded by Sarah J. Smith.
Sag Harbor.—A. E. Pickard sold to B. W. Babcock.
OHIO.—Latty.—Strother Bros. sold to C. W. Gordon.
OREGON.—Gold Hill.—E. J. Eastmann succeeded by Eastman & Co.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Lancaster.—John I. P. Troxel sold to S. E. Meister.
Philadelphia.—Robert C. Cadmus, 2,100 Mt. Vernon, change address to N. E. Cor. 20th and Spring.
RHODE ISLAND.—Providence.—C. O. Danforth succeeded by Danforth's Pharmacy.——Miss Emma Thorpe succeeded by Charles O'Leary.
TEXAS.—Rockwell.—Keys and Long dissolved.
WASHINGTON.—Spokane.—Watson & Gregory succeeded byWatson & Murgittroyd.
WISCONSIN.—Omro.—Milo Kutchens succeeded by Miner Lord.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

Issued August 7, 1900.

55,208.—Heinrich L. Diehl, Darmstadt, assignor to F. von Heyden Nachfolger, Radebeul, Germany. Tar ester of fatty acids and making same.
55,239.—Thomas Jespersen, Neenah, Wis. Bleaching by electrolytic chlorin water.
55,378.—Joseph Schneible, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for charging liquids with gas.
55,398.—Ernst Funk, Chicago, Ill. Carbonated beverage.
55,458.—Heinrich Saxl, assignor of one-half to A. A. Adler, San Francisco, Cal. Making superphosphates.
55,485.—Lorenzo M. Hansen, Moorestown, N. J. Waterbag.
55,481.—Frederick W. Evans, assignor to Evans, Grove Everett, St. Louis, Mo. Device for promoting growth of hair.
55,540.—Anton Arlt, Bad Sommerstein, Germany. Vaginal syringe.
55,601.—Rollo W. Browne, Washington, D. C. Hernial truss.
55,657.—Frederick J. Lander, Rochester, N. Y. Syringe.
55,665.—Addison G. Waterhouse and J. S. Forbes, Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to said Forbes. Apparatus for heating and sterilizing fluids.

OBITUARY.

MRS. LUCY A. S. FOWLE, wife of Seth W. Fowle, a pioneer druggist of Boston, died at the age of eighty-three years after only a brief illness at her home, No. 60 Waverly street, Roxbury, Mass, on August 13. She was well known to residents of Boston of half a century ago, where she was born. As a child she lived in Salem, where she attended school, and where she was married. Her husband's drug store was one of the earliest of those at the North Bend, where it was situated at the corner of Prince and Salem streets He then was only twenty years old. He eventually disposed of his retail business and went into the wholesale business and manufacturing. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his sons, Seth A. Fowle and Horace S. Fowle, at No. 81 High street, Boston. Besides these two sons, their mother leaves four daughters. The funeral services of Mrs. Fowle took place from her late home in Waverly street. The burial was at Forest Hills Cemetery.

DR. MOSES WARREN KIDDER, of Lincoln, died at the Waltham Hospital on August 15, of appendicitis. He was born in Townsend, September 11, 1828. His education was chiefly obtained under the instruction of his father and from a practical acquaintance with drugs in the wholesale establishment of Reed, Cutler & Co. He attended the Harvard and the Berkshire medical schools, and later he entered into practice with his father in Lowell, where he remained until 1870, during which time he served as city physician, and as a member of the school board in 1861-63. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Masonic fraternity, and was a prominent Swedenborgian. His services as a chemical expert in law cases were in frequent demand. At a later period he turned his attention to improvements in the methods of manufacturing illuminating gas, upon which he took out many valuable patents. He leaves four sons.

ALBERT BULL, who for a long time conducted a drug store at Middletown, N. Y., died August 8, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Bull made a success out of the drug business and dabbling in Wall street transactions became quite a well known operator. His drug store was purchased by Wickham H. Young, who conducts it at present.

HENRY LAURENS RIKER, with the firm of J. L. and D. S. Riker, of 46 Cedar street, New York, died August 13. Mr. Riker was well known in the trade.

FREDERICK DE PUYSTER WHITMARSH, who for fifty years had been connected with C. De P. Field, in the drug importing business, New York City, died August 13.

N. Y. P. A. COMMITTEES.

Felix Hirseman, President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, has named the following chairmen of the different committees for the ensuing year: Legislation, Felix Hirseman, New York; transportation, Neil McEachran, Buffalo; new remedies, Charles W. Parsons, New York; pharmacy and queries, Frederic P. Tulhill, Brooklyn; adulterations, G. Michaelis, Albany; commercial interests, Clark Z. Otis, Binghamton; delegates to conventions of State Pharmaceutical Associations, Pennsylvania; B. M. Hyde, Rochester; Ohio, Frederick R. Burdick, Syracuse; Massachusetts, Frank Richardson, Cambridge; Connecticut, A. H. Brundage, M. D., Brooklyn; Virginia, George J. Seabury, New York. The following are the delegates named to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association: Robert K. Smither, Buffalo; chairman; William J. Walker, Albany; Clay Holmes, Elmira; S. H. Carragan, New York; George B. Hubbard, Syracuse; National Association of Retail Druggists, Felix Hirseman, chairman; Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo; George E. Thorp, Syracuse; W. C. Anderson and William Muir, Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

There was a very small attendance at the meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association Monday evening, August 20, but the eighteen or twenty who were there made the gathering an interesting one.

The siphon question was the principal subject under discussion. It was just 9.10 when President Smith declared the meeting opened. Secretary Swann read the minutes of the June meeting and also those of the May meeting, which were omitted at the last meeting. Both were adopted.

Treasurer Hitchcock reported a balance on hand at the previous meeting of $438.54 and to this $43.75 in dues had been added. The expenses for the month were $15.05, leaving a balance of $467.24.

Mr. Schaaf, for the Grievance Committee, stated that the committee had called on Carl H. Schultz, maker of mineral waters, August 7, and had been very cordially received. The committee was shown through the Schultz plant and the information was given them that between 40,000 and 50,000 siphons were lost every year. He also said the druggists lost about 15 per cent. of this amount. Mr. Schultz, being asked why the siphons were sold to physicians for 6 cents, replied that this was a custom established by the late Mr. Schultz and he would not like to break it at this late date. The siphons cost the Schultz firm 7½ cents to put up. The following suggestions were offered as a means of increasing the revenue to the druggists: First, that the retail price be raised to 12 cents and that this increase be made by all the associations; second, that a deposit of 10 cents be made and a coupon given for all siphons sold.

It was stated that Mr. Schultz was willing to take up any plan that was feasible and that he seemed greatly interested in the question. He expressed a desire to attend the next meeting. Before action could be taken on the committee's report, the discussion of the subject was taken up. Mr. Porr, another member of the committee, said that something ought to be done and President Smith asked Mr. Schaaf what he would suggest. Mr. Schaaf thought the question ought to be talked upon in other associations and some plan formed.

Mr. Schweinfurth and Mr. Hitchcock thought that united action by all the associations would be the means of accomplishing more than that taken by a single association. Mr. White said in regard to charging 12 cents a siphon, he had been in business twenty years and had never received less than that. He said at one time $1 deposit was required. Others present had also received 12 cents and some were getting that at present. Mr. White suggested that other companies be visited. Mr. Hirseman ended the discussion by a motion that the different organizations be communicated with and in this way a discussion would be started and the result of this could be learned by reports from the associations. Mr. Schaaf's report was first adopted, then this motion was carried and the duty of instruction left with the Grievance Committee. President Smith instructed Secretary Swann to invite Mr. Schultz to be present at the next meeting.

Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the committee to call on the proprietor of a trade paper with reference to getting that paper to desist from its attacks on the Manhattan Association, said the visit had been made and matters were adjusted so that hereafter there will be no further cause for complaint.

President Smith cautioned the members in regard to the law relating to registered bottles, a communication from the Bottling Brewers' Association having been received stating that the association had a number of bottles druggists had unlawfully filled. President Smith stated it was unlawful for a druggist to put anything in a registered bottle. Mr. Faber stated that there were 15,000 registered bottles in the State and that there was no way of telling a registered bottle from one unregistered unless a book was had containing all the names of registered bottles as many bottles did not have the word "Registered" blown in the glass. He did not think the law was constitutional.

Secretary Swann read statistics he had furnished the N. A. R. D. on request of that body. The matter of sending a delegate to the Detroit convention was then brought up and Mr. Hirseman said if no one else cared to go he would act for the society as he was going for two other organizations, but the dues must be paid in order that the delegate might have a standing on the floor. A rising vote was taken on the question of payment and it was decided in the affirmative. The dues are $62.50. An appropriation of $30 was voted Mr. Hirseman for expenses and Secretary Swann secured $10 for necessaries in discharge of the duties of his office. Fifteen new names were placed on the membership roll and fifteen applications were received.

NECESSITY FOR PURITY IN MEDICINAL CHEMICALS.

The drug and chemical trade of England has of late been deeply interested in an important case coming to public attention, and this interest has extended until it pervades the trade in this country as well. A physician prescribed for one of his patients an effervescent phosphate of soda. Upon taking the medicine alarming symptoms developed in the patient, which led to a thorough investigation, resulting in the discovery of appreciable amounts of arsenic in the phosphate of soda used. The investigation was then farther extended, and particularly by members of the drug trade, and it was found that a considerable proportion of the chemical in question kept in stock at the various stores was contaminated with this dangerous impurity. Since this, chemists have been investigating into the causes of this state of affairs, and the trade journals, as well as the lay press, have had very much to say upon the matter. It has been very definitely ascertained that the source of the arsenic in phosphate of soda is the impure sulphuric acid which some manufacturers use in preparing the last named product. There has been a very general overhauling of the stocks of phosphate of soda in the shops of English chemists and druggists, and the manufacturers are, ostensibly at least, very active in endeavoring to trace and remove the cause.

The moral which may be drawn from this investigation is that purity and reliability should be the prime characteristics of all chemicals intended to be used for medicinal purposes. There is a wide difference between crude, commercial and chemically pure chemicals, and only the latter variety should be employed in the treatment of the sick. Also chemicals constituting all or part of preparations used as beverages, effervescing drinks, etc., should be equally devoid of reason for reproach.

The case referred to above has been followed by legal proceedings against various chemists and druggists who have been supplying an impure preparation of phosphate of soda, for the English law is very strict and holds the dealer primarily responsible for the character of the wares he sells. As a matter of self protection, to say nothing of duty, the druggist should be sure that he gets, not commercial goods, but goods of such a character, chemically pure, as may safely be used by physicians.

The Thomsen Chemical Co., of Baltimore, the largest manufacturers of phosphate of soda in this country, and from whom the majority of the trade procure their supplies of this article, are emphatically stringent upon the point that their product is absolutely free from arsenic and any other metallic poison, and is especially adapted for medicinal use. In preparing it they use only the purest phosphoric acid and filtered sodium carbonate. They make their own sulphuric acid entirely from brimstone, whereby there is no possibility of arsenic being present, and by various operations they render it chemically pure, so that when used in the preparation of phosphate of soda there is no possible chance of dangerous contaminations of the finished product. The chemical and drug trade of this country have been much interested in the English case. They have thoroughly looked into the character of the phosphate of soda and allied products employed here, and the largest and most responsible drug houses are now purchasing their supplies from the Thomsen Chemical Company, showing thus their appreciation of the importance of getting this article pure. The phosphate of soda manufactured by this house is sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the quality which is requisite for medicinal purposes, and druggists buying this brand may be sure that they are getting a pure article, suitable in every way for medicinal purposes.

These remarks apply with equal force to another high grade product manufactured by this house—Epsom salt. This article contains no metallic or other impurity, and answers in every particular the pharmacopœlal requirements. It is guaranteed to be a pure, medicinal magnesium sulphate.

Physicians and pharmacists alike should look carefully into the quality of the medicines they handle, buy only from responsible houses, and insist upon a guarantee that deleterious substances, adulterants, or impurities are totally absent. The various lines of chemicals manufactured by the Baltimore house enjoy wide and valued reputation for their high degree of excellence.

One of the most atractive advertisements in this issue is that of J. C. Ayer Co. on another page. It shows a fac simile in half tone of the Ayer Malarial and Ague Cure package, and included in the advertisement is a coupon which druggists are requested to fill out and send in to J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. They say in their advertisement that therapeutically Ayer's Ague Cure has never been equalled, and they call attention to the well known fact of its former intense bitterness which, until recently, greatly interfered with its popularity; they have now corrected this fault, and to-day, while it is the same guaranteed cure for chills and fever, it is acceptable where before it was rejected. They are advertising this change to the consumer, and are pushing it hard. They expect to create a lively demand for it, and have prepared some advertising matter which will assist them in this endeavor. Druggists are requested to send in the coupon mentioned for this matter.

The magazine advertising of Eskay's Food is most attractive and has contributed perhaps as much as the quality of the Food, to its present popularity. We illustrate on another page a sample of one of their advertisements. The druggist should be prepared to supply the demand for it, and should at least become acquainted with the manufacturers, Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia.

—At a meeting of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy held in Wilmington, Tuesday, July 17, the following named candidates for license to practice pharmacy passed approved examinations: Wm. Louis McKinnon, Red Springs; Ernest Ellwood Missildine, Tryon; Harvey Hooper McKay, Wilmington; Warren Winslow Horne, Fayetteville; Edward Koonce, Richlands; John H. Williamson, Troy; Samuel Mitchell Piercell, Reidsville, Clarence Pascal Harper, Smithfield; Clarence Eustace Houston, Monroe; Jno. G. Ratliff (Ratlif). Wilmington; Geo. Edgar Matthews, Enfield; Bloomfield Horton Kendall, Shelby; Odel Southerland, Hickory; Frank Stevens English, Monroe; Edward J. Jones, Concord; Charles Harvey Cavis, Gestonia; Thos. Arthur Walker, Charlotte; B. Allison, Burlington; Joseph Alphonso White, Davidson; Edgar F. Townsend, Red Springs; Dr. Geo. Davis, Beaufort; J. F. Jarman, Wilmington; Robt. Lee Hamilton, Smithfield; Murdock H. McKinnon, Red Springs; Eugene Sykes, Fayettville; Thos. Frank Jarratt, Halifax; Jno. Hartford Love, Raleigh; Henry Edgar Williams, Winston; William Alexander Jones, Winston; Wm. Simpson, Secy.

—The Tompkins County, (N. Y.) Druggists Association held its sixteenth annual meeting and first clam bake on Cayuga Lake, Aug. 15. Various points on the lake were visited in the steam yacht Halia, the property of druggist Egbert, which was chartered for the occasion.

CHIROL.—Chirol is a solution of various resins and oils in ether and alcohol, and is intended to yield a readily removable, elastic, yet impermeable and antiseptic varnish on the hands of surgical operators, and to thus replace rubber gloves, etc.—(Apoth. Ztg.). It is applied by simply immersing the hands in the solution contained in a basin, and moving the fingers about, then exposing them simply to the air for two or three minutes when they are dry. The solution is also applicable for sterilizing the entire operative surface. The pellicle formed is not in the least sticky, it is said, and does not peel off or crack.

STATE OF TRADE.

Demand Continues Seasonably Light.

New York, August 21.—Evidence is not wanted to prove that the midsummer vacation period is yet a prominent feature, but it also is apparent that the season is on the wane and in a few weeks business affairs in the wholesale market will undoubtedly resume normal conditions. During the past week the movement into consuming channels has continued of a routine order, but the undertone is steady and indications are favorable to an early revival of activity. Quinine quotations have remained unchanged, but the feeling among holders continues strong, and it is generally expected that manufacturers will find it necessary to advance their prices shortly, owing to increasing firmness in the position of raw material. Shipments of bark from Java continue light, and as the quantity to be offered at the monthly sale in Amsterdam on Thursday next, is very light, it is believed that values will again move upward, and that the improvement will soon be reflected in a higher range of prices for quinine. Meanwhile outside holders are quietly awaiting developments, and are not inclined to sell at less than the figures named by manufacturers.

The opium market has continued easy and for round lots, buyers have been able to obtain supplies at a slight concession from former inside quotations. Foreign markets are weaker and both ordinary and high test varieties are quoted at lower figures. It is claimed however that the decline is offset by an increase in freight rates due to scarcity of berth room, owners of vessels declining to stop at Smyrna, on account of reports that the bubonic plague is prevalent there, and that in consequence they might be quarantined at ports of destination. Cocaine is decidedly higher, manufacturers having advanced their quotations 50 cents per ounce. The improvement is due to light stocks, both here and in Europe, and reports from primary sources of supply that crude material is scarce and very much stronger. Even at the advanced figures manufacturers offer very sparingly and the outlook is favorable to a still higher range of prices in the near future.

In the department of essential oils both anise and cassia are lower owing to competition among speculative holders, together with easier markets abroad. Peppermint is receiving increased attention, and the feeling among dealers is firmer on account of reports from Michigan and Indiana that the crop will be considerably smaller than that of either of the past three seasons. Natural wintergreen is quoted at lower range by some holders, but others refuse to meet the decline. Among the balsams, Canada fir is higher under reduced supplies and increased activity, the latter being partly speculative. Peru is working into a firmer position and the principal holders have advanced their quotations 5 cents per pound. Grain alcohol is higher owing to increased cost of corn, and leading distributers have advanced prices 2 cents per gallon.

Golden seal, serpentaria and senega roots are all tending upward in price, and extreme figures are predicted for the first named. In the seed line, Dutch caraway, celery and decorticated cardamoms are firmer in sympathy with foreign markets. Cacao butter continues to harden under the influences noted last week. Guarana shows a further sharp advance, owing to scarcity. Cod liver oil is moving more freely and for desirable brands values are fully $1 per barrel higher. Trieste cuttlefish bone is held at advanced figures and holders offer only in a limited way, as indications favor still further improvement.

Fairly Good Business.

Boston, August 18.—Notwithstanding the fact that Boston and the country hereabout has been having rather a rainy week of it, there has been fairly good business among the druggists. This has not assumed any specially large proportions, but it has been steady and of a satisfactory character. No great life is found in the general market. Among the drugs, changes are few and unimportant. Similar dullness in chemicals is found, with no one thing standing out as a feature. Alcohols are rather quiet, with only a moderate demand for them. Indigo alone of the dyestuffs shows any life, and not overmuch of that. Gambier quietly is in some demand. It is said that the crop of hops this season will be smaller than in some years, but of better average quality and the demand for them is likely to be great. Evenly good prices and not much trade tells the story regarding waxes.

Business Quiet with no Sensational Features.

Philadelphia, August 18.—Business is very quiet, with no sensational features, but there is every evidence that it is going to spring into great activity when the fall opens, and the debilitating heat embargo is removed. Quinine is said to be active, and there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the posted ones here, that the foreign manufacturers will advance their prices next week to at least the domestic parity. The holiday season is about over and retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers are reappearing at counter and desk, arrang-

ing stock and sorting papers, laying out comprehensive plans for domestic or foreign trade crusades, so that if affairs are not active on the surface there is business in the air. We have taken everything in sight at the Paris Exposition. The Eastern question bids fair to be settled satisfactorily in the near future, so far as this country is concerned, so that the vast trade in embryo in China will soon be influencing the factory wheels of the country, and of Philadelphia in particular as a manufacturing city. Taken together therefore, the business classes of Philadelphia can be spoken of as a most contented and hopeful lot in spite of the excruciating and collar-melting weather.

Botanicals Advancing.

Baltimore, August 20.—The one notable feature in the drug market here is the upward movement of some botanicals, contrary to the predictions of leading dealers. Thus, mandrake root, helonias dioica, aletris farinosa and hydrastis canadensis are all in strong demand, with prices very firm and advancing, whereas it had been predicted that the supply would be plentiful and values lower. Snake root is somewhat depressed at the moment, although the indications point to an advance. The jobbing business has been fairly active during the past week, with the out-of-town trade of moderate proportions. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals continue to experience a satisfactory demand for their products, and the year promises to show a considerable increase in the volume of transactions over 1899. The heavy chemical movement does not present any special developments. Retailers have been somewhat more active during the past week.

Hot Weather Makes Good Soda Business.

Detroit, Aug. 18.—Conditions are about the same as last week, the weather being so extremely warm that nobody gets past the soda fountains in the drug stores. The soda supplies keep the average up to "fair." Vacations are in order, and there is enough to do to keep the fellows who are left as busy as anyone cares to be when the thermometer talks in the 90's. Manufacturing chemists say their quiet season has been an unusually busy one.

A Moderate Business in Chicago.

Chicago, August 18.—There has been no material change in the business situation since last week. The weather has been fairly cool until to-day, which has been very warm. Business shows some tendency to anticipate in orders for Fall consumption. The demand for all staple goods and sundries is steady, healthy and strong. In pharmaceuticals among the manufacturers little can be said. Business is fairly good.

Business Steady; Retailers Busy.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., August 17.—"Business is as steady as an eight-day clock," said a department head of a big St. Paul wholesale drug house to-day. And the gentleman, who is suspected of being a Republican, added: "Even William Jennings Bryan and a short wheat crop can't hurt us." Leaving out the partisan bias (and this may be digested by each reader as seems him best), the foregoing remarks hit off the situation quite happily. Retailers, as a general thing, report a noticeable improvement over last week. They are busier, that is certain; some "about driven to death," in fact. Here and there one is found who says collections are better, customers in many if not most of cases not waiting for the collector, but electing voluntarily to "step up to the captain's office and settle." So warm the weather is and has been for two weeks or more that the energies of the attendants at the soda fountains are taxed almost to their utmost, night and day. Prescription work, as well as pretty much every other branch of the trade, is in satisfactory shape. Quotations of Western products reveal no change.

Country Business of Fair Volume.

St. Louis, August 18.—Country business is of fair volume for the season. There have been a number of drug buyers from the south in the city the past week, attracted by the extremely low excursion rates, but the influx is nothing like what was expected. Southern merchants in all lines are slow to come to market this year, evidently postponing their visits on account of the uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the cotton crop. Since August 1 the weather has been 'ideally' hot, the first sustained period of hot weather we have had this summer. Consequently there have been no complaints from the soda fountain end of the retail business, at least.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 21.—A continued steady feeling pervades the general market and the more important changes in prices are in favor of holders, but the demand continues seasonably light and no material increase is looked for until the midsummer vacation period is ended.

OPIUM.—Only small routine sales are reported and very little interest is manifested on the part of the consuming trade. Foreign markets are cabled easier and spot quotations for round lots are slightly lower, but for jobbing quantities, prices remain unchanged at $3.55@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.65@3.85 for 11 per cent. the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Continued quiet conditions prevail and the limited wants of the consuming trade are being supplied at prices within the old range of $4.70@5 for 13 per cent. and $5.20@5.50 for 16 per cent. as to quantity.

MORPHINE.—Moderate quantities are finding a good steady consuming outlet and quotations are firm on the basis of $2.50@2.60 for P. and W. in eighths, and $2.40@2.50 for N. Y. Q. and McK and R. brands.

QUININE.—The market retains a quiet appearance, but the undertone is strong with an early advance in manufacturers prices confidently expected and outside holders are indifferent sellers at the ruling range of 42@45c. for ounces, according to brand.

COCAINE.—Manufacturers have advanced quotations 50c. per oz., and the revised jobbing figures are $5.75@6 for large crystals, and $5.50@5.75 for small. The market is very strong in sympathy with crude material and further improvement is expected.

OIL ANISE.—An easier feeling has developed owing to keen competition among speculative holders, and lower foreign markets and jobbers have reduced quotations to $2@2.10.

OIL CASSIA.—Under similar influences this article also is easier, and the revised quotations for jobbing quantities are $1.20@1.35 as to grade and size of order.

OIL BERGAMOT.—Values have reacted slightly under a light consuming demand and jobbers are willing sellers at $2.60@2.80 for finest, and $2.35@2.60 for good.

SERPENTARIA ROOT.—Diminishing supplies and firmer producing markets have caused an advance in jobbing quotations to 50@55c. for whole, 52@57c. for ground, and 55@60c. for powdered.

ALCOHOL.—Grain is higher owing to increased cost of raw material and jobbers have advanced their quotations to $2.43@2.45 by the barrel, and $2.52@2.77 for smaller parcels, according to quantity.

CACAO BUTTER.—The market continues strong in tone under the influence heretofore noted and jobbing quotations show a further advance to 50@53c. by the box, and 55@58c. for less.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is higher abroad owing to scarcity and spot values for jobbing parcels have been marked up to 11@13c. for whole, and 20@25c. for powdered.

GUARANA.—Extreme scarcity both here and in Europe has resulted in a decidedly sharp advance in prices and jobbers are now quoting 80@90c. for whole and 85@95c. for powdered.

BALSAM FIR.—Canada is in very light supply and the market is firmer with jobbing quotations showing an advance to $2.75@2.90 as to quantity.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—Mail advices from primary markets confirm previous cable reports of a small yield from the current season's catch, and holders are firmer in their views with only limited quantities obtainable at 28@30c. by the strap, and 34@37c. for broken lots.

MENTHOL.—Holders are somewhat firmer in their views and jobbing prices have been advanced to $3.05@3.30 per lb. There is no change in the ounce price.

The Lightning Medicine Co. of Muscatine, Iowa, manufacturers of Mull's Lightning Pain Killer and Pioneer Cures, have been kept pretty busy supplying orders for their unique window atraction, a cut of which will be found in the advertising pages of this issue. Dealers say this Old Pioneer and his outfit not only attract the attention of passersby, but it leads to inquiry and sales of the goods. The old Pioneer makes a peculiar proposition, "A dollar draft in every dollar box, cash if it medicines fail." This in itself makes publicity for the druggist, and therefore it's good advertising. The Lightning Medicine Company will send this attraction free carrying charges prepaid, to all who write for it. They say a druggist who will not avail himself of so excellent a piece of advertising just now, is standing in his own light. This display is prepared at great expense to the company.

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THE BICYCLE RACK BUNCO.

One of our druggist readers relates to us a little personal experience, supplemental to the information given here last week. He states that a druggist bought a bicycle rack, inverted T style, of a hardware dealer in his city in August, 1896. E. S. Calkins claims to have applied for his patent on April 29, 1897, and to have been granted letters patent No. 27,222 on June 15, 1897. Now, through his attorneys, Hey & Parsons, Syracuse, N. Y., he requests the druggist to pay him (Calkins) $5 for "infringement" and "license to use" said rack, which originally cost but $1.50. The manufacturer of the rack in question, now belonging to the aforementioned druggist, tried to get a patent before Calkins did, but failed, at least so the hardware man says.

We have utterly failed to find record of any patent to Calkins as claimed, and the attorneys mentioned have not as yet exhibited the courtesy of a reply to letters sent them several weeks ago.

The City Forge & Iron Works, of Dayton, O., state, in a newspaper report, that they have manufactured over 30,000 of the T-shaped racks, and it keeps them busy warning people against Calkins and his agents. They also say that they had made racks fourteen months before he applied for a patent and that there is no infringement on his model.

It rather looks as though Calkins' nice graft was about played out.

THE DANGER OF SELF-MEDICATION.

In a Long Island town a few days ago occurred the death of a young woman after taking tablets of acetanilid prescribed for her by a drug clerk. A doctor who testified at the inquest said death resulted from acetanilid poisoning. In the clerk's behalf several druggists said that acetanilid is in general use, and frequently, even customarily, sold without prescription, in which testimony several physicians likewise concurred. This is the case exactly. Not only acetanilid, but a host of similar articles, have come into popular use, are sold as freely and without any safeguard as are coffee and sugar, and the public is self-prescribing and self-dosing itself to a degree which would startle us all were its real extent known. We carry headache tablets, phenacetine pills, liver regulators, etc., in our pockets, and swallow them promiscuously and indiscriminately as inclination or fancy prompts, ignorant or careless of possible deleterious results. Has a friend a headache? We hand him a migraine wafer. Has he cold feet or a sick stomach? We tell him to take this or that.

This condition of affairs is all wrong. Many

of the popular remedies are potent either for good or evil, and it should not be left to the ignorant laymen to decide. In the case under notice, the clerk cannot be held legally accountable. He but followed the custom of trade and society. It is the custom which needs amendment. The prescribing of remedies for internal use should be left entirely to the medical practitioner, their sale restricted to pharmacists only on prescriptions.

Yes, we know this is an ideal impossible of attainment, but isn't there some way to get a little nearer to it than we are at present?

THE MODEL PHARMACY LAW.

As is generally known, the American Pharmaceutical Association, at its last annual meeting, approved, with a few amendments, of the draft of a pharmacy law drawn up by J. H. Beal, under its direction, the object being to submit this approved law to the various State associations, to the end that wherever and whenever new legislation or amendment of existing statutes should be attempted, such efforts could be directed, by the several States, along parallel or similar lines. A national law being out of the question, it is desirable that all the States have laws as nearly alike as possible, and this "model" law is offered as a means to secure this desirable unification.

The original draft of the proposed law was published in the Era April 26, 1900, p. 442, and the discussion and amendments decided upon were reported in these pages May 17, 1900, p. 533. It is therefore unnecessary to reprint in full the amended measure, but space is given to the following communication which accompanies copies of the law which have been distributed to all members of the A. Ph. A., and to others desiring them:

A GENERAL FORM OF PHARMACY LAW.

As Amended and Approved by the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Richmond, Va., May, 1900.

The history and object of the accompanying draft are sufficiently explained by the introductory remarks and commentary prefixed thereto.

It is earnestly desired by the American Pharmaceutical Association that you will bring the draft to the attention of your State and local associations and Board of Pharmacy at as early a date as possible, and that you will use your best endeavors to explain and to make known its merits to all those who may be interested in or influential in shaping pharmaceutical legislation in your State.

With perhaps one exception, the draft is very conservative in tone, and proposes only such regulations as all intelligent citizens should desire to see surround so important a calling as the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines.

It may be that the conditions in your State are such that it would be inadvisable to immediately press the draft upon your Legislature for enactment. If such should be the case, it is expected that you will hold it in reserve until a favorable opportunity offers, as in case an effort should be made from outside sources to amend or repeal your present law.

While the draft as it stands is a consistent whole, and therefore more liable to prove satisfactory if enacted as a whole, it is anticipated that in some States it may be advisable to ask for the enactment of certain sections only at a time, as favorable conditions present themselves. By proceeding in this manner, it should be possible, after a few years of persistent effort, to secure the enactment of the whole draft, or at least of its most important features.

In presenting the draft, or any section thereof, to the Legislature, it should be borne in mind that some modifications will generally be found necessary to meet local conditions or to make it harmonious with the requirements of the State Constitution.

In all such cases, the draft should be changed, under the supervision of competent legal advice, before its introduction as a bill, since every amendment offered during its passage through the Legislature increases the difficulty of enactment, and may even operate to cause its defeat.

The following are some of the provisions likely to require such changes:

In Section One it will be observed that it is made unlawful for any one but a licensed pharmacist to "own" a drug store. This is doubtless the most radical provision in the draft, and was inserted by vote of the association. While the addition of such a provision in the pharmacy law is highly desirable as a measure of public safety, it is likely to meet with much opposition from those who are indifferently informed as to the necessities of the case. Where such opposition seems, therefore, likely to develop, the word "own" had better be omitted, rather than permit its presence to jeopardize the fate of the entire section.

Even with the omission of the word, the section will be found still comprehensive enough to cover practically all important cases.

In calling the attention of pharmacists to Section Two, the fact should be made plain that the enactment of the draft will in no wise affect the status of persons already registered as pharmacists and assistants. These will continue to be registered just as they were before, except that by the second paragraph of Section Six, every licentiate is required to take out a renewal of his license, for which a nominal fee is charged. This renewal is, of course, granted without a new examination being required, and is necessary for the reason that where periodical renewals are not provided for, certificates of retired or deceased pharmacists are frequently used as a protection for drug stores conducted by unqualified persons.

In States where re-registration is not already provided for, Section Two will have to be changed to provide that all persons previously registered shall continue on the register for a period of two years.

Probably a great difference of opinion will exist as to the number of poisonous substances which should be included in the provisions of Section Thirteen. On this account the list was purposely made large, since, as a rule, it is less difficult to strike out than to add to the provisions of a bill while passing through the Legislature.

Legislative committees should bear in mind, however, that great harm results every year through the careless dispensing of poisonous substances, both by pharmacists and by dealers in general merchandise, and that the public welfare would be materially advanced by a liberal extension of the existing poison schedules.

The author of the draft will be pleased to receive suggestions or comments upon the law from any person who may be interested in the general subject of pharmaceutical legislation.

J. H. BEAL,
S. A. D. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM C. ALPERS,
Special Committee of Publication.

Persons interested in this Model Pharmacy Law can procure copies free by addressing J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.

TREATMENT OF HEMORRHOIDS.—Aesculus hippocastanum has been recommended in the treatment of painful hemorrhoids and the following formulas have been suggested: (1) Fluid extract of aesculus hippocastanum, 1 fl. ounce; chloroform, 1 fl. dram. Mix. Morning and evening at meal times, ten to fifteen drops of this mixture is to be taken in a glass of wine or a little sweetened water. (2) Fluid extract of aesculus hippocastanum, 6 fl. drams; fluid extract of hamamelis, 2½ fl. drams; oil of peppermint, 2 drops. Mix. Fifteen drops of this mixture may be taken in wine or sweetened water morning and evening at mealtimes.

SOLUTION PEPTONATE OF IRON.—Dissolve in 708 parts of water 16 parts of iron peptonate, then add 100 parts brandy; 75 parts, 90 per cent. alcohol; 100 parts simple syrup; 1 part benedictine essence, and 0.5 part acetic ether. Allow to settle and filter. One hundred parts of the solution contain about 0.4 part of iron.—(Pharm. Central.).

CREOLIN PILLS.—Creolin, 1½ drams; dilute alcohol, 15 minims; extract of licorice and powdered licorice, of each, 1½ drams; gum tragacanth, 15 grains. Make into 100 pills and give one three times a day. Useful in the treatment of intestinal fermentation.—(Ther. Gazette).

COCA WINE.—Mix 50 parts of fluid extract of coca; 580 parts of sherry wine and 100 parts of syrup. Allow to stand for several days and filter. Then mix the filtrate with a solution of isinglass, 0.5 part; in water, 10 parts. Allow this mixture to stand for several days and again filter.—(Pharm. Central.).

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

HE LIKES IT.

Diploma arrived O. K. and am very much pleased with it. I cannot speak in too high terms of commendation of the Era Course, for I believe that it meets the wants of a great many who are interested along that line of work and are unable, for want of time and money, to attend college.

While my name did not appear among those who received prizes, yet I was pleased to find it, in both the junior and senior years, among the honorable mention. The prize to me was only a secondary consideration; the great object sought was the storing away of all the information and knowledge possible during the course, and I am abundantly satisfied with my work. I have recommended the course to some who will be with you next year.

I would be very much pleased, and I believe that I express the feelings of all the students of the senior year, if we could have printed in the Era the grades of all those receiving prizes and honorable mention. It would be very interesting to see how well we have measured up with our colleagues during the past year's work.

Thanking you for all your kindness during my association with you and wishing you continued success in your good work, I remain,

Very truly yours,
J. R. HOLCOMB.

Detroit.

(For the Era.)

THE NAVAL PHARMACIST.

That the Naval Pharmacist has not a higher standing or rank is a direct reflection upon the educational institutions of the country, for, until recently, it was required that a candidate for the position of apothecary in the Navy should posess a diploma from a creditable college of pharmacy. To comply with this requirement meant that the candidate for the position of apothecary should have at least a normal school education besides the time spent in the college of pharmacy, as all creditable colleges require an equivalent of the normal school education previous to entering upon the course of pharmacy. Consequently, the graduate from a college of pharmacy must at least have an average education and in the majority of cases find him to possess more than the average education.

Although the Navy Department exacts this education they do not recognize it as is shown by the fact that an apothecary is only given the rating of a chief petty officer, in none of the branches of which rating is a college education required, and, in the majority of positions of this rate only the fundamental principles of education are essential.

True it is that each must know his branch but in none of them is it necessary to have a previous education, as in all of them one can by length of service work up to chief petty officer rating, the more adaptability shown the sooner will he reach the rating of chief.

Looking at the question from a professional point of view one, again, finds everything in favor of the naval pharmacist. On all, or nearly all, ships the apothecary is expected to do the minor surgical work of cases appearing for treatment, and to treat all minor ailments; of course it is not compulsory, but it is customary, and such ability is expected of the apothecary. Again, in many cases a ship carrying a complement of less than a hundred is not given a surgeon; detailing only an hospital steward in which case he must be able to treat any case that may arise and under these circumstances many cases occur that demand immediate and skilled attention to save the life of the patient; among the cases that may be cited are; heart failure, injuries from explosions, drowning, poisoning, fractures, and accidents incident to ship life, then also the usual diseases occurring aboard ship. Any and all of these the apothecary must be able to treat. True under these conditions, a ship is not sent on a protracted cruise, seldom being beyond the call of a surgeon for a longer period than two weeks, but, at the same time many cases arise that not only demand the knowledge of the action and uses of drugs but also of the practice of medicine and surgery.

Seeing that these cases (of an apothecary being in charge of the medical branch of a ship) are bound to occur, the surgeons instead of opposing the apothecaries having a higher rank, should favor it as it would be a recognition of the value of the practice of medicine and surgery, as raising the standard of assistants would tend to raise the standing of the surgeons themselves.

Under the new bill passed in 1898 (which though very good is not of sufficient scope) one can enter the service as a landsman and work up to hospital steward and even pharmacist without ever having had a pharmaceutical education. This under existing circumstances is not only an injustice to the pharmacist throughout the country, as it does not recognize the value of a thorough pharmaceutical education.

While I would not advocate not allowing the non-graduate to advance (as some of the best pharmacists are non-graduates), I still hold that the graduate should be recognized and the most just plan I can formulate is:

Create in the hospital corps of the navy the rank of chief pharmacist and acting pharmacist, beside those now existing which should remain the same, this would make the following rates: chief pharmacist, pharmacist, acting pharmacist, hospital steward, hospital apprentice first class, and hospital apprentice. The chief pharmacist to have rank and pay as now received by the chief warrant officers, the acting pharmacist to rank as a warrant officer and to receive pay as follows: $900 the first three years, $1,000 the second three years, $1,200 per year thereafter till promoted to the rank of pharmacist, unless promoted during the first six years when he shall at once receive the emolument of the new rank.

All graduates of a creditable college of pharmacy entering the service should receive the rank of acting pharmacist. All those in the service who are grauates and those who have served more than three years who are not graduates should be appointed acting pharmacists.

Those working up from hospital apprentice should, after having served three years as hospital steward, be appointed acting pharmacists, as vacancies occur, according to seniority.

That there might not at any time be an excess of chief pharmacists, pharmacists or acting pharmacists, they should be limited as follows: twenty-five chief pharmacists, fifty pharmacists and one-hundred acting pharmacists.

They should be governed by the present rules for warrant officers. X.

TO GIVE A COMMERCIAL COURSE.

The question of combining a systematic business training with the regular course of instruction in pharmacy at the New York College of Pharmacy has been reviewed with much interest during the vacation months and it is safe to say had the subject been broached earlier in the season a course would have been arranged for this session of the college. Dr. George C. Diekman first brought the matter up and he became interested in it through Prof. Ryan, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The two met recently and the result was that when Dr. Diekman returned he at once opened the campaign for the business course, but it was too late for this session of the college. It was stated at the college last week that a prominent man whose name could not be given out had agreed to endow the course so that it was certain to be taken up next year. No plans had been laid out for the line of study, but it was said everything relating to business and a drug store would be taken up.

(Special Correspondence).

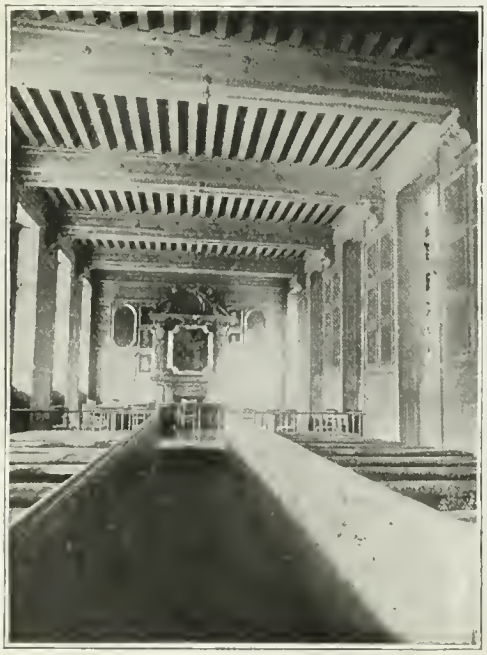
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHARMACY AT PARIS.

The ninth International Congress of Pharmacy was formally inaugurated the afternoon of August 2 by a general meeting in the Salle des Actes of the Paris School of Pharmacy. M. A. Petit, who presided, was supported by M. Crinon, secretary, and M. Guignard, director of the School of Pharmacy. On the right were the official French delegates, the black coats of Prof. Riche and others being relieved by the general's uniform worn by M. Burcker as inspector of Military Pharmacists, and the naval officers' costumes of M. Bavey (Marine) and M. Pottier (colonial pharmacists). On the left were the foreign delegates, MM. Duyk, Derneville, Ranwez, Vogl, Tschirch, etc., etc., while some 200 to 250 congressists, French and foreign, filled the body of the hall.

M. PETIT.

M. Petit remarked that they were assembled to continue the series of International Pharmacy Congresses. He noticed that many foreign governments—Austria, Belgium, Mexico, etc., etc., had sent official delegates and that many French and foreign societies were represented and wished them welcome in a well-turned speech.

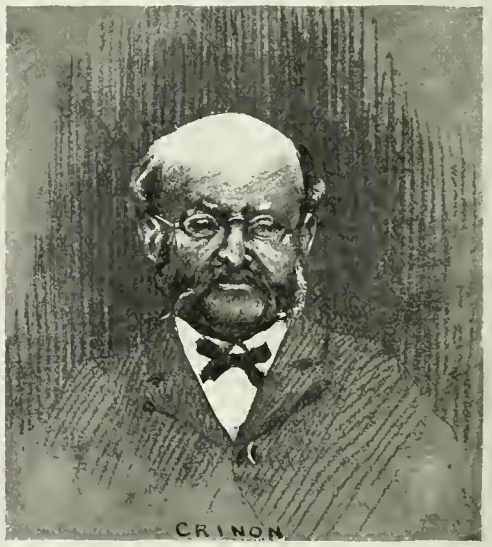
M. Crinon, secretary of the Congress, gave some interesting details as to its organization, and M. Guignard expressed his pleasure in seeing the gathering assembled in this building, which was the "House of Pharmacy." M. Ranwez, president of the 1897 Congress at Brussels, formally transferred his powers to M. Petit, and said few places could be more suitable than Paris for such a meeting. M. Derneville, the official representative of the Belgian government, spoke for the foreign delegates and hoped that the Congress would be fruitful of results both to French and foreign pharmacy.



SALLE DES ACTES.

M. Petit expressed his fears that the "unfortunate accident" which had happened in Italy (the assassination of King Humbert) might possibly prevent the official reception of the congressists by the President of the Republic, the French Prime Minister and the Paris Town Council during the season of official mourning. But it was just possible this part of the programme would still be partially carried out. He could only ask them to inscribe their names for these receptions. The meeting was now over, but he would beg the congressists to accept a little light refreshment at the buffet which had been fitted up in the hall just outside.

Round the buffet the gathering therefore continued in a chatty and informal fashion for half an hour or so. "Really, M. Petit," remarked a thirsty congressist, "we must have this wine inscribed in the new Codex—'Champagne officinalis'—as a sovereign reconstituent." And many other pharmaceutical jokes went round and introductions were the order of the day. Here one had time to note a few faces, M. Marty and M. De Mazieres, the two vice-presidents; M. Voiry, the assistant secretary, and M. Labelonye, the treasurer, MM. Riethe, Collin, Julliard, Leidié, etc., etc., from Paris; MM. Collard, Merlhe, Gamel and Loisy, from the South; MM. Bouillard, De Beul, Daels, Dambrim, Heintz, Van Raes, Van Arenbergh, etc., from Belgium; Herr Bellingrodt from Cologne; Herr Schellenz from Cassel and half a dozen other German delegates; Herr Hans Heger (of the Pharmaceutical Post), from Vienna; Prof. Tschirch from Switzerland, Mr. Altan, of Bucharest, etc., etc.



The most unfortunate feature of the International Pharmacy Congress of 1900 was the practical abstention of the two great Anglo-Saxon countries. As M. Petit, the chairman of the Congress, remarked at the closing meeting, they had been much disappointed in this respect. None of the delegates promised by the British Pharmaceutical Society had been able to attend. We may add that of the four United States pharmacists inscribed on the membership list, none was actually present at the meetings, and the English speaking portion of the Congress was thus reduced to one person (Mr. Wrenn, Mayor of Taunton, England,) and a few journalists.

Not that this state of things has been by any means the rule here this year. In the numberless scientific congresses held in Paris in July and August, the Anglo-

Saxon element was by no means lacking. Just to cite one instance, we may mention the gigantic Medical Congress, held at the same time as the Pharmacy Congress, in fact, the Therapeutic and Materia Medica Section was sitting in the amphitheatre of the Paris School of Pharmacy while, the pharmacists occupied four of the other rooms. Here 10 per cent. of the 6,000 members hailed from England or the United States and eminent men like Dr. Lauder Brunton read long and important papers in English, while an American delegate reviewed at some length the position of the medical profession in the United States.

The Members of the Pharmaceutical Congress were almost exclusively drawn from Continental Europe, the exceptions being a Chilian delegate, M. Concha, and one or two Egyptians. The last Congress having been held at Brussels, it was only natural that the Belgians should be numerous. MM.Bouillard, Daels, De Beul, Dambrin, Duyk (secretary of the 1897 Congress) Heintz, Pottier, Van Raes and Van Arenbergh were all present, besides M. Derneville, president of the Royal Society of Pharmacy of Brussels, and official delegate of the Belgian Government, and Prof. Ranwez, of Louvain, president of the 1897 Congress. Germany was fairly well represented by Herr Bellingrodt, of Cologne; Herr Schellenz, of Cassel, and Prof. Schneegans, of Strasburg. Austria had two distinguished representatives, the venerable Councillor Vogl and Dr. Hans Heger, of the Pharmaceutische Post of Vienna. Roumania was officially represented by M. Anton Altan. The Scandinavians were comparatively numerous, MM. Reimens and Ludwig Albert from Denmark, M. Stormer from Norway, MM. Eriksen, Borganstann, Kattbey and Waller from Sweden. Turkey was represented by M. Ibrahim Romano, Russia by Prof. Tikhomirov (the Moscow savant who presided over the Pharmacy Section when the International Congress of Medicine was held in that city), Prof. Davidoff, of Warsaw, and others. Switzerland had but one delegate, but M. Tschirch, of Berne, is a host in himself. Of the French delegates we need not give a list, as so many of their names occur in the following account of the various meetings. The Swiss, Belgian, Roumanian, German and Austrian delegates took an active part in the proceedings and it only lacked a Remington and a Newsholme to make the Congress a most representative, if not a large, gathering of international pharmacy.

The Organization and Work

of the Congress reflected much credit on all concerned. All the important papers (and many of the purely scientific communications) were printed beforehand and distributed to members of the various sections. The discussions were often of an interesting character, and there was a general tendency, even in the hottest debates, to "hear all sides." M. Petit presided over the general meetings with much tact, and his unfailing good humor disarmed his bitterest opponents, while M. Crinon's superhuman exertions as General Secretary gained him a popularity which was as hearty as it was spontaneous. M. de Maziéres, ever active and courteous, arranged the fetes and outings to every one's satisfaction; and so the list might be indefinitely continued. All worked well and harmoniously; party feeling, if not extinguished, was temporarily kept under, and probably few of the foreign guests suspected how diametrically opposed were the views of some of their French hosts. Even the weather seemed to have been specially arranged by the ever watchful committee. At any rate, the days devoted to outdoor functions were invariably and delightfully bright and sunny; while fresh breezes and welcome showers rendered the meetings far more enjoyable than during the stifling heat of the Chemical Congress week.

The Four Sections

were respectively devoted to (I.) General Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; (II.) Biological Chemistry, Bacteriology, Hygiene and Hydrology; (IV.) Professional Interests. As a rule, they had sessions every morning, while at the afternoon General Meeting the questions raised and motions passed in the Sections were submitted to the approval of the whole Congress.

The International Pharmacopœia

was the first subject on the notice paper in the First Section. Prof. Bourquelot, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, had been deputed to draw up a report on this sub-

ject, and we hope to publish his interesting paper in extenso very shortly. The First Section immediately voted the formation of a select International Committee to examine the matter and present definite conclusions before the close of the Congress. M. M. Bourquelot, Duyk, of Brussels; Altan, of Bucharest; Tschirch, of Berne; Schneegans, of Strasburg; Heger, of Vienna, and Minovici were nominated. They drew up conclusions which were unanimously adopted by the Congress; and which, it is to be hoped, mark a new era in this important matter.

It was decided to draw up a table which would show up in strong relief the differences existing in the composition of certain active medicaments which figure under the same name in the Pharmacopœias of different countries. This tabulated statement is to be addressed to the Pharmacopœia Revision Committees of all countries, together with a circular asking them to keep it before them when revising for a new edition. They will also be requested to bear in mind the desirability of uniformity of dosage of alkaloids, etc., in active galenicals. The same list and circular will be addressed to the various Academies of Medicine and Societies of Pharmacy.

The following was also voted:

"That the Belgian Government, which has taken the matter in hand, be asked to arrange a conference at which the principal countries interested (i. e., Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Switzerland and the United States) shall each be represented by at least two delegates holding the official mandate of their respective Governments. (The other nations shall be invited to send representatives if they desire). That the Belgian Government ask, in consequence, the other Governments to name these delegates. Once the delegates nominated, a date shall be fixed which will allow the various delegates to complete their study of the subject before the meeting of the conference."

The Belgian delegates present at the Congress remarked that, though highly flattered, they were not in a position to present this motion officially to their Government. They suggested that the French Government should make the communication to the Belgian Government through the usual diplomatic channels, and this idea was adopted in principle.

The question of the International Pharmacopœia having thus received an apparently practical solution, it was decided that M. Duyk's paper on the unification of the methods of dosage of alkaloids, etc., really formed part of the same question, and could be treated at a later date.

Pharmaceutical Education

is another stock subject at International Congresses. M. Voiry, one of the assistant secretaries of the Congresses, had drawn up a succinct report on the French pharmaceutical curriculum and its defects, while M. Jacob had studied the question of preliminary examinations in all the countries of Northern Europe, and also presented his conclusions in a printed paper.

The Congress voted that the French system of omitting Latin from the pharmaceutical educational programme was a wrong one; that it was desirable that the preliminary examination should be of a severe character (like the French B. A. diploma examination, which implies a good all round education); that only properly equipped pharmacies should be allowed to take apprentices, or "stagiaires," so as to afford some assurance that the young fellows would really learn their business; that another stiff examination of a pronounced pharmaceutical type should be asked before the "stagiaire" could be inscribed as a regular student; that pharmacy inspectors should have the right to question and examine these apprentices; that hygiene and pharmaceutical legislation should be taught in schools of pharmacy, as well as practical pharmacy manipulations (so little of the latter being done behind the counter in these days of put-up goods); that schools of pharmacy should be separate and independent of schools of medicine, and have the right to confer the degree of Doctor.

Apprenticeship Abroad.

"Should years of probation passed in a foreign country be allowed to count as "stage" in France and elsewhere?" was the question raised by M. René Bertault. The Congress voted that the obligatory period at home should certainly be shortened when time had been passed abroad; to what degree, each country could best judge for itself.

The System of Limitation

of the number of pharmacies, which exists in Germany, Russia, etc., was considered desirable. M. Huguet's idea was that it might be carried out in France—if the law could be passed—by gradually buying out each superfluous pharmacy as its owner died or retired; of course the first step would be to make it illegal to open any new pharmacies.

The Inspection of Pharmacies

was a subject which gave rise to a long and interesting discussion of a thoroughly international character. German and Roumanian delegates expressed themselves satisfied with the existing system, although many failed to see why doctors and chemists should aid in an inspection which pharmacists alone were quite capable of carrying out. The Belgian delegates explained that in their country the two inspectors are both pharmacists, and two more pharmacists are to be appointed. The inspection used to be carried out by doctors. M. Daels related how in these days he had protested and refused to allow the inspector to take a sample. "You are an M. D., and never studied pharmacy," said he. "I protest and refuse. Prosecute me if you like." Since then the tables have been turned, and the pharmacists appointed as inspectors not only visit drug stores kept by pharmacists, but also those held by doctors. Let us hope the latter receive the inspectors otherwise than did M. Daels!

M. Reimers explained that in Denmark the local doctor accompanied the inspector to the pharmacy, but this was more or less a formality, for the Danish inspector spends at least a day—sometimes two—in visiting the establishment from loft to cellar, and no local M. D. could, of course, spare this time from his rounds.

In France the inspection, nominally carried out by professors of the schools of pharmacy, etc., is more a friendly visit than a real examination. A French delegate told an amusing story of an apprentice in a French pro-

vincial pharmacy who received the visit of a gentleman who remarked, "I am the inspector." "Certainly, sir," replied the mistaken but obliging youth (whose only idea of an inspector was in connection with the gas meter), and he at once produced the gas book. The gentleman, who seemed a trifle short-sighted, turned over a few leaves with an absent-minded air. "Very good, indeed, very neatly kept," he muttered. "Give my compliments to Mr. X. and tell him I called. Good morning." And he left.

This rather highly colored tale is characteristic enough in its way. M. Crinon's motion (adopted by the Congress), to have official pharmacy inspectors drawn from the ranks of retired pharmacists or professors of pharmacy, and appointed by the Government from a list presented by the local Pharmacists' Committee, would probably, if put into practice, improve matters considerably in this country, and possibly elsewhere.

The Monopoly of Scientific Names

as trade marks was discussed by M. Petit in his report; and the Congress endorsed his conclusions that "No scientific or commercial definition, given to a simple or compound drug, can by itself constitute a trade mark, or become private property for the profit of its author."

College and Drug Store.

A long and keen debate took place on the question as to whether the three years probation or "stage" in a pharmacy (exacted of all youths desirous of entering a French school of pharmacy), would not be more profitably spent after, instead of before, the three years' college course. This subject, not particularly interesting, perhaps, on the other side of the Atlantic, was discussed with an eagerness which denoted its importance, and speeches by men like Professors Bourquelot, Prunier, Schneegans, Perrot, Louis Planchon, gave weight and eloquence to either side of the discussion. Finally, after a telling speech by M. Bourquelot, it was voted that things had better remain as they are.

LEIDIE.

Other Questions

of professional interest were Prof. Dupuy's query: "Is pharmacy a liberal or commercial profession?" The Congress's diplomatic reply was that it was both, and that care should be taken not to let the scientific element be swamped by the commercial side. The Lyons pharmacists asked why not do away with shop fronts and street entrances and put pharmacists in private rooms, so as to do away with the "shop keeping" reproach? The Congress voted this was impracticable. The Belgian pharmacists (who suffer much from "popular pharmacies," financed by benefit societies) asked if a minimum official tariff could not be drawn up for these working people. The Congress agreed it was desirable, but that the prices should be higher than charged to the indigents in poorhouses, etc.

The Unification of Analyses

was the great subject of discussion in the Third Section.

M. Grimbert read a paper on the unification of methods of culture in bacteriology. The Congress voted that, seeing the confusion which reigns on this subject, it seems impossible at present to fix a rational and universal method. Pharmacists-bacteriologists are invited to study the question and present propositions next Congress. In the meantime the methods indicated by M. Grimbert were recommended.

M. Henri Martin raised a similar question—the unification of methods of analyses of gastric juice, and the Congress gave a similar reply, regretting the confusion which exists on this point also.

Urine Analysis

was treated by four savants. M. Vieillard severely criticized urologists for not adopting some definite and universal method for interpreting results. But the Congress considered "the ideal was yet to be sought for;" and could only suggest that "the idea of proportion should be preponderant.

PERROT.

M. Galbrun's paper on the unification of methods for detecting and dosing albuminoids brought forth some interesting remarks from M. Leidié, who, it is understood, will prepare a report on the subject for next Congress. M. Moreigne's paper on nitrogen in urea may also be noted. After hearing M. Dufau's remarks on the unification of methods of dosing sugar in urine, the Congress passed resolutions similar to those proposed by M. Patein and duly voted at the Applied Chemistry Congress recently.

Among various other matters in this section was the report on

Enamelled Cooking Utensils

by M. Barillé, army pharmacist. Their advantage, says he, is more apparent than real. They require to be handled with care and heated very gradually; the enamel is not solid enough in most cases. He considers (the Congress voted his conclusions) that those lined with stannic enamel should alone be allowed to be sold, and that the attention of health councils should be drawn to this matter.

Materia Medica

M. Bavay (French naval pharmacist) read two papers, one on "The Influence of Culture on the Activity of Medicinal Plants," and the other on "The Nature of the Secretions of Parasitic Worms;" while M. Jadin treated "The Localization of the Active Principle in Medicinal Plants." It was considered by the Congress that the question of the influence of culture might well be studied. Tobacco is dosed by its contents in nicotine, quinine bark by its proportion of alkaloid, why should not belladonna and digitalis be similarly treated? M. Bavay asks. The Congress recommended the matter to the notice of pharmacologists, that more complete results might be presented at a future Congress.

In the same way, after hearing M. Jadin, it was voted "that our knowledge of the active principles of vegetable drugs is in some cases incomplete, and that the subject is worthy of attention."

Numberless Communications,

many of much interest, were read in this section. M. Goris spoke on "Aconites," and the "Localization of Alkaloids." With M. Reimers, he had edited the late Prof. Gustave Plancon's account of the materia medica collections at the School of Pharmacy. They are also preparing a work on "Quinquinas," and ask the help of pharmacologists. Prof. Louis Planchon, of Montpellier, described the poppy culture in Asia Minor, and showed the tools used for extracting opium. Prof. Claude Verne, of Grenoble, is just back from a voyage round the world. He has been to British India and Java to study quinine culture with a view to introducing this industry into the French colonies (Tonkin, etc.) He

DEMAZIERES.

passed through America on his way home, and is preparing a report on

The United States Universities

for the French Government. He says that Materia Medica is, in his opinion, excellently taught in the United States, while here in France, he remarked, chemistry seems to take the lead in the pharmaceutical curriculum. He read a paper on the "Culture of Quinine" in the Dutch and English East India colonies. M. Eug. Collin pointed out how the true ko-sam (fruit of Brucca Sumatrana) can be distinguished from the false. M. G. Dethan read a paper on the Hygrophila Spinosa; M. Perrot had studied Xylopia Ethiopica, and M. Maheu the morphology of the Menispermæ. Prof. Tschirch presented three papers, one on rhubarb and its cathartic principles, another on the chemical composition of Aleurone seeds, and the third announced his discovery of twelve new acids in the resins of the Coniferæ group.

Two Russian professors took part in the work of this section. M. Poehl treated of Cryoscopic research for the precision of the value of pharmaceuticals.

Prof. Tikhomirov, of Moscow,

had studied the testa of the Russian mustard (Brassica juncea Hooker) comparing it with B. Nigra. He also gave some curious details on the manner in which the Chinese merchants test musk pods. When Prof. Tikhomirov was at Shanghai with M. Völckel, pharmacist of that city, he was present at a musk sale, and he offered to the inspection of his fellow congressists the instrument used by the merchants.

Pharmacy, Etc.

In the First Section the papers were even more numerous, and their enumeration would be a lengthy one. We may just mention Prof. Prunier's contribution "On Testing Glycerophosphates;" the notes on hydrates of carbon in nux vomica, hemlock, clover, asparagus, and other seeds by Prof. Bourquelot and his assistants; on fresh kola nuts by Dr.Carles; on Emodines, by Prof. Tschirch; on sandalwood oil, by M. Guerbet; on the oxydant ferments of corchorus leaves, by M. Khouri, Egyptian pharmacist; on toxicological subjects, by M. M. Leprince, Pagel, on narcotic extracts, by M. Altan; on aloines, by M. Leger, etc., etc.

THE OUTINGS AND FETES.

The assassination of the King of Italy having occurred just before the opening of the Congress, State mourning necessitated the adjournment of all the fetes of an official character until the royal funeral had taken place. The pharmacists' own programme was, of course, not interfered with. On Saturday morning, Aug. 4, an excursion was made to

The Pasteur Institute at Garches,

where the horses that produce the serum are kept, and the serum is prepared and bottled. Here the Congress was received by Dr. Martin, who showed them over the establishment, delivering a little lecture on the principal points of interest. A couple of horses were bled in the presence of the visitors, and the whole process explained, including the

Preparation of Dry Serum,

in flakes, which has now been carried on here for the last four years. The serums are evaporated in vacuo at a temperature of 37° centigrade in the presence of sulphuric acid; 10 cubic centimetres of liquid giving one gram of dry extract. These dry serums have several advantages, one of which is the diminution of foreign customs duties (usually levied by weight) which is secured by this highly concentrated form of extract; they are, in consequence, often preferred for foreign shipment. To use the serum, one simply adds sterilized water in the quantity indicated in the glass tube in which the extract is put up.

This visit terminated, the Congressists walked through the Park of St. Cloud, a pleasant stroll of a mile or so, to the "Pavillon Bleu" restaurant, not far from the Seine. Here some 180 delegates sat down to lunch, at somewhat close quarters, it is true, but with hearty appetites and great good humor. Dr. Martin was among the guests; he had during the morning offered criticisms on the way pharmacists sometimes handle serum. But he explained

PELLETIER-CAVENTOU MONUMENT.

he was a sincere friend of the profession. "For my own part," said he, "I have always considered the pharmacist as the man who concentrates the different branches of science; and to my mind, he should thus preserve a condition in society which becomes more and more important." Various other speeches were made.

After lunch there was another walk of a mile or so through the park to the Sèvres Porcelain Works, where the different processes of manufacture and decoration were duly explained. The Congressists then embarked on the steamer specially chartered to carry them back to Paris; light refreshments were served on board, and a pleasant trip along the Seine and through the Exhibition—which is never prettier than when viewed from the river—pleasantly ended a pleasant day. Sunday was observed as a day of rest, Monday as a day of hard work, Tuesday morning was devoted to the ceremony of

Unveiling the Pelletier-Caventou Monument.

The general appearance of this statue is already familiar to our readers. It had been placed on a lofty pedestal—the architect, M. Lisch, by the way, is a collateral descendant of Caventou—at the intersection of the Boulevard St. Michel (the main artery of the quartier Latin) and the rue Denfert-Rochereau, a mere stone's throw from the School of Pharmacy. This was the only ceremony of the Congress which had anything of an official character. The professors of the school, all in their robes of black and crimson, and their mace-bearer, M. Guignard, the Director, in his green-embroidered suit as member of the Academy of Sciences, a large number of military and naval pharmacists in full uniform, and a few ladies in summer toilettes, made up a picturesque group under the awning of crimson and gold opposite the statue, their costumes being thrown into relief by the background of foreign delegates in the evening dress customary in France on such ceremonial occasions. A barrier had been erected to keep off the crowd, and a squad of policemen to preserve order. In spite of the wooden pavement, the constant rumble of traffic somewhat interfered with the possibility of hearing the speeches. They were, as a rule, short, and sometimes eloquent. Prof. Moissan, as Chairman of the Organizing Committe for this statue, traced the life of Pelletier and Caventou—we may possibly publish this biography later on if space permits. M. E. Lepelletier, whose blue and red sash marked him as a representative of the Paris Municipal Council, told a pretty legend about Pizarro and the discovery of quinine,

expressed the pleasure the Municipality had in accepting Sculptor Lormier's handsome work, and dwelt on the fact that the victories of scientists are more glorious and above all more durable than those of warriors. M. De Mazieres asked why this was the first statue ever erected to a pharmacist in a public square in Paris. Was their profession poorer than others in great men? Not at all; they could quote the names of Scheele, Priestley, Davy, Baumé, Robiquet, Soubeiran, Pelouze, etc., as a proof to the contrary. The pharmacist's only fault was exaggerated modesty. Cloistered at home by the necessities of his profession, he took his retired place as a matter of course. But why not let the public know that, by his large and varied knowledge, he is no ordinary shopkeeper, but a man of learning and science, capable of rendering them many services. This statue would teach this lesson to passers by, that these pharmacists had, by their scientific knowledge and their personal disinterestedness, merited the title of Benefactors of Humanity.

M. Pelisse read an eloquent speech in the same strain, written by M. Riethe, and asked pharmacists not to forget they were the successors of such worthy and dignified men and to try and live up to the high example thus set before them.

M. Guignard traced the career of the two savants as professors of the Paris School of Pharmacy.

An interesting feature of the proceedings was the presence of Dr. Eugene Caventou, of the Academy of Medicine, son of one of the savants to whom the monument was erected.

The Closing Meeting

of the Congress was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Congress Palace in the Exhibition. M. Petit, in a capital speech, thanked all foreign and provincial delegates and expressed his satisfaction at the thorough work and pleasant relations which had distinguished the meeting.

M. Crinon, as general secretary, read a complete report of the proceedings and seemed quite taken aback at the ringing cheers which greeted him on its conclusion as a compliment to his relentless exertions. MM. Ranwez, Altan and other foreign delegates thanked the French Congress for its hospitality and echoed M. Petit's hopes of meeting again later on. No city or date was, however, fixed for

The Next Meeting,

this matter being left to the discretion of the committee. Possibly it will be in Germany or Austria.

The Banquet

took place in the Palmarium or large greenhouses of the Jardin D'Acclimation, just outside Paris, the same evening. It was of the pleasant social nature that distinguished the Congress. The toasts were numerous, but mostly spontaneous and personal, and there was a marked absence of formal speeches, Prof. Tikhomirov spoke for Russia, M. Wrenn for England, M. Duyk for Belgium, etc., etc. The veteran pharmacist-poet, M. Julliard, had as usual, a neat little compliment in verse to recite, which had great success. After the banquet many of the Congressists dropped in

At the Elysee Palace

where President Loubet had consented to receive members of the Congresses present in Paris. A large number of Congressists were also present at the fete offered by the President of the Republic, on Friday afternoon, August 10th. The Shah of Persia and other notabilities were present, and the entertainment was unique in its way, a representation of Ancient and Modern Dances by the artists of the Opera, with descriptive recitations by M. Mounet, Mlles Bartet and Brandes, of the Comedie Francaise. A large number of members of the Medical, Dental and other Congresses were invited, and the varied costumes of the foreigners who attended the Students Congress, gave a picturesque aspect to this huge "garden party" of some 5,000 guests.

LIQUID FUMIGANT.—The following formula for a liquid fumigant to be used as a disinfectant for rooms occupied by phthisical patients is recommended by a writer in Bul. de Pharm.: solution of formaldehyde, 40 per cent., 60 parts; creosote, 15 parts; oil of turpentine, 32 parts; menthol, 1 part. Mix. To use let fall, drop by drop, on a hot metallic plate. About half a teaspoonful suffices for an ordinary bedroom.

"Yes, Genevieve, I am bound for China, and I shall not return until I have smelled powder."
"But why go to China to smell powder, Harold, dear? I use lovely heliotrope."

EMULSIONS AND EMULSIFYING AGENTS.*

By A. E. HISS, Ph. G.

Emulsions are mixtures of oily or resinous substances with gummy or albuminous bodies in which the oil or resin assumes the form of small globules. Milk is usually described as the type of emulsions, the globules of fat being suspended in an albuminous medium. This, however, is not a fair analogy, because the fat of milk is enclosed in a tough albuminous envelope which is difficult to break and which interferes with the examination of milk for its proportion of butter fat. The amount of oil present in an emulsion may be determined by the direct agitation of the milk with the oil solvent. Furthermore, the oily matter does not separate, or at least not so much, from a well-made emulsion as does the cream from milk.

The method of preparing an emulsion varies according to the substance to be emulsified and the substance used as an emulsifying agent; and the same substance may be emulsified in more than one way with the same emulsifying agent. The substance most frequently prescribed and dispensed in the emulsion form is cod liver oil.

Continental Method of Making Emulsions.

What may be termed the "classic" method of emulsifying this and other fixed oils is by the use of powdered acacia according to the so-called "continental" process. If 16 fluid ounces of a 50 per cent. emulsion are desired, 2 avoirdupois ounces of the acacia should be placed in a capacious mortar, 8 fluid ounces of oil added, the whole triturated until well mixed and all the lumps of acacia have been reduced; then add all at once 3 fluid ounces of water and stir briskly and continuously until the emulsion is well formed, which will not take over two minutes. The other ingredients may then be incorporated.

Considerable care must be exercised in making an acacia emulsion, but such excessive care as is usually advised I do not find to be necessary. There are some, for instance, who may object to the use of 2 ounces of acacia and 8 fluid ounces of oil. These would say that each of the ingredients should be accurately weighed and that exactly four times as much oil as gum should be

*Read at the meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Chicago. In the Era's report of the meeting the name of the author of this paper was inadvertently spelled Hitt.

used. There are also some who may say that 4 fluid ounces of water should be used to form the emulsion. I find, however, that any quantity of water between 3 and 4 fluid ounces will make a satisfactory emulsion.

What is really the most important of all is that a good grade of acacia be used. Powdered acacia may be unsatisfactory for emulsifying purposes either because it is adulterated, or because too great heat was used in drying the gum, or possibly because the gum arabic is not really an acacia at all but one of its many substitutes. I have had but indifferent success with granulated acacia which is frequently recommended for emulsifying purposes.

The Proper Proportions.

Most of our books on pharmacy err when they advise that one-half as much water as of oil and gum taken together should be used for making the emulsion. It is better to say that one and one-half times as much water as gum should be used, for it is necessary to maintain a definite relation between the gum and the water. If too much water is used, the mucilaginous solution may be too thin and thus be incapable of enveloping the oil globules.

It will be observed that I have directed in my formula one-fourth as much gum as oil. This is usually the best proportion for fixed oils. One-eighth or even as little as one-sixteenth as much gum as oil may be used, but the mixture may separate too much. If, on the other hand, one-half as much gum as oil be used, the emulsion is liable to be too viscid.

The English Process.

There is another method of emulsifying fixed oils with acacia, the so-called "English" process, in which oil and water are added alternately in small amounts to the gum, triturating thoroughly after each addition. This process is not so convenient or certain as the continental process, which gives constant success, when properly followed out, in the hands of even the veriest tyro.

Separation and Its Prevention.

What is meant by separation in a well-made emulsion is not separation into oil, water, etc., but into an upper creamy and a lower watery layer. Such a separation does not indicate any fault or error in the making of the emulsion; in fact, practically every emulsion will separate, sooner or later, into the two layers. It may have been observed by some of those present that the proprietary emulsions have little or none of the watery layer; this is due to the presence of some powdered tragacanth, which I consider an advantage. About the proper proportion to use is 1 avoirdupois ounce of acacia and 30 grains of tragacanth for 8 fluidounces of oil.

Flask Method for Volatile Oils.

While fixed-oil emulsions are best prepared in a mortar, volatile-oil emulsions, such as emulsion of oil of turpentine, are best made by agitation in a bottle, using powdered tragacanth, or, still better, a mixture of acacia and tragacanth. The usual oil-of-turpentine emulsion contains ½ fluid ounce of oil in 4 fluid ounces of emulsion. The oil is introduced into the bottle, the latter agitated so as to distribute the oil over its interior surface, the gums are added, the whole is well agitated to break up the gummy lumps, then there are added, all at once, at least 2 fluid ounces of water. Now agitate thoroughly until the oil is emulsified, and finally incorporate the syrup and the rest of the water.

About 15 grains each of acacia and tragacanth are required for ½ fluid ounce of oil, providing both gums are of the best quality. If tragacanth only be employed, from 20 to 40 grains, according to quality, are required. In using powdered tragacanth as an emulsifier, it is even more necessary to use a pure gum than when using powdered acacia.

I have the best success with a mixture of the two gums. Tragacanth alone is somewhat uncertain and is liable to make an extremely viscid product; acacia alone makes an emulsion which separates readily into creamy and watery layers, the latter greatly preponderating. This is not due to any inherent defect of the acacia, but to the fact that there being but a small amount of oil in the mixture, there is necessary but a small proportion of gum. Practically the same separation takes place in a fixed-oil emulsion if but a small proportion of gum be present.

A mixture of acacia and tragacanth is satisfactory because the tragacanth has extreme affinity for water, and hence it not only assists the emulsifying action of the acacia, but binds the whole into a homogeneous mixture. It is on account of this extreme affinity of tragacanth for water that it is necessary to add a large quantity of water at once to the gummy mixture; a small amount of water simply makes a solid mass which almost defies disintegration.

There are other excellent emulsifying agents, such as saccharated casein, condensed milk, egg yolk, glyconin, mucilage of Irish moss, and extract of malt.

Saccharated Casein.

Saccharated casein was first recommended by Leger, a French pharmacist, about 1887. It is prepared by separating the cream from milk by warming slightly, adding ammonia water, allowing the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours, drawing off the lower turbid liquid, precipitating the casein by adding acetic acid, washing the precipitate until tasteless, adding some sugar, then a small amount of sodium bicarbonate, drying the mixture in a warm place, and finally adding enough powdered sugar so that the product contains 10 per cent. of dry casein. The mixture contains 0.8 per cent. of the alkali and is soluble in water.

In making an emulsion of cod liver oil triturate 4 avoirdupois ounces of saccharated casein with 4 fluid ounces of water until well mixed, then gradually add 8 fluid ounces of oil, triturating thoroughly after each addition until the oil is thoroughly emulsified. If at any time the mixture becomes too dense, it may be thinned with a small amount of water.

Relative Size of Oil Globules.

When an acacia emulsion is viewed under the microscope, the oil globules are seen to be quite small—smaller than when any other emulsifing agent is used, with the exception of saccharated casein. The latter, therefore, is or should be the preferred emulsifier for cod liver oil and other fixed oils where fine subdivision of the oil is the desideratum.

Comparing saccharated casein and tragacanth as emulsifying agents, the saccharated casein emulsion separates considerably, while the tragacanth emulsion separates but little or not all. On the other hand, the oil globules of the former are very small, of the latter very large. If acacia and tragacanth be used together in an emulsion, the oil globules will be moderately large, the more tragacanth present, the larger the globules. In fact, when using tragacanth only, the globules are visible with the naked eye.

Use of Condensed Milk.

The sugary brands of condensed milk also are satisfactory emulsifiers for fixed oils. Six avoirdupois ounces will emulsify 8 fluid ounces of cod liver oil, the oil to be added to the milk in divided portions, triturating thoroughly after each addition until the oil is emulsified, occasionally adding a small amount of water as the mixture becomes too dense.

The product is very white, does not separate, and the oil globules are as small as in the acacia emulsion.

Egg-Yolk and Glyconin.

Egg-yolk is also an excellent emulsifying agent, particularly for fixed oils. Glyconin, or a mixture of equal volumes of egg-yolk and glycerin is also excellent. Three fluid ounces of the latter and two of the former are required to emulsify eight fluid ounces of cod liver oil.

Mucilage of Irish Moss.

Mucilage of Irish moss was at one time in great vogue as an emulsifying agent, but it was speedily on the wane, because it is inferior to the emulsifying agents so far enumerated. It yields a white emulsion which does not separate much, but the oil globules are very large.

Extract of Malt Emulsions.

Extract of malt of the thick variety is also an excellent emulsifying agent for fixed oils. The proper way to make an extract of malt emulsion of cod-liver oil is to heat the extract of malt on a water bath, and to

quickly and thoroughly incorporate the oil by trituration in a capacious mortar. When made with cold extract the emulsion is almost certain to separate into oil and extract. If a large amount of emulsion is to be made, the mortar or other vessel used should also be warmed.

Extract of malt disguises the taste of cod liver oil better than any other emulsifying agent, in fact, when this is used, no additional corrective is necessary. Saccharated casein, condensed milk, glyconin and egg-yolk also favorably modify the taste of cod liver oil considerably.

Cod Liver Oil Disguisers.

The different agents I have found useful for covering the taste of cod liver oil are the aromatic oils, such as wintergreen, sassafras, lemon, anise, bitter almond and others; also wines, brandy and rum. The latter are very good, and when used no addition of syrup is necessary. A few drops of chloroform also materially assist in covering taste of cod liver oil.

Some Unsatisfactory Agents.

There are other emulsifying agents, such as mucilage of flaxseed, gelatin, mucilage of acacia, mucilage of dextrin, tincture of soap bark, saponin, etc.; but these are of little or no value and need not be considered here. In fact, a mixture of oil with tincture of soap bark or saponin is not, properly speaking, an emulsion.

Sometimes alkalies (solution of potassa, lime water,) are wrongfully added to fixed oils with the view of making an "emulsion," but the product is not an emulsion, but a soap; the change is a chemical, not a physical, one.

Emulsions of Substances Other Than Oils.

Other substances besides fixed and volatile oils are made into emulsions, such as terebene, chloroform, ether, balsam of Peru, balsam of copalva, etc. The latter two may be emulsified like the fixed oils, the former two like the volatile oils.

The United States Pharmacopœia gives a formula for emulsion of chloroform which is unnecessarily involved. This emulsion may be prepared like the turpentine emulsion described above as made with tragacanth.

Terebene, chloroform, and the volatile oils may be emulsified like the fixed oils if they be first mixed with about 3 times their volume of some bland fixed oil, such as olive or sweet almond oil.

Proprietary Emulsifiers.

Of late years there have appeared on the market a number of special proprietary emulsifying agents. These are to be used in the proportion of ½ to 1 avoirdupois ounce to 8 fluid ounces of cod liver or other fixed oil, the emulsion to be made in a bottle by agitation. Such a preparation may be made by mixing equal parts of powdered acacia, powdered tragacanth, corn starch and powdered white sugar.

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.

PETER ROSS LANCE.

While the readers of the Era will recognize the excellence of the facial portrait of Peter Ross Lance in the above cut, it must be admitted that the artist has failed to do full justice to the figure of that gentleman or to give adequate expression to the faultlessness of attire which is a marked characteristic of his appearance. Nevertheless, the face is the all-important feature which the Era seeks to perpetuate in these illustrations, and the expression which Senator Chauncey M. Depew has striven so hard to counterfeit has been most successfully reproduced by our artist in the present instance.

Mr. Lance is probably more widely known to the drug trade of the United States than any other pharmaceutical representative. This is not due to the length of time that he has been before the trade, although he has for some years been the acknowledged dean of the fraternity, but is rather to be attributed to those traits which have impressed his personality upon the large number of pharmacists whom he has met during his travels and by whom he is always pleasantly remembered.

Mr. Lance entered upon a business career very early in life, and like most of the successful men in his line, was at one time a retail druggist. He has during his business experience been closely associated with such eminent scientists as William Gilmour, of Cincinnati, and Frank S. Henry, of Cleveland, and each in his way has contributed his share to pharmaceutical progress, though neither has, perhaps, added much to the list of pharmacopœial preparations.

Mr. Lance's connection with the house of Wm. R. Warner & Co. has extended over a long period of years, and has been creditable alike to the house and to himself. His abilities are not merely those of a very successful salesman, but he is in all respects a representative. His natural diplomacy would have qualified him for high political honors had he chosen to enter that field, but it has been by no means lost in the pursuit he has followed. If he ever thinks ill of anyone the fact is carefully concealed, and whether for this reason or because of his other manifold attractions, no one is ever heard to speak ill of him. Life may not be one long crimson sunset to Mr. Lance, but if it isn't he at least has the appearance and manner of a man who is pleased with the world as he finds it, and he certainly has made it a pleasanter place for those who know him than they would have found it without his acquaintance.

HOW TO CONDUCT THE PRESCRIPTION COUNTER.*

In the art of practical pharmacy, the subject of how to conduct the prescription counter and the skillful compounding of physicians' prescriptions is one of the most important duties.

It requires first, thorough training by a practical, experienced preceptor, accompanied by skilfulness, accuracy, cautiousness, presence of mind, and the exercise of good judgement.

The essential of being carefully trained is the most important, as no person should venture upon so great and responsible a vocation as that of the prescription pharmacist, unless he be specially fitted for the position, and a master of his profession as well.

Skill can only be attained by constant practice; and accuracy must be observed at all times. In other professions accuracy is of course required, but in no other profession is the old saying, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," as true as in the compounding of prescriptions.

Cautiousness in guarding against errors should always be remembered. Every human being is liable to err; men in other professions and trades can sometimes make mistakes without disastrous results, but with the pharmacist in the act of dispensing physicians' prescriptions where there are greater chances for error, and no means of checking consequences, mistakes must positively not occur.

Presence of mind is of vital importance; every pharmacist in compounding prescriptions has human life intrusted to him, and absence of mind for a moment even, may be the means of destroying life or impairing health.

The exercise of good judgment is very important in locating and arranging prescription counters, and in fact, all our work and manipulations. The location of the prescription counter depends very largely upon the arrangement of the store and the advantages of light, air, room, water supply and the rest, but in every instance EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC, as it is very often the case, that their curiosity is aroused to know what is going on behind the prescription counter, and if convenient for them to do so, will enter and in talking to the compounder in the performance of his duties, will cause abstraction of mind, divided attention, and consequent liability to mistake and unfortunate results.

Of course it is not agreeable to be obliged to order a friend or customer from behind the counter and case, but as great responsibility rests upon us, it is really our duty to do so, for here the fate of human life is frequently decided. It is absolutely necessary that the prescription counter be isolated from the public, and the compounder be left entirely alone with his work. The arrangement of the prescription case should be carefully studied and planned, in order to make it as convenient as possible.

The use of uniform shelf-ware here, is not to be commended, as in order to guard against fatal mistakes and errors, the substances, when practical, should be left in the original container, and grouped in such a manner that they can be easily found.

Caution would advise that the most poisonous substances should be kept in separate compartments such as poison cases or drawers, but where none such are used, they may be grouped together in one corner of the prescription case.

The convenient arrangement of all the utensils in use, will aid greatly in the rapid performance of the work.

See that the graduates, mortars, spatulas and pill-tiles are kept in their proper places, always clean and ready for use, and every time you use them, see that they are returned to their places scrupulously clean. Never leave your utensils in disorder where used, nor the dispensing bottles standing on the prescription counter after using, as though they had to take care of themselves. There is no part of the store where cleanliness is as essential as here, and it should always be kept in such condition that when your friend the physician calls, you can invite him to inspect a clean, orderly, professional, self-respecting prescription counter; it is a commendable pride.

Examine your prescription scales frequently; keep them at all times in perfect working order, test them and satisfy yourself that they are correct. It is advisable to use two sets of prescription scales, one an ordinary set of box prescription scales for weighing large quantities, and the other a set of fine prescription balances in a glass case away from the dust, for fine, delicate weighing, where great accuracy is required.

Keep a full set of metric weights and measures, and familiarize yourself with this system so thoroughly that if any questions are asked by your physician or customers upon them, you will be prepared to give full and correct information.

Inspect your stock frequently and use no syrups that are mouldy or fermented, decomposed medicated waters, rancid ointments, or essential oils, or chemicals or drugs that have become worthless by age or improper keeping. The best of drugs are none too good for the prescription counter.

Always keep on hand a good supply of the different sizes of corks, prescription vials, pill and powder boxes, powder papers, ointment jars and labels of the best quality and appearance. Here is a poor place to practice economy.

Try to make your package look as neat as possible; display skill and even taste in your work, as it will have a tendency to impress your customers with your thoroughness and professional address.

Never leave anything half-done or slovenly performed; whatever you undertake to do, do it well and in a workmanlike manner.

Read your pharmaceutical journals and keep posted on the new remedies as they come out from time to time. Invite your physicians to your store, call their attention to your prescription case and let them make it their headquarters. Try to obtain their good-will by good treatment. Prepare your own line of elixirs and call your physicians' attention to them and explain the reliability of your own preparation; convince them of your skill and ability in this line and prove to them the advantage of using home-made preparations. Show them that you are their assistant in pharmaceutical matters and a pharmacist in every sense of the word.

See that your physician has a United States or National Dispensary in his office and encourage him to use it, and call his attention to the National Formulary and United States Pharmacopœia products. If your physician is a graduate of some foreign school of medicine, obtain a pharmacopœia of that country, call your physician's attention to it, and if there are any special preparations which he has been accustomed to using, or wishes to use, let him know that you can prepare them for him.

Keep a good, well selected pharmaceutical library at hand and make frequent and constant use of it; also invite your physician to use it whenever he wishes to do so.

Advertise your prescription counter and let the people know that you are a practical up-to-date pharmacist, a master of your profession and perfectly competent to compound any prescription entrusted to your care.

The cutting of prices on prescriptions is a very foolish procedure. It will bring no more trade, and although we should not overcharge yet we should take into consideration that we must be paid for our time and skill as well as for the drugs. The physician receives pay for his knowledge in writing the prescription, and why should not the pharmacist be paid as well for skill in compounding it. If you follow out the line of these suggestions I am sure your prescription counter will keep you busy and net you a handsome profit, if you only attend to it as a professional pharmacist should.

*Paper read by B. O. Kyseth, Lanesboro, Minn., before the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association. Contributed by the author to the Era for publication.

PREVENTIVE AGAINST INSECT BITES.—A solution of quinine sulphate in glycerin has been recommended by Mense as the best preventive against insect bites. It has not been established whether this action is due to the bitter taste of the quinine or its toxic action on the insects.—(Am. Apoth. Zeit.).

YOUR OWN PREPARATIONS: HOW TO SELL THEM.*

By J. T. PEPPER.

Making and selling your own preparations is getting to be a bigger part of the drug business every day. This idea is growing among the druggists. Druggists want money-making ideas; they want to do business for gain—not for glory; they want so to extend the range of their business that they may increase their profits. In this article an endeavor will be made to give descriptions of some business ideas that will help make money for those druggists who are willing to adopt and modify these ideas in a practical manner so as to suit their own particular cases and surroundings.

At the outset the fact should not be lost sight of that in making your own preparations you should make them of the very best drugs and chemicals that you can obtain. Put your own preparations in what you consider are the nicest and best-shaped bottles you can secure. Have all your labels and wrappers neatly and tastily printed so that you are pleased and satisfied with them. Try and have everything connected with the making and dressing of your own preparations so well done that you will feel inspired with a sense of gratification and satisfaction every time that you try to make a sale of one of them. This very feeling will assist you to make a sale. It will help you to feel pleased with yourself and your own success and also assist you in making a pleased and satisfied customer.

In order to be a successful salesman it is absolutely necessary for one to know all about the goods he is selling. If a druggist desires to be successful in selling his own preparations, it is just as necessary for him to know all about them. Be conversant with the various ingredients which enter into their formulas. For instance, if it is a vegetable drug, be able to tell the name of the plant from which it is obtained, the country that it comes from, what part of the plant is used and what are its medicinal properties. Be able fully to explain the processes of manufacture by means of which the virtues of the various drugs are extracted. The people think there are great mysteries connected with the drug business, and if you can sometimes impress them with the magnitude of your knowledge concerning drugs and your own preparations they will the more readily buy your own preparations in preference to regular "patents." A thorough knowledge of your own preparations begets confidence in them, and unless you have unbounded confidence in your own preparations you cannot make them a success.

Mr. Russel Sage, the dean of American financiers, and who is worth $100,000,000, says that "opportunities are disgusted with men who don't recognize them." Every druggist may recognize this magnificent opportunity of manufacturing a line of his own preparations and selling them to his customers with much profit to his business and satisfaction to himself. Making a line of your own preparations and introducing them to the public is one of the very best opportunities offered to the druggist of to-day. Many wise and practical druggists have already recognized this magnificent money-making opportunity and are now on the prosperous highway to success and profit. If, in one year, you sell $1,000 worth of your own preparations, it will cost you to produce them about $250 and the $750 will be your profit.

It is necessary to resort to different methods in order to introduce your preparations to the public. I will discuss them as follows: Newspaper advertising, circulars, folders and booklets, window displays, store displays, and personal talks.

With respect to newspaper advertising, this is too expensive for the majority of retail druggists. It is possible that it could be made to pay magnificently if pharmacists only knew how to do newspaper advertising wisely and judiciously, but I do not think many druggists have learned the art of advertising. It has to be learned just the same as the pharmacist's profession. It requires an apprenticeship similar to that of the drug business. It may be wise for the pharmacist to do some newspaper advertising in connection with his other efforts in advertising, but I think that I would advise only a careful expenditure in this direction. I think that I would rely more on the careful and systematic distribution of circulars, folders and booklets upon efforts of advertising by window and store displays, and upon personal talks with customers.

Newspaper advertising looks like a short cut to attain the same results, but to me it does not seem so sure. You can reach so many more people so much more quickly by the aid of the newspaper than you can by any other way that it looks like the best and quickest method to adopt. But the difficulty is to reach the people intelligently by your newspaper advertising and make them purchasers of your medicines. If you will just think for a short time, I have no doubt you can recall the failures of many concerns who exploited some patent medicine and did a great deal more newspaper advertising than any retailer can ever expect to do. Is it not wise to profit by the dearly-bought experience of others?

Of course, if druggists desire to do some newspaper advertising and want to do it wisely and well, they can employ the services of an expert writer of advertising, but this is too expensive for the average retailer. A cheaper method, and one from which the druggist can obtain a great amount of valuable assistance, is to thoroughly read and digest the advertising suggestions given in the drug journals.

Circulars, Folders and Booklets.—These are all good. A thorough and systematic distribution of any one of these will help the sale of your own preparations. Be careful about the printed matter that you distribute. Let its information be a straightforward, business talk, and full of practical, good, common sense, and let it be written in so plain a style that every man, woman or child can easily understand it. First impressions do the business for most of us and no matter what we do subsequently they are bound to retain their influence. These first impressions should be the very best.

The most commonly adopted way of getting any of these publications into the hands of possible customers is by a house-to-house distribution. You can get boys to do this, accompanied by one of your clerks to see that the boys do not miss any houses or waste your advertising matter by throwing them into the houses two or three at a time or a dozen or so in a vacant lot; for boys like to get their work done quickly. A better method is to have two of the boys from your own store do the distribution from house to house. Sending advertising matter through the mails is also a good way of reaching the people, but to do this to any great extent is too expensive for most retail druggists.

If you put up any kind of a pill of your own, a good way to advertise and introduce it is to put about three pills in an envelope, together with a circular descriptive of the pills and of other preparations of your own manufacture. Have advertising matter printed on the outside of the envelope about the pills, samples of which you have enclosed. Distribute these envelopes from house to house and see how it will help you.

Window Displays.—Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of the druggist making good use of his window space. It is the best place he can display his own preparations to the public gaze. So much has been written concerning window displays, however, that it is unnecessary to comment further on the subject here.

Store Displays.—From experience I have learned that it is wise to keep your preparations before the public as much as possible by every available and legitimate means. If you do this continually in your store and window you will find that it will not be long before the public has become familiar with your preparations. People will not only call for them, but, when they consult you as to what is the best medicine for them to take for a certain complaint, it will be an easy matter to introduce your own preparations, for, having seen them displayed so many times in such conspicuous ways and places in your drug store, they will already be well acquainted with them and will the more readily accept them now on your own recommendation.

Making store displays of your own preparations will be found to be a valuable assistance in helping you to make sales. You can remove all the patents from one of your patent medicine cases and fill it up with your own

*Reprinted from the Bulletin of Pharmacy.

preparations; or else remove the contents of one of your counter show cases and fill the whole case up with one of your own preparations, such as your headache powders, for instance, having a card in the case describing them.

You can display fifty cent and dollar preparations in rows on top of your show cases. Smaller articles can be displayed on racks or stands or cards of your own manufacture. You know that the patent medicine people frequently give the druggist these display stands, racks and cards so that the druggist will display the goods on top of his show case. Why not do the same with your own preparations? Keep them always prominently displayed where your customers can see them.

Personal Talks with Customers.—Yourself and your clerks can talk about the virtues and advantages of your own preparations whenever you get a good chance, and this is one of the very best kinds of advertising. Personal conversation along this line can be made very effective. You should be careful, not over-anxious, nor too persistent, in your efforts to sell your own preparations, but be sincere and in earnest and generally the fact that you believe in what you are saying will impress the customer sufficiently to carry your point. The way to do this is to adhere strictly to the truth. There are more good things to be said for an honestly made preparation of your own than you will have time or need to say; therefore, the plain truth alone is quite sufficient.

CURING OF VANILLA.—Precise details of the various processes for curing the vanilla fruit and preparing it for the market are given by J. C. Sawer in a Jamaican official publication says Pharm. Journ. The odor of the vanilla does not exist in the fruit as it is gathered, but is developed by a process of fermentation in the curing. Four methods are given: (1) The Guiana process: the beans are placed on ashes until they begin to shrivel; they are then wiped, rubbed over with olive oil, tied at their lower end, and dried in open air. (2) The Peruvian process: the beans are dipped into boiling water, tied at the end and hung in the open air to dry for twenty days. They are then smeared over with castor oil, and after a few days tied up into bundles. (3) Mexican process: the beans are placed in heaps protected from the sun and rain in a shed for a few days until they begin to shrivel. They are then "sweated" by exposing them to the sun or to stove heat (60° C. the maximum), whereby they acquire a fine chestnut brown color. The depth of color is proportional to the success of the operation. Finally, they are dried by exposure to the sun during a period of two months, and tied in small bundles for the market. (4) Reunion process: the beans are soaked in hot water, as by the Peruvian process, quickly dried in the sun for a few days, and then exposed for about a month to a current of hot air circulating in a zinc roofed shed which serves as a drying closet. When the beans can be easily twisted around the finger without cracking they are put through the "smoothing process," which consists in passing each bean between the fingers several times to impart lustre and suppleness, owing to the oil which exudes as the fermentation proceeds. Three commercial sorts are recognized: (1) Fine vanilla, 8 to 11 inches long, very dark brown or nearly black, unctuous, glossy, clean looking, and longitudinally furrowed. These soon become frosted with white crystals. (2) Woody vanilla, 6 to 8 inches long, lighter in color, more or less spotted with grey, not glossy. These are generally the product of unripe pods. They frost, or "giore" as it is technically called, little, if at all. (3) Vanillons, of which there are two kinds, one obtained from short but ripe fruits, an excellent variety which frosts well, the other from unripe fruits, whose perfume is simply absorbed from fine beans by long contact.

REVIVER FOR BLACK LEATHER.—Dissolve 41 parts of gum arabic in 50 parts of water and to the solution add 90 parts of black ink, 25 parts of alcohol and 22 parts of brown sugar. According to Neuste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen this preparation is said to be excellent for black leather articles which have become dull and worn.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Remedy for Warts.—(Chemist.) See this journal August 16, 1900, page 181.

Jones' Drug and Baking Powder Mixer and Sifter.—(Sister). Address Wilmot Castle Co., 26 Elm street, Rochester, N. Y. Advertisements of this machine have frequently appeared in this journal.

Mixture of Chloral and Potassium Bromide.—(G. S.) We cannot suggest a better formula for the administration of chloral and potassium bromide than that of the National Formulary under the title "Mistura Chlorali et Potassii Bromidi Composita."

Coloring Tomato Ketchup.—(C. T. L.) An expert says if you will use enough tomatoes in making your ketchup you will need no additional coloring or dye. We have also been informed that cochineal or a non-poisonous aniline dye might be used for the purpose.

Color Change in Wood Alcohol.—(W. J. M.) asks what causes wood alcohol to change slightly yellow after standing in the store for a week or so.

Wood alcohol should not become colored by exposure to air and light and any such change indicates the presence of empyreumatic substances left in the alcohol in the process of purification.

Glue for Letter-Heads, Etc.—(T. J. C.) Try the following: Glue, 4 pounds; glycerin, 2 pounds; linseed oil, ½ pound; sugar, ¼ pound, aniline, q. s. The glue is softened by soaking it in a little cold water, then dissolved together with the sugar in the glycerin by aid of heat over a water bath. To the solution add the dye and afterward the oil well stirred in. Use hot. Another composition of a somewhat similar nature is prepared as follows: Glue, 1 pound, glycerin, 4 ounces; glucose syrup, about 1 ounce; tannin, 48 grains. Give the compositions an hour or more in which to dry or set before cutting or handling the pads.

Healing Salve.—(M. W. P.) (1) Melt ½ ounce of carbolic acid and, while warm, add 1 ounce of camphor and ½ dram oil of sassafras. Then melt 1½ ounces of yellow wax and add it to 1 pound of petrolatum, melting them together; while cooling but still liquid add the solution of camphor in carbolic acid, etc., stirring occasionally until cold. (2) Extract of arnica (solid), 2 drams; lard, 14½ ounces; yellow wax, 1½ ounces; hot water, sufficient. Dissolve the extract of arnica in the hot water and thoroughly incorporate it with the lard and beeswax previously melted together. (3) Simple ointment, 15 parts; boric acid, 1 part.

Cleaning Horses and Cattle.—(W. H. R.) asks for a remedy to remove manure stains from the hair of horses and cattle without injuring the skin or growth of hair.

This question was submitted to an experienced horseman who says nothing is better than to wash the parts of the animal affected with warm water and soft soap, afterward drying and "polishing" the hair by rubbing with a piece of soft chamois skin or flannel. If any of the Era's readers has a better method we should be pleased to have him send it in for publication in these columns.

Fungous Growth in Diluted Phosphoric Acid—(G.) The sediment or deposit noted in the sample of diluted phosphoric acid is due to a fungous growth and an acid so contaminated should be thrown away. Just how much the presence of this growth detracts from the medicinal value of the acid we cannot state. It is far better and safer to prepare this acid in small quantities as needed than to run any risk by employing an acid which is not as it should be. This growth of vegetative organism is not peculiar to diluted phosphoric acid but may be found in other aqueous solutions, as dilute solutions of citric acid and the alkaloids.

To Remove Mildew.—(Chemist). Mildew is the hardest of stains to remove and cannot be taken out of linen unless the effort is made soon after it appears. A very fresh light stain may be treated successfully by covering it with table salt wet with lemon juice and placing it on the grass in the sun. According to the Era Formulary the following is the best remedy: Mix soft soap with powdered starch, half as much common salt, and the juice of a lemon. Spread this mixture thickly on both sides of the mildewed linen and then lay the fabric on the grass in the sun. Repeat the operation two or three times a day, leaving the cloth out over night as is done in bleaching.

Application for Pimples.—(Chemist.) If you would consult the indexes to previous volumes of the Era you would find many references to formulas for preparations of this character. Here are several which contain no "greasy" substances: (1) Carbolic acid, 15 drops; borax, 1 dram; tannin, ½ dram; glycerin, ½ fluid ounce; alcohol, 1 fluid ounce; rose water, 2½ fluid ounces. Make a solution and apply night and morning. (2) Thymol, 10 grains; boric acid, 2 drams; distilled extract of witch hazel, 1 fluid ounce; rose water, 4 fluid ounces. (3) Crystallized alum, 1 ounce; salt, 1 ounce; sublimed sulphur, 1 ounce; sugar candy, 2 drams; elder flower water, 3 ounces; distilled water, 3 ounces; brandy, 10 ounces. A "shake" mixture.

Carminative for Babies.—(I. B. L.) An old-time remedy containing asafœtida and used for flatulent diarrhœa and colic in infants is Dewee's carminative, a formula for which may be found in the National Formulary. A preparation used for a similar purpose is "Hall's Infant Colic Mixture," made as follows: Tincture of asafœtida, 15 drops; tincture of cinnamon, ½ ounce; sodium carbonate, 1 grain; aromatic syrup of rhubarb, 3 drams; water, 1½ fluid ounces. Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful. Another formula is: Tincture of asafœtida, ½ dram; sodium bicarbonate, 4 grains; aromatic syrup rhubarb, ½ fluid ounce; aniseed cordial, N. F., 2 fluid drams; water, enough to make, 1 fluid ounce. Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful.

Liquid Diastase.—(J.) Some years ago the following formula for a liquid preparation of diastase was published in the Pharmaceutische Post: Diastase, 5 grams; wine, 1,000 grams. This mixture is allowed to stand 24 hours and then filtered. A small wine glassful contains 0.2 grams of diastase, enough, it is claimed, to transform 40 grams of starch or 80 grams if the temperature is high enough and the starch is in the form of paste. A formula for an elixir containing diastase is given in the National Formulary under the title "compound digestive elixir." In the preparation of this elixir it is directed to use the best commercial variety of diastase, capable of converting the largest amount of starch into dextrin and glucose.

Indefinite Inquiries.—(W. S. H.) writes: "Please advise me what I can use in the following to cause it to evaporate quickly, at the same time being inexpensive: Carnauba wax, soap, shellac, water, borax."

In this query W. S. H. leaves us very much in the dark, as he does not give his formula nor tell what he expects to do with the preparation. It may be intended for a floor wax, a shoe dressing or a polish for wood for all we know, but in the absence of definite information we cannot very well afford to "guess" at what he wants. The editor must have inquiries put to him in an intelligent manner, if possible, embracing all of the information and details of the subject concerning which information is wanted, else he cannot render the best assistance. If W. S. H. will repeat his query, give us his formula and tell us what kind of a preparation he expects to make and how he wants to use it, we shall be glad to assist him.

Making Dilute Nitrohydrochloric Acid.—(F.) wants to know if there is any difference between dilute nitrohydrochloric acid prepared by mixing dilute acids and that made by mixing C. P. acids.

Mixtures of very dilute nitric and hydrochloric acids do not produce nitrohydrochloric acid in a pharmacopœial sense. The value of the latter preparation depends upon the chlorine and chlorinated products it contains and the reaction producing them properly occurs only when the nitric and hydrochloric acids are concentrated as directed by the Pharmacopœia. In a mixture of moderately dilute nitric and hydrochloric acids a reaction occurs very slowly, and only to a slight extent or not at all if the acids are very dilute. It is for these reasons the Pharmacopœia directs that the strong acids shall be mixed before dilution; otherwise the desired reaction would not take place and the resulting preparation would be simply a mixture containing nitric and hydrochloric acids. The Dispensatory will give you some information on these reactions.

Titration.—(Perplexed) asks "what is titration (not trituration)?" He says he is unable to find the word in any dictionary. "Titration" is defined by the Standard Dictionary as" the process of causing a given reaction, as a color test or a precipitate, between a solution containing a known amount of a substance and a solution of previously determined value so that the proportion of the desired ingredient may be determined; volumetric analysis." The Century Dictionary gives a similar definition. To "titrate" a solution means to test it volumetrically for the amount of desired ingredient or substance it contains. The term "titer" is used to designate the strength of a volumetric solution in active reagent per cubic centimeter or liter. Both words are derived from the French "titre," meaning "standard of fineness." The Pharmacopœia gives many formulas for preparing "test" or "volumetric solutions," a work you should consult. Other books which may be recommended are Schimpf's "Text Book of Volumetric Analysis for Pharmacists" and Sutton's "Hand Book of Volumetric Analysis." See also Era Course in Pharmacy.

Keeping Qualities of Diluted Nitrohydrochloric Acid and Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide.—(F.) asks "how long under usual circumstances is it safe to depend on the strength of a sample of diluted nitromuriatic (nitrohydrochloric) acid, or of a solution of hydrogen peroxide?"

No direct reply naming the length of time these preparations will retain their original strengths can be given. Diluted nitrohydrochloric acid, however, may be kept some time if the proper conditions be observed, that is if it be kept cool and in a dark place. These precautions are very necessary on account of the liability of the preparation to lose chlorine by heat and to have its chlorine converted into hydrochloric acid by the action of light and the decomposition of water. According to Squibb, solution of hydrogen peroxide is subject to continuous decomposition under all known conditions. This decomposition is greatest in warm weather and from the agitation of transportation, so that a ten volume, for instance, transported to any considerable distance in warm weather would reach its destination with a loss of about one-third of its strength. In cold weather, without transportation, the loss is continuous though slight. This tendency to decomposition is fully recognized by the Pharmacopœia, which specifically states that the solution will gradually diminish in strength even when carefully kept, and for this reason it should be either freshly made when wanted or be kept on hand only in such quantity as will probably be consumed within a short time. This discussion may be summed up in the statement that all solutions of hydrogen peroxide begin to lose strength soon after they are made and continue

to lose at an indefinite rate in proportion to the heat and agitation to which they may have been exposed. The value of a given sample, therefore, can only be determined by assay.

Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine.—(G. S.) wants "an elixir of calisaya, iron and strychnine which shall represent 40 grains of calisaya to the ounce of finished elixir."

We know of no specific formula for an elixir representing 40 grains of calisaya to the fluid ounce. Such an elixir may be made, however, by first preparing a detannated fluid extract of calisaya for use in the following formula:

Detannated fluid extract of calisaya	1½	fl. ounces.
Aromatic spirit, U. S. P.	2½	fl. ounces.
Syrup	6	fl. ounces.
Purified talcum	2	drams.
Water, enough to make	16	fl. ounces.

Mix the liquids and allow to stand 48 hours, then incorporate the purified talcum and filter through a wetted filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it runs through clear. Then take of

Phosphate of iron	256	grains.
Sulphate of strychnine	1¼	grains.
Boiling water	1	fl. ounce.

In the boiling water dissolve the phosphate of iron, then add the sulphate of strychnine, and lastly enough of the above elixir to make 16 fluid ounces. Besides the calisaya each fluidram of the finished elixir will contain about 2 grains of phosphate of iron and $^1/_{100}$ grain of sulphate of strychnine. A similar formula may be devised in which an elixir made directly from the cinchona alkaloids is employed. See "Compound Elixir of Quinine" of the National Formulary.

Composition for Fire Extinguishers.—(P.) As is well known, the effect of these apparatus is that the liquid contained in the extinguisher is caused to evaporate quickly by the fire, whereby a large quantity of gas free from oxygen is generated, which displaces the air, thus extinguishing the fire. Here are several formulas:

(1) Water, 1,000 parts; borax, 40 to 60 parts; soda (anhydrous), 80 to 120 parts; sodium hydrate, 150 to 200 parts; ammonium carbonate, 75 to 100 parts; ammonium chloride, 200 to 280 parts.

(2) Make the following solutions: (a) Ammonium chloride, 200 parts; water, 20,000 parts. (b) Alum calcined and pulverized, 350 parts; water, 10,000 parts. (c) Ammonium sulphate, in powder, 3,000 parts; water, 500 parts. (d) Sodium chloride, 2,600 parts; water, 40,000 parts. (e) Sodium carbonate, 350 parts; water, 5,000 parts. (f) Liquid water-glass, 4,500 parts. Mix the solutions in the order named, and to the mixture add 20,000 parts of water.

(3) Solution for hand grenades: Fill thin, spherical bottles of blue glass with a solution of calcium chloride, sal ammoniac or borax.

(4) A good fire extinguisher that may be conveniently kept in ordinary one-headed barrels around buildings is prepared as follows: Sixty pounds salt, 30 pounds alum and 10 pounds sal soda are dissolved in 13 gallons of water. This preparation acts by generating carbonic acid gas and by forming a non-fusible crust over the burning timbers as soon as it is thrown into the fire. In preparing the solution all materials should be pulverized, and the water should not be above luke-warm. By heating the mixture to hasten the solution a considerable part of its fire-extinguishing properties would be lost. Sulphate of ammonia is also an excellent fire extinguisher, because it will melt at a low degree of heat and produce a crust over the burning materials. At higher temperatures it will be decomposed and give off vapors of superior fire-extinguishing properties. It is advisable to also have handy any substance that may be used to choke the fire. A material far better adapted than water to smother an incipient fire is ordinary sand. For instance, if oily waste or other material saturated with oil should catch fire a few handfuls of sand will do more to extinguish the fire than several pails full of water. Another advantage of sand is that it will do no damage itself like water to materials it is thrown upon. It is necessary to often change the water kept in barrels for fire extinguishing. This is avoided by using sand instead.

(5) The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book gives the following formula for "cartridges" for extinguishing fire: Make the shells of parchment paper or sheet lead and fill them with 4 parts of a salt obtained by mixing 343 parts of sulphate of aluminum and 142 parts of sodium sulphate with 432 parts of water, and 1 part of sodium sulphide, separated from the 4 parts of the salt by a disk of the parchment paper. The cartridge is broken and its entire contents poured into the water to be used for extinguishing the fire.

Solution of Hypophosphites Compound without Sugar.—(Quinine.) Formula No. 225 of the National Formulary produces a preparation of the character you name. Here are some others:

(1)	Calcium hypophosphite	64	grains.
	Sodium hypophosphite	16	grains.
	Potassium hypophosphite	64	grains.
	Solution of ferric hypophosphite N. F.	192	minims.
	Manganese hypophosphite	16	grains.
	Quinine	16	grains.
	Strychnine	½	grain.
	Dilute hypophosphorous acid. N. F.	½	fl. ounce.
	Potassium citrate	20	grains.
	Citric acid	8	grains.
	Glycerin	2	ounces.
	Alcohol	2	ounces.
	Oil bitter almond	4	minims.
	Water, enough to make	16	fl. ounces.

Dissolve the manganese hypophosphite with the potassium citrate and citric acid in 1 fluid ounce of water, and add the solution of ferric hypophosphite. Dissolve the remaining hypophosphites in 8 fluid ounces of water, and the alkaloids in the dilute hypophosphorous acid, glycerin and the alcohol in which the bitter almond oil has been dissolved. Mix these solutions with the manganese and iron solution first formed and add enough water to make the whole measure 16 fluid ounces. Filter.

(2)	Calcium hypophosphite	384	grains.
	Sodium hypophosphite	128	grains.
	Potassium hypophosphite	64	grains.
	Iron phosphate, soluble	64	grains.
	Hypophosphorous acid, diluted	3	fl. ounces.
	Water, enough to make	16	fl. ounces.

Triturate the hypophosphites to fine powder and dissolve in 12 fluid ounces of water; dissolve the iron salt in 1 fluid ounce of hot water and add to previous solution; then add the acid, and after standing twenty-four hours, filter, adding enough water through the filter to make 16 fluid ounces of product.

JAPAN WAX is afforded by several species of Rhus, the most important being R. succedanea, which flourishes especially in the western provinces of Japan. The wax is contained in the berries between the kernel and the other coat. These are gathered, sun-dried and stored in straw until mature, when they are crushed by a wooden hammer in a wooden funnel-shaped trough and winnowed to separate the chaffy husk. The sifted and fanned powder is steamed in hempen sacks laid on bamboo wickerwork placed over a cauldron. The sacks are then subjected to force in wooden wedge presses and the escaping wax is moulded for the market. Sometimes the flow of wax is hastened by the application of a little oil of perilla ocimoides. This crude wax forms a coarse, greenish, tallow like mass, constitutes about 15 per cent. of the weight of the berries and is used in making candles. For special purposes it is refined by melting, pressing through strong cotton sacks and dropping into cold water. The resulting thin flakes are bleached by exposure to the sun in shallow baskets. It is frequently turned and sprinkled with water, and, if necessary, it is remelted. For export the wax is now often cast into large cubes weighing one picul (133 1-3 pounds), instead of the conventional saucer shaped cakes, 4-4½ inches in diameter and 1 inch in thickness. It is extensively employed for making candles and wax matches; its melting point is 42° to 55° C.—(Bulletin of the Botany Dept., Jamaica through Pharm. Journ.).

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

The Government at Washington, it has been averred, has addressed to the other powers a note asking for an international conference to decide on the policy to be adopted in China.

The reports of the fighting at Peking state that the allies have surrounded the Chinese troops in the inner city; the Empress, who was represented as a fugitive pursued by the Japanese Cavalry, is reported later to have returned, fearing sudden outbreaks.

Some fear is shown concerning the country around Canton, where there are threatened outbreaks.

Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, accompanied by his staff, has sailed for China; he has taken with him a body of men to establish a system of wireless telegraphy.

The Japanese Consul at Amoy has reported continued devastation in that neighborhood by mobs; outbreaks are also reported at Swatow and some of the coast cities; also in the southern and central provinces.

Orders have been issued by the War Department at Washington, diverting from China to Manila a large body of men sent to reinforce General Chaffee.

Li Hung Chang's appeals for peace negotiations on the part of this Government were rejected, at a cabinet meeting, on the grounds that no recognized government exists there.

The death of Yuan Shih Kai, the anti-foreign Governor of Shan-Tung Province, has been reported.

The Viceroy of Chang-Chih-Tung has declared that he will resist any attempt to extort territory or interfere with the armies of the Viceroys.

It is reported that a large body of armed Chinese, well entrenched and under their ablest generals, are southward and westward of Peking.

Two more towns have been occupied by the Russians, who have refused to suspend hostilities, as requested by the Chinese.

South Africa.

General Ian Hamilton captured two Krupp guns from the Boers at Olifant's Nek, Transvaal, on August 17.

Nearly seven hundred Boers have surrendered to General Rundle at Harrismith, Orange River Colony.

Three Boer Generals, it is reported, have joined forces, 8,000 men in all, at Machadodorp, on the Delagoa Bay Railway.

General Roberts has reported that General De Wet, finding it impossible to unite with General Botha, has turned back with a remnant of his command, and is endeavoring to find his way back to the Orange Free State.

Lord Roberts reports the execution of Lieutenant Cordua, at Pretoria, for conspiracy and violation of his parole.

General Baden-Powell has defeated the Boers at Warm Baths, north of Pretoria, releasing a hundred prisoners.

Lord Roberts has taken the field again and his headquarters are at Wonderfontein, 112 miles east of Pretoria, on the Delagoa Bay Railway.

General Buller, on August 23, fell into a Boer trap, leaving about one hundred men, killed and wounded.

Lord Roberts has conferred with Generals Buller, French and Pole-Carew concerning the immediate advance of the British Army.

Other Foreign News.

King Oscar of Sweden has agreed to act as arbitrator of the claims for compensation for losses sustained by British and German subjects and American citizens in Samoa.

It is announced in Berlin that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is engaged to Prince Frederick Adolf of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Schekib Bey, an official of the Turkish Foreign Office, has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States, to succeed Ali Ferrouh Bey.

Professor Friedrich William Nielseche, the philosopher, died at Wiemar last week. He was born in 1844 and became hopelessly insane in 1889.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

William M. Johnson of New Jersey has been appointed to succeed Perry Heath as First Assistant Postmaster General.

The Republicans of Delaware have endorsed the administration of President McKinley, and nominated Martin B. Burris for Governor.

The Tennessee Prohibitionists have nominated R. S. Chaves for Governor.

The Governor of Iowa has appointed Congressman J. P. Dolliver to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gear.

Louis G. Bomrich, of Kenosha, has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Wisconsin.

William J. Bryan on August 23 accepted the nominations of the Populists and the National Monetary League, at Topeka.

The Prohibitionists of Wisconsin have nominated a full ticket, with J. B. Smith, of Madison, for Governor.

Other Domestic News.

The total population of Chicago for 1900 by final reports is 1,698,515. The population for 1890 was 1,099,850, which shows an increase of 54 per cent.

The total population of St. Paul is 163,632 an increase over 1890 of 22.89 per cent. The population of Minneapolis is 202,718, an increase of 23.05 per cent. over 1890.

The population of Philadelphia, announced last week, is 1,293,697 an increase since 1890 of 244,733, or 23.57 per cent. The increase from 1880 to 1890 was 23.57 per cent.

The census report for Omaha, Nebraska, results in a count of 102,555 against 140,450 in 1890, showing a decrease of 37,897, or 25.98 per cent.

Successful tests were made of the Gathmann torpedo gun at Bethlehem, Penn.

Chancellor MacCracken has announced that New York University will establish a school of commerce, accounts and finance, in the fall.

Governor General Wood was given a banquet in Santiago on August 25, in which both political parties joined. Governor Wood, in his speech, urged the people to sink political differences and send their best men to the Constitutional Convention.

The Chautauqua Grape Crop.

Unless something unforeseen happens the yield of Concord grapes from the Chautauqua Grape Belt will be above the average in quantity with large and well formed clusters.

The condition of the Chautauqua grape crop is of moment to the whole country, for this is the country's vineyard for Concord grapes. For several years Ohio vineyards have suffered from the rot which destroyed New Jersey grapes, and in both these states the vineyards have been, or are being torn up and replaced with other fruit.

Right in the center of the Chautauqua Grape Belt the Welch Grape Juice Factory is located. Though the company owns factories at Vineland, N. J., and Watkins, N. Y., this is the only factory used. Since moving to Westfield two years ago, the capacity of the factory has been doubled. The grapes pressed for Welch's Grape Juice are the finest grown in the 25,000 acres of grapes in the Chautauqua Grape Belt. Welch's is the "pressed on the spot" grape juice. No stale or mouldy grapes are used, the pick of the vineyards are bought and someone else buys the "seconds" for shipment. The Welch Grape Juice Company found out that the best grapes when shipped to New Jersey did not make the best grape juice. Welch's is the best grape juice.

THE DRUG NEWS.

NOTES TO MEMBERS OF

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

BULLETIN No. 9.

Office of the Secretary,
Chicago, August 10, 1900.

The Executive Committee announces with satisfaction the completion of the association's plans for restoring favorable conditions for handling proprietaries. The vexatious delays antecedent to this condition of readiness to put into execution the plans agreed upon have been useful in giving the committee a knowledge, otherwise unattainable, of the interdependence of the several branches of the drug trade, and the imperative necessity of concert of action, if the interests of all are to be served.

As outlined in Bulletin No. 8, each of sixty-four proprietary manufacturers has selected for himself a definite list of wholesale agents through whom his goods are to be distributed. A revised list of the firms mentioned is as follows:

The J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.; F. E. Greene, Boston, Mass.; World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.; California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.; The Centaur Co., New York City; The Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.; Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.; J. W. Campion & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. M. Grosvenor & Co., Boston, Mass.; Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago and New York; Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation, Woonsocket, R. I.; The Athlophoros Co., New Haven, Conn.; Battle & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Brown Medicine Co., Erie, Pa.; N. K. Brown Medicine Co., Burlington, Vt.; Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Crab Orchard Water Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ely Brothers, New York City; M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.; William Fosgate, Auburn, N. Y.; Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Graefenberg Co., New York City; G. G. Green, Woodbury, N. J.; J. H. Guild, Rupert, Vt.; W. T. Hanson Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry, Johnson & Lord Co., Burlington, Vt.; Henry Pharmacal Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Hill Co., Detroit, Mich.; Hiscox Chemical Works, Long Island City, N. Y.; T. H. Jackson & Co., Quincy, Ill.; Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.; Norman Lichty Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Lightning Medicine Co., Muscatine, Ia.; Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Magee Emulsion Co., Troy, N. Y.; Meade & Baker Carbolic Mouth Wash Co., Richmond, Va.; Merchant's Gargling Oil Co., Lockport, N. Y.; J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.; Morgan Drug Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Omega Chemical Co., New York City.; Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Pike & Co., Chelsea, Mass.; E. C. Powers, Boston, Mass.; Radway & Co., New York City; D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. T. W. Sanford & Sons, Long Island City, N. Y.; J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Schiffman, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Harrison Whitehurst Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. O. Woodruff & Co., New York City; Orator F. Woodward, LeRoy, N. Y.; Woodward Chemical Co., Limited, Toronto & Buffalo.

Each of the proprietors mentioned has issued a new price list embodying the condition that his wholesale agents are not to sell goods to those whom he recognizes as aggressive cutters or brokers, or those who supply this class of trade. Agents who violate this condition, or who the several proprietors have the reason to believe have violated it, will be refused additional supplies. The proprietors announce that they will consider as aggressive cutters those who are designated as such by 75 per cent. of the drug trade of any given locality.

Eighty-eight per cent., numerically, of the jobbing drug firms of the United States, doing ninety-nine per cent. in volume of the jobbing drug business have accepted the agency of the manufacturers on the foregoing terms.

Attention is here directed to the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee in approval of the policy announced by the proprietors for the distribution of their products, as follows:

"Retailers, in exchange for this concession on the part of manufacturers to limit the distribution of goods, and on the part of jobbers to refuse all orders from aggressive cutters and brokers, are not to substitute when standard proprietary articles are called for, but in each case will give the customer what is called for without argument."

Importance of Local Associations.

Because proprietary goods are handled in many localities under conditions that render their sales profitless, the success of this arrangement for improving existing conditions is of paramount importance. In order that the plans adopted may certainly succeed, the forming of local associations in every populous community and the strengthening of those that already exist, is imperative. Druggists not now affiliated with the N. A. R. D. should write at once to the secretary for blanks to be used in uniting their organization with the 175 now composing the national body.

Co-Operation Indispensable.

The various druggists' associations of the country, through their executive officers, should be prepared to supply all needed information and co-operate with the National Executive Committee in every way calculated to increase the association's effectiveness and to accomplish desired ends. Whenever the aggressive cutters of any locality are receiving supplies all the facts should be submitted to the National Executive Committee at whose hands the matter will receive prompt attention.

Unanimity of Action Imperative.

Druggists doing business in communities where price demoralization does not now exist cannot fail to recognize their obligation to their less fortunate fellow druggists now subject to the bondage of profitless business conditions. Besides this obligation there rests upon them the duty of forestalling similiar bad conditions for themselves, a misfortune liable to overtake them at any time Sound business policy demands not only that the power of the aggressive cutter for harm be destroyed, but that his operations be confined to present limitations. To accomplish these objects the combined efforts of the drug trade of the whole country are needed.

Protective Reciprocity.

One of the ways in which the retail trade may augment the association's power is for each of its members to attest unmistakably his appreciation of the favorable attitude of those proprietors and jobbers whose co-operation we receive. An understanding of this fact, manifested in practical ways, will be of the greatest advantage. Experience has demonstrated already the power which may in this way be exerted.

Results Not Instantaneous.

That price cutting on proprietaries will cease at once should not be expected. In anticipation of the difficulty of obtaining supplies, many cutters have undoubtedly provided themselves with large stocks which must necessarily be exhausted. While there are probably few retailers who are so heedless of the rights of their fellow retailers as to obtain supplies for cutters, there are doubtless some of whom this is to be expected, and these avenues of supply must be closed. Experience has taught that proprietors and jobbers are only human, and it is not impossible that some of these may have to be disciplined. It is believed that proper treatment of such cases, as they present themselves, will reduce to the minimum this obstacle to success.

Judgment Should Await Facts.

Members of the association are warned to receive with caution private and public statements of cutters and their abettors to the effect that the conditions of the plan are being disregarded by some members of the drug trade. In most cases these charges are wholly groundless, being made for the purpose of destroying confidence.

Before being accepted the charges should receive investigation; to this end the assistance of the Executive Committee is proffered.

Success Now in Hands of its Beneficiaries.

The National Association and its executive officers have worked faithfully to bring to the drug trade better business conditions; the measure of success which will result from these labors will depend upon the use that is made of the advantages already gained. The success of the N. A. R. D. plans is now in the hands of those who will be its beneficiaries. Will the retail drug trade prove itself equal to the needs of the hour, thereby making evident its worthiness of the benefits offered? The answer must be prompt and in language not to be misunderstood.

Membership Dues.

Treasurer Heller requests that attention be directed to the Constitutional provision that associations in arrears for membership dues are not entitled to representation in the annual convention. Aside from this consideration, the duty of placing in the hands of the Executive Committee as promptly as possible the means with which to push forward the association's work should be constantly recognized.

ANNUAL CONVENTION IN DETROIT.

As has been announced already, the association's annual convention will be held in Detroit, September 12-14. As questions vitally affecting the association's welfare are to be considered, it is greatly desired that the affiliated societies send as delegates clear-headed, conservative business men, and that appointees shall be those who will certainly attend. Previous to the meeting blanks for submitting the credentials of delegates will be sent to the officers of each of the affiliated societies.

The several Passenger Associations have granted the concession of one and a third fares for the round trip, to all who hold certificates from the agent from whom tickets are purchased at the starting point. All ticket offices will be notified of such action and authorized to issue certificates in connection with tickets purchased not earlier than Saturday, September 8th. Return tickets will be good till Wednesday, September 19th, inclusive. Full fare will be paid for the trip to Detroit, but only one-third fare will be charged for the return ticket upon presentation of the certificate properly endorsed. Further information may be obtained of John W. Lowe, Chairman Transportation Committee, New Haven, Conn.

The headquarters of the association will be the Russell House, and all meetings are to be held in this hotel. The Local Entertainment Committee announces that it has secured the following rates at the leading hotels:

Russell House—American plan, $3.00 to $5.00 per day; two or more in room, $2.50. European plan, $1.50 up. Cadillac Hotel—American plan, $2.50 to $3.50 per day. Wayne Hotel—American plan, $2.50 to $3.50 per day; European plan, $1.00 to $2.50 per day. Griswold Motel—European plan, $1.00 to $2.50 per day. Griswold Hotel—American plan, $1.00 to $3.00 per day. Metropole Hotel—European plan, $1.00 up, per day; men only.

In order to avoid delay, instructions and inquiries concerning accommodations (which should be addressed to Local Secretary Chas. F. Mann, 845 Third avenue, Detroit) should state exactly what is wanted. The Detroit druggists and manufacturers have arranged several enjoyable entertainments. The outlook is bright for a largely attended meeting.

Fraternally yours,

153-155 La Salle street. THOS. V. WOOTEN, secretary.

New York and Vicinity.

HALF A CENTURY A DRUGGIST.

It is not every pharmacist who can look back over the record of business years until he has passed fifty, then count these all spent in one place. Such, however, is the proud claim of Dr. P. W. Ray, the venerable colored druggist of Brooklyn, who, on Friday, August 24, celebrated the semi-centennial of his business life in the drug store he owns at the northeast corner of South Second and Hooper streets, Williamsburg. And there is no one prouder of this enviable period than the doctor himself. He has, though close to seventy-six years of age, the additional enjoyment of being possessed of his full faculties and he is as spry and chipper as his faithful clerk, P. R. Morse, who has been with him now over twenty years. It is decidedly interesting to hear him tell of the days of 1850 when Brooklyn was an infant and Williamsburg thrived as a separate city of some 65,000 population, but it is better to hear him tell of his early trials in getting together his store and attending to the valuable medical practice he had established, for Dr. Ray is an M. D. of considerable skill as well as a thorough up-to-date pharmacist. To begin with, Hooper street was known as Eleventh street when the subject of this sketch first located in the store at South Second street, which was about one-fourth the size of the one given in the picture, which, however, is the same store. Dr. Ray located on the spot because he thought Hooper street would be the business section, as there were no streets going from Grand street to Broadway above Union avenue and people used to cross lots from Keap street to Broadway. He was mistaken, however; still his business thrived and patients kept increasing so that at one time he had as many as seventy families who employed him by the year. For this practice he was required to keep three horses and two wagons. Where his stables once stood, there is now a fine family house. His duties took him to Jamaica, Newtown and Flushing and many other places nearby. This kept him away from his drug store, but he had engaged a clerk named Powell who attended to affairs. He left, after working a short time, however, to go to Europe and study medicine, and on his return Dr. Ray secured him a position as assistant in the Freedmen's Hospital. This was just after the Civil War. Dr. Ray also had as his assistants his two brothers, one from the Middle West, who was afterwards made purser on the man of war "Quail," and died off the coast of Africa; and the other from California. In all Dr. Ray has had about eight clerks; three of these studied medicine with Dr. Ray as preceptor and five became pharmacists under his painstaking tutorage. All received appointments as hospital stewards or surgeons in the army through the influence of Dr. Ray with the then Secretary of War Stanton.

Dr. Ray for a time had an active practice among the German population and in this way he became very familiar with the language, of which he still retains a smattering.

Dr. Ray was born April 19, 1825, at 20 Beekman street, New York, and his early life was spent and his education obtained in this city. His first pharmaceutical work was as apprentice for Dr. James McCune Smith, who had been educated in Edinburg, Scotland, and was one of the foremost practitioners of the time. Dr. Ray was then fourteen years of age and he stayed six years in Dr. Smith's employ, attending meanwhile the lectures at the New York College of Pharmacy, which was then located in a garret, with rafters for the ceiling, at Broadway and Reade street. Lawrence F. Reade was professor of chemistry and Benjamin F. McCready was professor of materia medica. Finishing with Smith, Dr. Ray attended Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., for some time and he afterwards went to Castleton College, Vermont., where he was graduated as a physician, receiving his degree in 1849. He migrated to Boston, where he became assistant to Dr. Warren in the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he remained nine months. He then went to Charlestown, Mass., where he was given charge over a smallpox hospital. He came to New York shortly after-

DR. P. W. RAY'S DRUG STORE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ward and opened his drug store on South Second street, where its enlargement stands to-day. In this venture Dr. Ray was backed by Dr. W. C. Roberts, then professor in obstetrics in Manhattan, as well as by his preceptor, Dr. Smith. His store at first was not much larger than a packing case, and he utilized it as a sleeping car in the night. The store was enlarged soon after and again a short time ago to its present size.

Dr. Ray says in his time the physician used the simplest of methods. There were no capsules or tablets or fluid extracts, but he managed to get along. The best remedy extant of the patent medicine variety at that time was Porter's Cough Syrup, Pills and Bitters. The patent trade was light, however.

During the cholera scare in this city in 1853 Dr. Ray was one of the physicians who assisted at the hospitals and he met with considerable success in the treatment of the malady. His advice would be sought and he would prescribe for thirty-five or forty patients daily.

Dr. Ray is a quiet, homelike man, who enjoys a good dinner about as well as any of the joys of life. He has been a widower for ten years. His only son died quite young, but he has a daughter, the wife of Rev. Owen M. Waller, pastor of St. Luke's P. E. Church, Washington, D. C Dr. Ray likes being connected with his fellow men socially, hence he is a member of a number of orders. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, treasurer and a trustee of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, member of the American Pharmaceutical and New York State Pharmaceutical Associations, and has served on the Executive Committee of the latter body for the last five years. There is so much to say about him that it cannot be conveniently squeezed into a short article, and even to lengthen it there is a possibility that something of importance might not be noticed.

Dr. Ray is quite proud of the fact that he has compounded nearly 100,000 prescriptions. He also likes to talk of his family tree, which he can trace back three complete centuries. He has an uncle and great-grandmother buried in Trinity churchyard. He has also some of his bottles labeled with the labels in use when he first began business. On Friday he sat in his office receiving congratulations in every mail and by telegraph, looking and feeling fully as young as when he opened the doors for business fifty years ago.

UGLY RUMORS ABOUT HANOVER RUBBER COMPANY.

Some nasty rumors about the manner in which the Hanover Vulcanite Company, of Hanover, Germany, has been sending its goods to the American agent, George Borgfeldt & Company, are going the rounds of the trade. The stories are to the effect that the company has been sending its products, which consist of rubber goods, surgical instruments, gutta percha, tissue, etc., into this port at under valuation and the fact has only recently become known. It is said the Government sent a special representative to Germany to investigate and the report he made caused the Chief Appraiser of this port, Wilbur F. Wakeman, to raise the valuation of the Hanover Co.'s products about 20 per cent. Mr. Wakeman stated that the values "had been raised considerably" and that the case was "before the Board of General Appraisers' for final settlement." No one in the Appraisers' stores at Christopher street could be found who would talk on the subject and a visit to the office of George Borgfeldt & Company gave about the same result. At the latter place Mr. Lehman, who has charge of the "rubber goods" department on the sixth floor, would not talk until he had called the attorney for the firm, Mr. McKeever, and then neither of them would say anything except that the case was before the Board of General Appraisers and would be made public when the board rendered its decision. It is expected that the board will act in a few days.

ANOTHER JUDGMENT AGAINST CROSHER.

Still another judgment has been added to the already long list hanging over the head of the well-known drug swindler, Henry P. Crosher, and this latter one has been secured by Hyman Spektarsky, address not given, who is so anxious to get $103 owing him by Mr. Crosher that he secured an execution. It is to be hoped that Mr. Spektarsky will secure his money, as like all others of Crosher's debts, this one is unquestionably an honest one, but the possibilities are so much greater than the probabilities that the matter is beyond consideration.

ALLEGED POISONING BY ACETANILID.

An interesting case has developed at Glen Cove, N. Y., through inquiry into the death of a young woman named Freda Ebelt, of Sea Cliff, who is said to have come to her death after taking tablets containing acetanilid prescribed by Benjamin Voelbel, a Sea Cliff drug clerk. Dr. William J. Burns, who assisted at the autopsy, is authority for the statement that death was due to poisoning from acetanilid, but his testimony was not borne out by that given by Dr. George McLoughlin, of Christ Hospital, Jersey City; Dr. Wahlig, of Sea Cliff, Dr. Stark, of Mt. Sinai Hospital, and a number of druggists from this city who testified to the general use of the drug and its frequent sale without prescriptions. Justice Cox, before whom the hearing was conducted, reserved decision.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST QUININE COMPANY.

An attachment for $3,800 against the Bedford Quinine Co., in the suit of Ira E. Daying, has been placed in the hands of the sheriff. A copy of the attachment was also served on a third person, who is said to have money of the defendant's on hand. It is not known who the Bedford Quinine Co. is, but it does not make quinine.

FORGED HIS FATHER'S NAME.

The authorities at Poughkeepsie are looking for Stanton D. Cowl, son of George G. Cowl, a reputable importing druggist of 100 William street, this city, on the charge of cashing a worthless check for $60 drawn on his father.

NOTES.

——Among the druggists and others who called on the trade last week were: R. M. Hamner, of the firm of Hamner & Ballard, Memphis, Tenn.; J. T. Douglas, of J. T. Douglas & Bro., Bennetsville, S. C.; W. I. Lewis, Short Hills, N. J.; W. H. Hull, New Haven, Conn.; L. J. Schlesinger, Yonkers; N. C. Ralston, Richland, Ga.; S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston; John Patton, York, Pa.; W. S. Thompson, Washington; C. W. Snow, of C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse; F. B. Rickey, Muncie, Ind.; E. Lehman, Memphis, Tenn.; F. A. Seaman, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Kinjiro Shimamura, Japan; James Cooper, Red Bank, N. J.; W. H. Walter, Philadelphia; A. Hood, Kansas City, Mo.; George P. Rogers, Huntington, L. I.; A. C. Bayles, Port Washington, N. Y.; John Paddock, Islip, L. I.; J. K. Williams, Hartford, Conn.; Thomas Clarke, Jacksonville, Fla.; C. H. Case, Jefferson, O.; C. R. Lush, Hempstead, L. I.; Mr. Doster, Greenville Drug Co., Greenville, S. C.; M. F. Becker, representing H. P. Wasson & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss C. Kavanaugh, Covington, Ky.

——E. C. Fowell, with Schieffelin & Co., and A. D., or better known as "Deacon," Roche, with W. R. Warner & Co., have returned from a two months' trip in Europe. While away they visited London and Paris and have many interesting tales to tell of the Exposition, which they declare is disappointing and not to be compared with the World's Fair at Chicago.

——William Muir, the well-known figure in pharmaceutical affairs and member of the new All-State Board of Pharmacy, who has been spending the summer in the Catskill Mountains, returned to the city Monday just in time to get into the hot weather and he immediately left for Patchogue, L. I., where he will remain for two weeks.

——Dr. Rudolph Gies, one of the faculty of the New York College of Pharmacy, sang the offertory solo at the Methodist Church, Richfield Springs, N. Y., Sunday, August 19. Dr. Gies has a rich baritone voice and his singing is greatly enjoyed. He is a member of the choir of the North Presbyterian Church, this city.

——Notice has been given members of the trade that the entire stock of drugs, etc., of Milton T. Shapley, bankrupt, formerly a druggist at Church Hill, Maryland, would be sold at public auction in the above-named place on Saturday, September 1, at 12 o'clock noon, by Edwin H. Brown, as trustee.

——Charles S. Erb, president of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy, will be married to Miss Anna Conway, of Philadelphia, at that place on Wednesday evening, September 19. Mr. Erb's wedding will be witnessed by members of the family and immediate relatives only.

——The drug store of Isaac Meyers, corner Seventy-ninth street and Lexington avenue, was recently closed by S. Blumberg, druggist, Seventy-ninth street and Third avenue. Mr. Meyers claims exemption from any judgment against him as he states he is not responsible for the closing of the store.

——Dr. B. T. Whitmore, head of the scientific department of the local branch of Parke, Davis & Co., has returned from a pleasant vacation in Europe. On the occasion of the regular concert aboard ship coming over Dr. Whitmore was made chairman.

——The well-kept drug store of Samuel Drancourt at Park avenue and Eighty-first street is being thoroughly overhauled. When the carpenters and painters have finished the store interior will have undergone a change that will greatly enhance its appearance.

——The shock caused by the announcement of Dr. Dickman's wedding has not yet passed away and it is just possible that the doctor will be entertained by his numerous friends before many days pass.

——Stella's pharmacy has recently been opened at 360 Broome street under the management of Salvador C. Tromba, who was formerly in the Olliffe drug store at 6 Bowery.

——The members of the Apothecaries' Bicycle Club enjoyed a run to Yonkers, Thursday, August 23, and to-day they have gone to Pompton, N. J.

——Theodore G. Hall, of Chicago, is in town. Mr Hall was formerly with Thomas McInnerney, at Thirty-fifth street and Indian avenue, Chicago.

——P. J. Rock, formerly with W. L. Cliffe, druggist at 2778 Kensington avenue, Philadelphia, has taken up his residence in this city.

——John B. Mill, druggist, 1392 Bedford avenue and 630 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, has returned from a vacation at Saugerties, N. Y.

——Eugene Ward, president of the class of '99 of the New York College of Pharmacy, is on a five week's trip through Canada.

——J. H. Morey, druggist at 104th street and Broadway, has returned from a pleasant vacation in the White Mountains.

——"Commodore" W. H. Tompkins, with Schieffelin & Co., is enjoying a vacation of a week at Boston, Mass.

——Fred Zimmerman has resigned his position with R. Lucke, Amsterdam avenue and Eighteenth street.

——Louis Montanaro, employed by Frank Avignone, 59 MacDougal street, has recently been married.

——George C. Roux, with the Hasselbach Pharmacy, is on a two weeks vacation at Patchogue, L. I.

——Reginald Royston, an English pharmacist, lately come to this country, is in search of a position.

——"Commodore" Tompkins, with Schieffelin and Company, is enjoying this week at Boston.

——C. C Speiden, with A. Klipstein & Co., has returned from a vacation at Block Island.

——William R. Warner, of William R. Warner & Co., has returned from a trip to Europe.

——A new drug store will shortly be opened at Broadway and 102d street by S. Wasself.

——C. W. Snow, of C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., was in town last week.

——E. H. Nickerson, has just moved into his new drug store at Foxcroft, Me. The store is excellently arranged and the woodwork, with the exception of the prescription case, is finished in white and ornamented with gold leaf. The prescription counter is of quartered oak. Mr. Nickerson was formerly in the firm of Buck & Nickerson. On February 6, last, he withdrew and started in business for himself, the old firm continuing under the name of Wm. Buck & Co.

ALBERT C. ANTHONY, a veteran druggist of Buffalo, N. Y., died August 10. Mr. Anthony was a charter member and an ex-president of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association. He was also a member of the Empire State Drug Company.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

A Woman Chemist Elected to an Important Public Office.

Boston, August 25.—Miss Marion Cowan, who, with her sister, conducts a drug store at the corner of Ocean street (the fashionable part of Lynn) and Lewis street, has been honored by the Lynn Board of Health, which has just elected her city chemist. She is one of the few practical practising chemists in New England and has successfully passed the examinations of the State Board of Pharmacy, not alone in Massachusetts, but in New York, Connecticut and Maine, ranking high in each instance. At the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy she was class poet at the commencement exercises in 1898. She also passed the Maine Commission of Pharmacy in June of that year and stood highest in her class, with one exception. When she took the examination before the State Board of Pharmacy of New York, with almost 100 others, she was informed that she had the highest average of anybody. Miss Cowan is a woman of charming personality and this has in no small measure helped to build up the excellent drug trade she has established in Lynn, to which city she went in 1893. The salary attached to the new office is $900.

A Massachusetts Druggist Secures a Bride and a Good Business Position.

Boston, August 25.—John H. Oxnard, formerly of Beverly, but now of Springfield, has been visiting his old friends in the first-named city. His vacation this year is of more than ordinary importance to him because of his recent marriage at North Beverly to Miss Bessie Belle Wood, of that place. Mr. Oxnard is to have charge as manager of Henry L. Green's drug store in Springfield, recently purchased from W. D. Draper. Mr. Green, like Mr. Oxnard, hails from Beverly. He began business there, coming from Portsmouth, N. H., where he was born. After spending several years in Beverly he moved to Worcester, where he now has a large store. Eventually he came into ownership of another pharmacy, in Providence, R. I. He will be kept busy at all three stores, going from city to city, but will make his home at Springfield. Mr. Green intends to run a strictly union drug store for he is in sympathy with the objects of the union and will have every employe who can do so belong to the organization. The force of clerks will be increased from time to time as the improvements are completed, until perhaps fifteen are regularly kept at work. The store is kept open day and night, and the front windows even have been removed during the hot weather so that the clerks are at all hours present to care for the wants of customers. This is much like the old Tremont street store of the Theo. Metcalf Company, which never has had a lock or keyhole on its front door, showing that someone always is present at that place.

Mr. Green is making marked changes in his recent purchase and plans to have one of the best-fitted stores in New England. The front of the store will be replaced by large plate glass windows which will give it a much lighter and more attractive appearance. The furnishings will be new and the store will be up-to-date in all ways.

NOTES.

—At North Adams a crusade has been started by the State Board of Health against the sale of brandy drops to children, the age limit being placed at sixteen years. Five local dealers, proprietors of small stores, were arrested, and in court all pleaded guilty. All the cases were placed on file, on payment of costs for the same. The complaints were sworn to by an agent of the State Board. He had a 'ooy visit several drug stores, as well, but the druggists were "on" and refused to sell the candy. That secured contained more than 1 per cent. of alcohol. For some time past the State Board has been watching general shopkeepers and druggists to prevent violation of the law in this matter. Agents have secured a number of convictions in Malden, Medford, Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence, Lowell, Salem and Lynn. The law governing these sales was passed in 1891, and provides that "no person shall sell to any child under sixteen years of age any candy or other article including liquor or syrup containing more than 1 per cent. of alcohol." The penalty for conviction is a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each offense. Under the strict interpretation of the law, the clerk who sells the goods, rather than the proprietor of the store where the sale takes place, is fined, and there is some chance of having the law amended so that the proprietor shall be prosecuted instead of his clerk.

—The drug store of Edmund Fugere at Spencer has been closed by George Harris, Inspector for the State Board of Pharmacy. This was done because it has been run recently without a registered pharmacist present, as required by law. Mr. Fugere has owned the store only a few weeks and since taking it has met with many difficulties. Officers noticed that the place had no registered clerk and so notified the State Board. Mr. Harris, accompanied by a sheriff, made an investigation and found that neither Mr. Fugere nor his clerk, Louis H. Fontaine, is a registered druggist. Mr. Fugere said that his registered clerk had left and that he had not been able to get a new one.

—Manchester-by-the-Sea, that fashionable summer resort in Essex County (where is situated the swell Essex County Club, one of the finest and most exclusive clubs anywhere about) has much gaiety all through the summer season. For many affairs, subscriptions for tickets are left in the hands of A. Lee & Sons, and also A. L. Green, who have drug stores which are very popular with the fashionable set, which patronizes both stores about equally.

—Walter A. De Merritt, a druggist in Brookline, is a petitioner in bankruptcy. His total liabilities are $1,875 and of this amount $400 is due the North Adams Savings Bank. The balance Mr. De Merritt owes in small amounts to various firms and individuals for merchandise and personal expenses. His assets, including stock in trade, amount to $1,556.

—Howard Hershruroder, clerk at the Waverly Drug Co., Roxbury, has returned from a two weeks' vacation to New York. William A. Gobie, of the same store, has gone to Mount Ivy, N. Y., for three weeks. On his return he will study dentistry at Tufts.

—Victor Moreau, formerly a clerk at E. V. Bouchard's drug store at East Brookfield, has left that place in order to take a position as shipping clerk for the Lincoln Shoe Company at Worcester. His place at the drug store has been given to Felix Balcom.

—Henry B. Merchant, a Clinton druggist, has just met with a loss in the death of his brother Albert Merchant, who died in San Francisco. The body was brought East, and Mr. Merchant had it buried at his old home at Hallowell, Me.

—Included in this week's exports from the Port of Boston have been drugs and chemicals, $3,096; india rubber manufactures, $6,293; tobacco, $3,291; spirits, $10,365.

—Albert E. Webber, Boston, formerly a druggist at Springfield, is a petitioner in bankruptcy with liabilities of about $1,850 and no assets.

—Joseph R. Wood has sold his store in Brookline to F. Vanton, and taken a position as salesman with H. B. Claflin, Providence, R. I.

—F. W. K. Baker, formerly salesman with John Wyeth & Bro., is traveling for Hance Bros. & White in Boston and vicinity.

Important to Mothers.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents, and mothers in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.—Phila. Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA.

Eloping Druggist Brought Back.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.—Howard M. Wilkinson, of Dover, Del., who eloped two weeks ago with his wife's sister, returned to his native city on Friday. He was apprehended in Atlanta, Ga., and brought home on a requisition of the Governor and held in $300, the charge being wife desertion; $100 is the full fine as imposed by the Delaware statutes. Wilkinson secured a lawyer and succeeded at once in getting a friend to go on his bail, the name of the latter not being made public.

Wilkinson's affairs, so the lawyer for the creditors states, are so badly mixed up that there is no possibility of an amicable settlement. The fittings and goods in the drug store have been advertised for sale at auction, and all his other belongings have been attached for the benefit of his creditors, many of whom are in this city. It is said that before Wilkinson stands trial there is probability of a reconciliation taking place between him and his wife. His wife's sister, it is further hinted, is at present under restraint in an asylum for the mentally afflicted.

Fishermens' Luck.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.—D. E. Bransome and Ed. Weaver have been away on a little fishing trip as guests of the Lancaster Fishing Club of Lancaster, Pa. H. N. Snyder, the well known druggist of Lancaster, is the president, treasurer and secretary of this unique organization, which consists of a number of prominent Lancaster business men. The fishing headquarters are located at Safe Harbor, one of the most picturesque bits on the Susquehanna. The place is called "Safe Harbor" because it is one of the most unsafe and dangerous spots on the entire river. Jagged hidden rocks confront the unwary and inexperienced fisherman, and a treacherous current sweeps him violently southward over them. The guide in the boat containing Messrs. Weaver and Snyder lost control of the unwieldy tub while shooting an extra hazardous rapid, and the occupants of the craft narrowly escaped a ducking, which might have resulted seriously. Large catches of the gamey bass were reported by the fishermen. Not the least enjoyable feature of the trip was a ten-mile early morning ride through one of the most beautiful sections of Lancaster county.

NOTES.

—Lit Brothers, proprietors of one of Philadelphia's large department stores, located nominally at Eighth and Market streets, but extending north and eastward at a tremendous pace, are about to embark in the drug business. Inquiry at the establishment reveals the fact that the concern will not compound prescriptions, merely handling a full line of patents, with of course stock of the important sundries, soaps, fancy articles, rubber goods, etc. The firm would not say just what they intended to do in the matter of patent prices. The store will be on the first floor near the Market street front, and is under the management of Frank Heckler, a well known Philadelphia druggist, formerly at Sixth and Dickinson streets. The store will be open for business about the first of September.

—The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has established an "Employment Bureau." Any young man desiring a job in town while attending the course at the college can enter his name on the "employment" books of the institution, and feel pretty sure that he will secure a position with one of the best Philadelphia dispensers. Druggists who know of this arrangement, when in need of a clerk, make at once for these books—pick out a likely applicant, and correspond with him direct. Let the young man state his full qualifications, what college course he will attend during the coming winter, what stipend he expects to receive, how old he is, where he intends to board, and any other details likely to be inquired for. There is no charge.

—Your correspondent has interviewed a number of the leading druggists of the town, seeking an expression of opinion on the recent poisoning cases and the censure of the Coroner which has resulted therefrom. The druggists visited all sympathize with their fellow-dispensers who have thus been dragged before the public. There is no law to prevent the sale of certain poisons or medicines which could be used for murderous or suicidal purposes, but the druggists referred to never under any circumstances sell dangerous compounds to children or other irresponsibles, and so keep a safe distance from business wrecking notoriety and the annoyance of a Coroner's censure.

—G. H. Trupp, of Eight and Popular streets, was married last week to Mrs. Caroline Reine. The wedding was strictly private, the happy couple leaving immediately for a trip to Niagara Falls.

—C. Cooper, formerly employed by H. N. Snyder, of Lancaster, will occupy a position as clerk in Samuel S. Ely's drug store, 4,828 Baltimore avenue. Mr. Cooper is attending the P. C. P.

—G. H. Hulsinger, Second and Brown streets, has recently invested in one of the latest autos, and has made a number of record trips between Camden and Atlantic City.

—A. H. Zullinger, Fortieth and Locust streets, has been putting in an extensive vacation at Chambersburg, Pa.

—C. P. Landis, Allegheny and Kensington avenues, is spending a few weeks at the seaside.

—J. M. Stoever, of Broad Street Station pharmacy, leaves in a few days for Colorado.

—A. Hoch, 538 East Thompson street, is away on a fishing trip.

BALTIMORE.

Retailers and the N. A. R. D.

Baltimore, August 25.—Interest among the retail druggists of this city in N. A. R. D. affairs is at present at a rather low ebb, as an attempt to hold a meeting of the local organization last Wednesday plainly showed. Only a corporal's guard responded to the call of the president, a count of noses revealing the fact that there was no quorum present. The old reliables, among them John G. Beck, Dr. A. J. Corning, H. P. Hynson and Charles H. Mayer, were on hand, but the rank and file loomed up conspicuously by their absence. Delegates to the next annual meeting of the N. A. R. D. were to have been elected, but the slim attendance left the association without power to transact business of any kind. The only thing done was the issuance of instructions by the Board of Directors to the treasurer to forward the per capita tax of all members who have paid their dues to the national treasury. But as only about forty out of a total of 215 names on the roll have transmitted their dues the actual state of affairs is less encouraging than the bare statement would indicate. Association matters here are by no means promising, a spirit of indifference having taken possession of the Baltimore pharmacists. This is attributed to a growing lack of confidence in the accomplishment of tangible results by the national body. The latter, observant druggists contend, has given little encouragement to effort to improve the position and apparently evinced little interest in the aims of the local body. The support of measures designed for the betterment of the trade has not, in the opinion of those who have watched every phase of the situation, been such as the Baltimore druggists had been led to expect, and as a consequence enthusiasm in the national movement has greatly diminished. Furthermore, it is said, the Baltimore retailers lack confidence in the efficiency of the plan in accordance with which aggressive measures are to be adopted whenever seventy-five per cent. of the druggists in any place decide that a druggist is a cutter. It is felt here that the N. A. R. D. has not given the endeavors of the local retailers to obtain explicit pledges from the jobbers the endorsement and backing which they deserved. There is a growing belief here that the salvation of the retailer lies in self-reliance, in co-operative effort and in direct dealing, as far as this may be possible. In other words, it is argued that since the prospects of a compact between the retailers and jobbers with a view to eliminating the cutter are very remote, the retailer is

required by considerations of self-interest to take measures for his own protection. All members of the trade, however, doubtless join in the hope that a better understanding between the two branches will be reached and complete concert of action secured.

The Commercial Protective League.

Baltimore, August 24.—Matters connected with the Commercial Protective League, formed at the last annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for the purpose of bringing about closer relations between the several branches of the drug trade—the retailer, the wholesaler and the manufacturer—are moving on apace. In accordance with the action taken at the Maryland Association meeting the four members of the committee named by the president and which will practically transact all the business of the league, have selected as the fifth Owen C. Smith, who will act as secretary-treasurer and chief of the executive office. Mr. Smith is well qualified for the post. It has been found by experience that the great majority of druggists are unable to leave their stores to attend frequent meetings. This suggested the idea of investing the Commercial League Committee with full executive authority in order to avoid the absence of quorums and other delays in the transaction of business. The committee will be ready to receive suggestions from the general membership relative to everything of advantage to the association and the trade. All such communications will be answered and queries asking for advice will elicit replies.

NOTES.

—The Maryland College of Pharmacy has sent to the University of Havana for its pharmaceutical department a full set of all the text books written by members of the college faculty. The books make quite an impressive collection and constitute a valuable gift.

—H. M. Wilkinson, the Dover, Del., druggist who eloped with his young sister-in-law and was arrested in Atlanta on the charge of wilful desertion, has returned to Dover without a requisition and secured his release on bail.

—J. D. Stotlemeyer, of Hancock, Md., was among the druggists who visited Baltimore last week

PITTSBURG.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RETAIL DRUGGISTS' BALL GAME.

Pittsburg, August 20.—The initial game of the Association was an inspiriting one and has served to arouse the members to a pitch of fraternal enthusiasm which savors of Oliver Twistism, in that they "want more." The day set for the game, Thursday, July 26, was a perfect one. Fully 1,000 druggists and their friends assembled at Exposition Park and enjoyed the game from the start to finish, which took about three hours. All sorts of contrivances, such as bells, megaphones, etc., were brought by the druggists to encourage their friends and dismay the enemy, and as genuine A1 rooters the local druggists can claim first rank. The fast play of Watson and Weaver and the fine pitching of Coombs, who struck out eight men in four innings, received their meed of admiration from both sides. The Allegheny druggists scored five runs before they made a hit. The score is appended:

Pittsburg.		Allegheny.	
Schafer, r. f.	0	Delp, c.	3
Forst, 3d b. & p.	0	Heckel, 2d b.	2
Hughes, 2d b.	0	Coombs, s. s. & p.	4
Bundy, l. f. & c.	1	Weaver, 1st b.	4
Aul, 1st b.	1	Baggs, c. f.	2
Hellerbach, s. s.	1	Watson, p. & s. s.	3
Calhoun, c.	0	Spang, r. f.	1
Rectenwald, c. f.	3	Urben, l. f.	1
Ehlein, p. & l. f.	1	Steele, 3d b.	4
Thomas, p.	1		
0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 3—8		3 3 0 8 2 2 1 5—24	

Umpires—Reinecke and Barrett.

The uniforms were unique and various from ball suits to bicycle, golf suits and tennis. All colors of the rainbow predominated and Rectenwald, of the defeated Pittsburgs, was arrayed in the proverbial coat of many colors. After the game the players, umpires and Secretary Garber were driven to Johnny Newell's, where a fine supper was served. This supper, the ball grounds, score cards and all the appurtenances of the game were at the expense of the wholesalers who were present.

The Allegheny doctors have challenged the winning team, the Allegheny druggists, who have also received a challenge from New Castle druggists. While Captain Heckel feels that his team is a winner, he finds that it will be extremely difficult to accept challenges from out-of-town druggists, as the acceptance will necessitate a longer absence from the city than can be taken by the boys.

Umpires Reinecke and Barrett so impressed all by the firmness of their decisions that no appeals were made.

NOTES.

—Clerk Otto Oppenheimer, with E. J. Schlabach, of Canton, O., who has seen service in the Philippines, had an exciting experience recently which made his adventures in that locality of the United States possessions seem mildly tame. With a bravado acquired by a continual chase after Aguinaldo, Mr. Oppenheimer undertook to ride a blooded horse belonging to Druggist G. G. Dunlap. John Gilpin's ride paled in comparison. The blood for which the horse was famed was up and Otto knew that he was "it." A mad ride over the Canton streets with extra cavortings before the President's home terminated finally in an exhausted steed and a sadder and wiser drug clerk who hasn't heard, as yet, the end of his attempt at riding a thoroughbred.

—Albert Soffel, who served as a pharmacist in the navy for the past three and a half years, returned to his home on Mt. Washington recently on a leave of absence. His ship is the Ranger, now stationed on the Pacific Coast. His first assignment was on the Wilmington, on which he served during the Cuban War. He then went to the South Sea on the Badger, and recently has been on the Ranger with a surveying party off the Pacific Coast. Mr. Soffel may resign, as his permit will allow him to do, and go into the drug business in Pittsburg.

—Among near-by-town druggists who are spending vacations are M. Rush Means, of Punxsutawney, among the Canadian lakes; W. F. Beyer, of the same place, is with a party of campers at the head of the Susquehanna; H. F. Thomas and family, of Greensburg, in the Alleghenies at Ligonier, Pa.; E. B. Henderson, of Brookville, is at the Thousand Islands; Ben Craig, of Brookville, at Chatauqua Lake, N. Y.; K. A. Reed and Mrs. Reed, of Gallitzin, at Atlantic City; W. D. Davis, Phillippi, W. Va., at Atlantic City.

—William McCloskey, of Curwinsville, Clearfield County, died on July 24 at the West Penn Hospital, this city, and his death attracted unusual attention in the West End. Mr. McCloskey had been employed for some time in Montgomery's drug store on Wabash avenue, West End. It was stated that death had been caused by excessive exertion in a game of base ball some time ago. At the drug store, however, it was stated that there was nothing abnormal in the case.

—The store of W. A. Showalter, Latrobe, Pa., was recently in danger of fire, which was averted by the coolness of Will Eberhart, the clerk. A mixture containing a large percentage of alcohol was spilled on the prescription counter. It came in contact with a Bunsen burner and was at once ignited. A vessel containing a large quantity of sponges which were being soaked out, was emptied on the fire, which was at once extinguished.

—Lawrence Rentz, of Bowling Green, O., filed a suit in Common Pleas Court against J. D. Bolles, a druggist of that city for $5,000 damages. Mr. Rentz alleges that Dr. Bolles sold him a "quinine sandwich," June 19, 1900, in which carbolic acid was carelessly placed instead of syrup, thereby endangering his life and causing him much suffering.

—R. C. Hall & Co. and H. G. Clark, both leading drug firms of Franklin, Pa., recently had the novel experience of exchanging clerks, and now it is expected that a cut rate war may result. George Little, with Hall & Co., went to Clark's pharmacy and Charles Phipps emigrated to Hall's from Clark's.

—John K. Lewis, for a number of years clerk for Daugherty Bros. at their Indiana and Jeannette stores, has purchased the store of M. R. Cooke at the latter place, refitting and renovating it thoroughly. C. A. Davis will have charge of his prescription department.

—The drug store of the Rhodes Drug Company, of New Castle, Pa., was closed by the sheriff on executions of Scott Paisley, a druggist, amounting to about $1,700. The members of the firm, against whom writs are issued, are Edward Stiling, A. A. Rhodes and F. F. Campbell.

—The officers arrested many of the druggists at Cumberland, Md., on August 14, whom they charge with selling soda, mineral water and cigars on Sunday contrary to law. One dealer was arrested for selling ice cream on Sunday. The arrests caused a general protest.

—Miss Ethel Condick, who has been seeing considerable service in the store of Rankin & Condick, Brockwayville, N. Y., has been visiting the family of Druggist A. C. Robertson, of this city.

—The Wheeling Association of Retail Druggists had a meeting recently to take action on the fact that there are a number of local druggists not in the Association.

—The retailers report an unusually fine soda water trade. The dealers in nearby towns have set up some handsome fountains and are coining money.

—John Munden, prescription clerk at Heckel's store, Western and Grant avenues, Allegheny, has gone on a vacation trip to resorts in Michigan.

—Tony Rogers has his old position as night clerk at the Park Pharmacy. S. M. Birch, formerly on the night force, will take the day position.

—Louis Franke & Co. have purchased the drug store of H. W. Bolar at Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Bolar intends traveling for a year or more.

—R. C. Hall, of Franklin, is a guest of the Hon. Joseph G. Sibley, at the latter's handsome summer home on Lake Champlain.

—The Walther-Robertson Drug Company bought out the Bell Pharmacy on Wylie avenue. John Golden is the manager.

—Charles H. Maxwell has secured a position as chief clerk at the pharmacy of J. L. Goehring, West Newton, Penna.

—Reed's pharmacy is now the name of R. A. McCartney's store of Butler, Pa., lately bought by Mr. Reed.

—S. W. Hall, formerly of Corry, Pa., purchased the Standard drug store at 711 State street, Erie, Pa.

—Bob Clark has left the Park Pharmacy to accept a position at the Crystal Pharmacy.

—Miss Reed, of W. J. Gilmore & Co.'s clerical force, spent her vacation at Galeton, Pa.

—George W. Richards, of Duquesne, Pa., is now at Atlantic City.

—Miller & Shaler have opened a new store at Elk Lick, Pa.

—J. S. Foster, of Petrolia, Pa., was a Pittsburg visitor recently.

—Howard Jackson, a Wilkinsburg druggist, is now in Europe.

DETROIT.

Detroit, August 25.

—At the regular meeting of the Detroit Drug Clerks' Association on Thursday evening, August 23, W. G. Leacock was elected secretary in place of A. M. Edwards, Jr., who has become president; Charles E. Abraham was elected chairman of the Entertainment Committee vice Joseph Hackett, who has become a proprietor, and W. D. Brooks was selected on the Membership Committee.

—Earl Allen, representing John Wyeth & Son; H. S. Blitz, representing J. Ellwood Lee, and M. Mandeville, representing Johnson & Johnson, are among the travelers who are working their Detroit trade at present.

—Joseph Hackett, for some time with Hurd & Gray, Detroit, has purchased S. K. Harvey's drug store, corner Antoine and Watson streets. Mr. Harvey has decided to retire from the drug business.

—Nelson, Baker & Co., manufacturing chemists of Detroit, will give an excursion to Bois Blanc Island on Wednesday, August 29.

—Thomas Hillier, clerk for Hurd & Gray Detroit, has accepted a position in the East and will go September 1.

CHICAGO.

Pioneers Among Chicago Druggists.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—To-day's most remarkable group of early Chicago settlers is found in the six surviving passengers of the ancient brig Illinois, which arrived at the point in Chicago's harbor now marked by the north pier, from Buffalo, May 25, 1835. The brig was commanded by Captain "Bob" Wagstaff, a swashbuckling sea dog of old sailing days, and on that voyage carried some twenty-five or thirty passengers, westward bound to better their fortunes, besides a cargo of freight in the form of merchandise for frontier trade and household goods for pioneers.

The six survivors of that historic voyage, so far as can be ascertained, are Fernando Jones, Edwin O. Gale, William H. Gale, George Sinclair, William H. Sinclair and Mrs. Emeline Sinclair Linscott.

Those names are familiar at pioneers' reunions, at banquets of old-timers, at old settlers' picnics.

Fernando Jones is Chicago's best known old settler. The Gale Brothers are residents of Oak Park and vicinity. William H. Gale is now living the life of a farmer at Mont Claire; Edwin O. Gale is still active in business, being one of the most prominent druggists of this city, and occasionally he reads historic papers and pleasing original poems of local flavor at gatherings of old timers. His home is in Oak Park.

In a recent interview for a local paper (the Times-Herald) Edwin O. Gale said:

"The old brig came to anchor about half a mile from shore, opposite where the north pier now is. The mouth of the river then was about opposite the foot of Madison street, a huge sandbar diverting it toward the south. The only bridge across the river was at Dearborn street. There being no harbor we landed by means of mackinaw boats and lighters. It has been claimed that on a voyage the previous year the brig succeeded in entering the river, but this is denied by local historians.

"My father, Abram Gale, and my mother were Massachusetts people, the former having been born in Warwick and the latter in Newburyport. They were married in Boston and lived there for a time. They were living in New York when they decided to try their fortunes in Chicago.

"My mother was the first milliner in Chicago, and she was successful in that business. With the family arrived three children—Georgiana, the eldest, who was married to Benjamin C. Welch, one of the pioneer carriage makers, being now dead; I was three years and eighteen days old when the brig arrived, having been born May 7, 1832; William H. was born July 28, 1834, so that he was a mere babe when the vessel arrived."

Edwin O. Gale is the author of a poem on the supposed return to Chicago, May 26, 1890, of the brig Illinois, Captain Wagstaff, after an absence of fifty-five years. This poem was read before the Pioneer Society at a banquet at the Auditorium. The phantom captain in the poem exclaims:

If I am Cap. Wagstaff, which I will not deny,
For you say that I am, and declare you don't lie,
I suppose that I am, but I swan I don't know,
For I can't understand how Chicago's changed so.
Why, the last time I anchored in sight of the fort
I believe it the time I some of you brought;
My brig's anchor I cast just outside in the lake,
For the creek was so crooked we couldn't it make;
And the Indians swam out till the old lake did seem
Like a mighty big bowl of blueberries and cream.
And so now when I see what I've seen here to-day,
See such wonderful changes since I've been away,
Why, I cannot no, cannot—believe I am Jack,
Or that is Chicago; I'm on the wrong tack.

Son of Chicago Druggist a Musical Star.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Reuben Manley, a son of H. H. Manley, the druggist, is a new juvenile star in the musical firmament, who enjoys the distinction of having had more flattering offers made him by managers at the close of

his career than can be credited to almost any other artist of his years in the country. He is a Chicago choir boy, a product of fashionable St. James of the north shore, and is a living refutation of the claim that no genuine vocal training or success can be achieved without New York assistance. He entered the choir when a child of ten, and the cultured of St. James were not slow to appreciate the musicianly qualities of their young soloist, and he began to sing for them in their own homes. Mrs. Edward Ryerson was the first to stamp the lad with her approval in this way, and he has since more than justified her ample faith in him. He sang at the Ryerson home every Sunday evening all last winter, later appearing on several occasions at the home of Mrs. Emmons Blaine and other society leaders. An illustration of the boy's quiet and forceful character is afforded by the triumph he scored at St. Peter's Cathedral when that parish invited St. James to take charge of a festival service at which Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was to be presented. He had never sung in "Stabat Mater," and when requested to attempt the "Inflammatus" he replied in true laconic boy fashion that he "guessed" he'd try. And he did cover himself with glory in his rendition of the wondrous solo.

NOTES.

——Peter Van Schaack, who returned last week from Europe, has just received a duplicate copy of old Chief Pokagon's book, "The Queen of the Woods." It is a duplicate of the copy which was presented to Mrs. McKinley, and of one which Mr. Van Schaack presented to Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland. The old chief was known as the "Longfellow of the Indians" on account of his abilities as a poet and writer. He died a year or so ago, and his son, Chief Charles Pokagon, as an act of filial duty, has published this book, the manuscript of which he found among his father's effects. Among the curiosities which Mr. Van Schaack brought back from foreign lands is a Dutch watch chain, made of steel and brass. It is strong enough to hold a yearling calf. Another oddity is a large milk can of hammered brass. It will be used as a loving cup, and will be filled with beer and passed around at the meeting of the Chicago Holland Society at the Union League Club next Thursday evening.

——The jobbers, manufacturers and others who contributed to the fund for the entertainment of the druggists at the recent meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, are in receipt of a letter from President Gale, the tenor of which is shown by the following extract:

> The association wishes to thank you, not only for your generous contribution to the expense fund of this meeting, but also for your hearty co-operation and support in bringing the druggists and their friends in the jobbing and manufacturing lines into closer touch and good fellowship. The association feels that the work accomplished along these lines was one of the most gratifying results of the meeting, and too much credit cannot be given to those who contributed so largely to this end. It is hoped you may be able to make such use of this list as will augment and foster this good feeling to the benefit of all concerned.

——President Patton, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, has appointed Albert E. Ebert and Henry Biroth, of Chicago, and Paul G. Schuh, Cairo, Ill., Robert M. Dadd, Milwaukee, Wis., and Thos. Layton, St. Louis, as a committee to represent the association at the annual meeting of the N. W. D. A. to be held in Chicago Sep. 17. He has also appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee on National Legislation of the A. Ph. A.: Albert E. Ebert, Chicago; Albert B. Lyons, Detroit; William S. Thompson, Washington; C. B. Lowe, Philadelphia, and H. P. Hynson, Baltimore.

——Good times have come to Pullman, Ill. In proof of this let the reader note the following interview with a Pullman druggist: "Yes, times are good out here," said D. R. Peck, manager of J. H. Wilcox's drug store. "The men are well paid, and there seems to be the utmost satisfaction among them at the way things are going. They will be even better off after Sept. 1, from what I hear, for increases in the force are contemplated after that date, I am informed."

——S. E. Bishop, a well known and highly esteemed druggist of the north side, died this week after a long illness. The deceased was a bachelor, and had lived in Chicago many years. His death is a real loss to the profesion. Mr. Bishop's store was at Rush and Illinois streets.

——"That slot directory," said Albert E. Ebert to-day, "is the best thing in the way of a slot machine I ever had in my store. People seem to take pleasure in using it. It takes in from twenty-five to thirty cents a day in pennies, and is no trouble at all and no expense.

——Fred M. Schmidt says that he did not attend the Herrick inquest in the capacity of expert in chemistry, or in any other capacity; and that he has not said anything to anybody about the properties of antimony, as reported in a local paper.

——It is reported that drug clerks are scarce in Chicago, and that a good r. p. or assistant is hard to find out of employment.

——W. H. Clough, South Side salesman for Peter Van Schaack & Sons, has gone on a week's trip to the Dells in Wisconsin.

——C. W. Marschau, a druggist at Forty-third and State streets, has gone to the Dells, Wis., on a few week's vacation.

——The red, white and blue adorns many drug store windows in honor of the G. A. R., which will be here next week.

——Henry Biroth, the well known druggist, is now in the East on a pleasure trip with his daughter and son-in-law.

——S. Ruby has bought the drug store formerly owned by E. V. Klinckowstroem, at 296 West Division street.

——To-day was the last Saturday of this year on which Chicago jobbing houses will close at 1:00 P. M.

A HANDSOME FOUNTAIN.

One of the finest, if not the very finest soda water fountains in Chicago, is that which has been recently installed by George R. Baker in his enlarged store in the Ashland Block, at Clark and Randolph streets. The fountain was especially constructed for Mr. Baker by the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Company. It is of onyx and marble with nickel trimmings. At the back of the fountain are three large plate glass mirrors trimmed in hand carved mahogany. The syrup tanks, two in number, are revolving, surmounted by white glass globes electrically lighted. The fountain is in charge of Herman Ensinger, an efficient soda water man of long experience and ingenious methods. The soda menu which Mr. Baker has issued contains a cut of the fountain, the several soda clerks being seen behind the counter and Mr. Baker standing outside to the left. The frontispiece of the booklet contains a photographic reproduction of the features of Mr. Baker. Over 300 different soft drinks are named, many of them being the invention of Mr. Ensinger.

The counter is twenty-one feet long, with marble top and spacious interior. The arrangement and management of this soda water business are second to none in the city considering the amount of space available.

ST. LOUIS.

A Novel Order.

St. Louis, August 25.—A member of one of the St. Louis wholesale drug houses says he has received orders for grind stones, calliopes and elephants in his time, but that his first order for a widow was received this week. In proof of the unusual statement he showed your correspondent a stamp photo of a druggist in a Missouri town, and on the back under the name of the lone pharmacist was the legend: "Am fifty years old. Hand this to some good widow. Want to marry." The photo was enclosed in an order for a good assortment of drugs. If any one can fill the widow order, the Era correspondent will cheerfully furnish the name of the druggist making the inquiry.

Good Suggestion.

St. Louis, August 25.—The suggestion has been made in connection with the approaching silver jubilee of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy that it would be an excellent thing in addition to the banquet to celebrate the occasion by establishing a permanent fund by subscription from the members, the interest on which would go each year for a permanent alumni prize for the best record by a senior in all studies or some particular branch, or for the founding of a scholarship to be given some worthy but needy applicant for matriculation each year.

NOTES.

—E. W Bindschadler, secretary of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., leaves Monday for the G. A. R. reunion at Chicago. Mr. Knott, of the city department, has returned from Alexandria, Minn.

—H. C. Brenner, the druggist of Sixth and Washington avenue, will open a drug store corner of Kossuth and St. Louis avenues next week. Ed. A. Bauer will have the management of the store.

—The St. Joseph Drug Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., has filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase of capital stock from $8,000 to $15,000.

—Will Fabrenkrog, manager of the Albright pharmacy, Kirkwood, Mo., was married on Wednesday to a fair daughter of Bunker Hill, Ill.

—A. E. Suppiger, proprietor of the Arcade pharmacy, has returned from his trip to Colorado feeling much recruited in health.

—Druggist George W. Smith, of Boyle and La Clede avenues, is visiting his old home, Potosi, Mo.

—A. Vogelsang, Glasgow and St. Louis avenue, leaves to-morrow for a week's vacation in Chicago.

—Harry Honetsky, clerk for O. C. Ruge, leaves to-morrow on his vacation.

—J. W. Sexson, Beman, Mo., contemplates re-entering the drug business.

—Charles Milne succeeds E. A. Bauer as head clerk for Martin J. Noll.

Something to Make Druggists Think.

Attention is called to the inducements offered to druggists in the way of big profits and rapid sales by handling the well known Evans' Ale and Stout. The energetic and persistent manner in which the Evans' brewings are kept before the public together with their old and well maintained high reputation, should attract progressive druggists to make a special feature of such a good new-customer making side line. Evans' Ale and Evans' Stout have been pronounced by the special Food Commission of the United States, as most pure and healthful products. For years the medical faculty of the entire country have recommended the Evans' brewings, and they are used constantly in the United States Marine Hospital service. If you want more facts write to C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, New York.

STATE OF TRADE.

No Indication of Stagnation.

New York, Aug. 28.—Extremely warm weather has continued to retard general business, but there is no indication of stagnation, and wholesale dealers in drugs and chemicals are apparently satisfied with prevailing conditions and also with the outlook for the approaching Autumn and Winter season. The market retains a decidedly steady undertone and during the past week nearly all important changes in values have been in favor of holders. The quinine situation continues firm and the position of the raw material is stronger. At the monthly bark sale in Amsterdam on Thursday last values improved as expected, and the average unit price was about 10 per cent. higher than that of the July sale. Cables to representatives of German manufacturers also brought instructions to advance their quotations 2c. per ounce, so that domestic and leading foreign brands are quoted on the same basis. Whether American makers will follow the action of their German competitors remains to be developed, but it is believed in usually well-informed circles that they will shortly find it necessary to mark up quotations.

There has been no material change in opium and the market has continued to reflect an easy undertone with indications that concessions are necessary to attract attention of buyers. Primary markets are without improvement, and conditions abroad as well as here are rather unfavorable to holders. Manufacturers of santonin have advanced quotations 10 cents per pound on account of stronger foreign markets for crude material. Thymol has moved up sharply in price owing to scarcity and a fairly good demand from the consuming trade. Domestic refiners of camphor have advanced their prices ½ cent per pound and the tendency is toward a still higher basis owing to the stronger position of both crude and refined in foreign markets.

In the department of essential oils general business is of limited volume but fair for this season of the year. Anise is easy under a slow demand and rather free offers to sell. Cassia is firmer, with round lots held at an advance of fully 5 cents per pound over previous quotations. Sweet almond is 2 cents per pound higher owing to a corresponding improvement in foreign markets. Cubeb oil has hardened in price under the influence of a further advance in values of berries and the available spot stock has recently gone under closer control.

German ergot is slightly easier with round lots quoted at a shade under previous prices, but it is believed in some quarters that the market is being manipulated for the purpose of securing supplies. Canada balsam fir has been quite active and values are decidedly stronger owing to scarcity. Small flake manna is firmer, reports from producing markets indicating that the yield from the new crop will be smaller than usual. Coca leaves are very firm and a higher range of prices is quoted for both Truxillo and Huanuco. Recent advices from primary sources on the west coast of South America are to the effect that very few leaves are coming from interior producing districts and it is expected that there will be a material shortage. Grains of paradise are in more plentiful supply and holders have modified their views regarding values. Cubeb berries are again higher under the influences noted in previous reports.

Among the roots, golden seal, serpentaria and senega continue to show increasing strength. All are a shade higher in price and it is expected that extreme figures will be realized for senega before the season is over. Canella alba bark is scarce and firmer. Short buchu leaves have again been advanced and a stronger market is noted for marjoram.

A Fairly Good Week.

Boston, August 25.—The week among the trade has shown fairly good business without any marked impetus, and yet with nobody at all quiet. Salesmen going out from Boston to various places within easy travelling distance say that some of their customers are finding business pretty good, and that others think they are not doing anything. Boston is such a wide-spread district that trade is affected by the character of the neighborhood and in places where people are staying at home all summer business certainly goes on smoothly, and with fair activity. The general drug and chemical business is of fair proportion, without any one line showing special activity. Prices have changed but little. Opium shows some falling off, while quinine holds firm. Nitrate of soda is in fair demand. No changes worthy of note in alcohols or cologne spirits have taken place. There is a fair demand for a few things among the dyestuffs, but business is expected to be far better a bit later, when the fall trade begins in earnest.

A Steady Volume, up to the Average.

Philadelphia, August 25.—A steady volume of business was maintained this week, up to the average for this time

of the year, but there was an entire absence of snap or vitality in the business atmosphere, although there was not the least complaint. City salesmen report it somewhat duller than last week. There is no interest whatever noticed as to the fate of the more important staples. Quinine is admittedly very strong, but there seems to be no disposition to buy on the part of those concerned. One large concern manufacturing heavy chemicals states that it is greatly interested in nitrate of soda, and wants to know where the world's supply will come from when the South American beds are exhausted, so it seems that Professor Crookes is not the only one worrying over this matter. The market for this article is stiffening in spite of the plentiful supply ashore and afloat. The boom in roots and other botanicals is being felt here, but the manufacturing houses here are careful providers and this is not much of a speculative emporium.

The city retailer appears satisfied and is already dreaming of hot waves for 1901 and future additions to his soda fountain.

Still Busy in Chicago.

Chicago, August 25.—The trade has had a fairly busy week and there is perhaps a perceptible quickening in some quarters at the approach of Fall. The demand for staple goods remains good and sundries are reported to be quite active. The manufacturers are again in the field for business after their regular summer vacations and will push sales with vigor. It is believed that politics this year will have little effect on the volume of business, which is expected to be larger than ever before. The outlook is for an excellent Fall business in all branches of the drug trade.

Much Better Prescription Trade.

Detroit, August 25.—Summer cholera and soda fountains have kept Detroit druggists reasonably busy during the closing week, and the retailers report a much better prescription trade than for several preceding weeks. Manufacturers are more than pleased with their August trade. They say "It is the same old story from the West—that of good times—that keeps us so busy this Summer."

An Increase in the Northwest.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., August 24.—Drug jobbers report something of an increase in business as compared with last week. The partial lull always experienced at this season has apparently reached its high (or rather low) water mark and there is evidence that the tide is beginning to turn the other way. Collections continue better than in previous years during the dull season. Retailers are divided in their answers to the Era's queries, but the majority say they have found the past week pretty dull. This is due to the absence of more people than ever this summer at the urban lakes. The minority retailers claim that they have had nothing to complain of the past week; that their general trade has been very satisfactory, with a little more going on behind the prescription counter than last week. Seldom have prices been stationary so long in these cities. Not the slightest change has been made in the values of Western products for some six weeks.

Trade of Good Volume.

St. Louis, August 25.—Trade continues without material change and is of good volume for the season. Local retail trade is fair. The number of local druggists who are taking or preparing to take their vacations afar from home would indicate that the business has not been so badly off as it has been said to be, but the exodus is not so heavy as last year. Wholesalers report early orders for holiday goods as highly satisfactory.

"Stringtown on the Pike" in Book Form.

The success of Prof. John Uri Lloyd's serial story, "Stringtown on the Pike," now running in the "Bookman," has been firmly established and the publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., of this city, announce its early publication in book form. The first edition will consist of 10,000 copies and will appear about October 1.

Wine of Cardui Advertising.

Nelson Chesman & Co. are placing attractive Wine of Cardui advertising in 5,000 of the best American newspapers for The Chattanooga Medicine Company. This advertising enables The Chattanooga Medicine Company to promise better orders than ever for Wine of Cardui this fall. A very striking series of ads. is being used. The copy is carefully prepared and the typography is at once unique and simple. Wide white margins with heavy faced type and strong borders are utilized to good effect.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 28.—Weather conditions have not been favorable to increased activity and the demand has continued seasonably light, but the market retains a steady undertone with the more important changes in prices in favor of holders.

OPIUM.—Under the influence of the easier feeling noted last week, jobbers have reduced quotations to $3.45@3.55 for 9 per cent. and $3.55@3.65 for 11 per cent. as to quantity, the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—There is no improvement in demand and quotations are lower in sympathy with the gum. The revised figures are $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent.

MORPHINE.—Moderate quantities continue to find a good consuming outlet and values remain steady on the old basis of $2.50@2.60 for P. & W. in eighths, and $2.40@2.50 for N. Y. Q. and McK. & R.

QUININE.—German manufacturers have advanced quotations 2c. per oz. and all leading brands are now quoted on the basis of 44@45c. in ounces.

SANTONIN.—Manufacturers' quotations are 10c. higher and the revised jobbing range is $4.45@4.65 by the lb. and 34@38c. per oz.

THYMOL.—Scarcity here and abroad has caused a sharp advance in prices and jobbers now quote $5.75@6.25 per lb. and 45@50c. per oz.

CAMPHOR.—Stronger markets abroad for both crude and refined have caused local refiners to advance their prices and jobbers have marked up quotations to 60@60½c. in bbls., 60½@61c. in cases, and 67@71c. for less.

BALSAM FIR.—Canada continues in light supply and values are again higher, jobbers now quoting $2.90@3.05, as to quantity.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Small lots are moving fairly on consuming orders for leading descriptions and general market conditions are of a satisfactory character. Anise shows a further decline to $1.85@2.00 and the feeling among large holders is rather weak. Cassia is stronger and jobbers have advanced quotations to 95c.@$1.05 by the can and $1.20@1.35 for less. Cubeb oil is firmer in sympathy with the berries and the revised jobbing range is $1.25@1.50. Lemon has been marked up to $1.40@1.65 for best and $1.20@1.50 for second quality. Sweet almond true is higher abroad and spot jobbing quotations show an advance to 65@75c.

SERPENTARIA ROOT.—Stocks continue light and the market is firmer with jobbing prices advanced to 50@55c. for prime whole, 52@57c. for ground and 55@60c. for powdered.

CACAO BUTTER.—A continued strong market is reported and quotations for Huyler's and Maillard's have been further advanced to 51@52c. by the box and 55@60c. for broken lots.

CANTHARIDES.—There is no quotable change in Spanish, but values of the Russian variety show an advance to 70@80c. for whole and 80@90c. for powdered.

COCA LEAVES.—Primary markets are decidedly stronger and spot quotations for jobbing parcels have been marked up to 40@45c. for whole Truxillo and 50@55c. for Huanuco. Ground 5c. and powdered 10c. additional.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—The market is better supplied and jobbing quotations have been reduced to 50@55c. for whole and 55@65c. for powdered.

CUBEB BERRIES.—Values continue to improve both here and abroad and jobbers have advanced quotations to 25@30c. for whole and 30@35c. for powdered.

CANELLA ALBA.—Owing to scarcity jobbers have advanced quotations to 25@30c. for whole and 30@35c. for powdered.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Short are in reduced supply and firmer with jobbing parcels held at 33@38c. for whole, 36@41c. for ground, and 38@43c. for powdered.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is scarce and higher and spot values for small lots show an advance to 12@15c. for whole and 16@20c. for powdered.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Owing to light stocks and firmness abroad quotations for jobbing parcels have been advanced to 45@50c. for whole and 50@60c. for powdered.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Foreign markets continue strong and jobbers have advanced quotations to 32@37c. in lbs. and 29@34c. in 5-lb. bottles.

GUARANA.—Supplies are very light and the market is firmer, with jobbers quoting 75@85c. for whole and 85@95c. for powdered.

GINGER.—African is scarce and higher, the revised jobbing range being 12@15c. for whole and 17@20c. for powdered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

The lectures will hereafter be issued in monthly instalments, and the entire work of the Course can be completed within twelve months.

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For fuller particulars see announcement facing third cover.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus, now ready. Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

WHAT IS A DRUGGIST?

Apropos of the interest just now manifested in the desirability of providing a commercial training for students of pharmacy, a recent incident may be related.

In an evening symposium of a few retail druggists there was accidentally propounded the query, "What are the constituent parts of a druggist?" Brown told what the druggist should be, a combination of business ability, perseverance, endurance, courtesy, up-to-dateness. Smith, in describing the druggist as he really is, admitted that he possesses all these characteristics save that of business ability and business training. And then the discussion raged. Brown could combat Smith's position with only the rather poor argument that the ability to figure profit and loss does not constitute an entire commercial training, and that farther than this is not needed for a druggist following, not a commercial calling, but a profession. But the sentiment of the gathering was strongly with Smith, and a similar sentiment in similar degree we are sure would be found to exist in any gathering of practicing pharmacists.

The demand for a good business training of pharmacists is here to stay and must be met. Every one who enters the drug business does so to make a living and some profit, and he can do neither unless he has some, the more the better, knowledge of business forms and procedure.

FORMALDEHYDE AS A MILK PRESERVATIVE.

New Jersey's State Dairy Commissioner is making it interesting for those people who put formaldehyde in milk to preserve it. He has already collected four hundred dollars in fines and there are thirty or forty cases pending. In one case the milk had been doctored by three persons, the farmer, the middleman and the retailer. Such an embalmed product would be a nice thing to give a tender infant, wouldn't it? Formaldehyde during the past two or three years has almost entirely supplanted all other milk preservatives, and is the chief or only active ingredient of the many secret proprietary preparations sold for this employment. But boards of health, sanitary authorities generally, physicians and chemists are one in the belief that it is a dangerous, poisonous product and that its use in foods, in any proportion whatever, should be sternly punished. Formaldehyde has a legitimate and wide field of usefulness, but this is not in food products.

THE UNIVERSAL PHARMACOPOEIA.

As attractive and apparently as evanescent as the old alchemists' dream of the philosopher's stone or the elixir of life has been the modern pharmacist's dream of an universal pharmacopoeia. We say apparently evanescent, for a half century has passed since the alluring proposition was first definitely formulated, and in the intervening period it has appeared only to disappear with a regularity which could be predicted to a certainty. But though nothing has been accomplished in the form of a definite volume, the time has not been entirely wasted. Physicians and pharmacists, and to a very slight extent, the people, have been thinking of the matter and have become more and more impressed with the desirability of, and necessity for, such an uniform formulary of active medicaments. We have all begun to want such a book, which was not the case fifty, forty, twenty or even ten years ago. Hence, wanting it we'll get it, and we will be much surprised if the next ten years does not see the accomplishment of the project. The excellent paper by Prof. Bourquelot, read at the recent International Pharmaceutical Congress and published in translation on another page of this issue, is worth reading by all interested in the movement, and every pharmacist is or ought to be interested in it.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN.

The conditions are gradually changing as regards the admission of women into active professional life. In the United States they have already become an important factor in many callings, and the field of their future advancement is practically unlimited. This development has been the theme for many writers on sociological questions for a number of years past, and they all arrive at the same conclusion —that a woman may, if she tries, make her name and presence felt in any of the walks of life. To be sure, her advancement in professional life has been less rapid than in literature, but she is now "getting there," and more, she is recognized. In medicine and pharmacy she has a special aptitude, and wherever she may be or whatever she may become she is sure to make her presence felt.

In speaking of the attitude of the people in general toward women's development it has been stated by Waggener that twenty-five years ago the ability of a woman to master subjects thought necessary for a man's education was disputed. It was seriously questioned at the time whether the "female" mind could untangle the intricacies of pure mathematics, could appreciate the abstruse speculations of metaphysics, or could follow, step by step, the inductions of a scientific investigation. It was contended in the educational discussions of that day that one of two alternatives was necessary if young women were admitted to colleges and universities manned and equipped to prepare young men for the intellectual conflicts of life. It was asserted that either the standard of scholarship would be lowered, or that the young woman would be left hopelessly behind, and the experiment prove, as far as they were concerned, a dismal failure. This prediction has, on trial, proved absolutely groundless. Whatever may be the distinction between a "male" and a "female" mind it is not of such a character as to prevent young women from holding their own in intellectual competition with young men.

The teaching of actual experience is that the scholarship of all of our higher institutions of learning has been raised, and in many cases the presence of young women in the classes has been the stimulus and the inspiration. Since her advent into pharmacy, medicine, law, and other learned professions she has become master of her position, and has already taken her place alongside that of her brother in the struggle for existence. She means to be successful, and we doff our hat to her.

ANOTHER "WICKED TRUST."

There recently appeared in one of the Chicago daily papers the following advertisement:

SODA DISPENSERS IN FAVOR ORGANIZING a union address, with suggestions, Y D 7, —.

This set the reporters scurrying around town for interviews, and the next day's papers contained talks with clerks, illustrations, comic and serio-comic, and predictions of dire results if the contemplated labor union or trust became an actuality. The regular drug clerks and the proprietors were not badly scared, and even those favoring the project could not see just what good would come of it. Said one soda dispenser: "The last resort of a trade union is a strike, but suppose we should go on strike, what difference would it make to the drug store proprietors? Every drug clerk would dispense soda until a non-union man had learned the business. A druggist could take any ordinarily bright, energetic young fellow and teach him all there was to know within a few days." Therefore the promoters of the scheme have not yet been able to figure out just how the proposed union would benefit the down-trodden soda dispenser, but they think it might result ultimately in a tie-up of all the soda water fountains. This is a hideous contingency to face. The girls who are fond of soda water after the matinee would be thrown into a terrible state of uncertainty during labor troubles and would expect almost at any time, on going for a glass of soda, to find that the white-frocked young man at the fountain had departed and that only flies and policemen were left in charge. In case of rioting, the soda dispensers might avail themselves of the charged tubes of mineral water in the basement and meet the police with a volley of sizzling vichy, followed by a rapid and continuous fusilade of sarsaparilla, ginger ale, root beer and egg lemonade. But don't be unduly alarmed, girls. It hasn't happened yet.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.
Please be brief and always sign your name.

THE BICYCLE RACK GAME.

New York, August 30.

The Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—We were quite interested in the article published in your edition of Aug. 30, entitled "The Bicycle Rack Bunco."

Some three or more years ago we conceived the idea of supplying our friends in the retail drug trade with bicycle racks, and contracted for a limited number, to ascertain whether they would be popular or otherwise, with a concern in Buffalo, who submitted to us, among many others, designs and prices.

Shortly after we began the distribution of these racks we were visited by Mr. E. S. Calkins, of Syracuse, N. Y., who claimed patent rights upon the style of rack we were using. As the retail druggists took kindly to our idea regarding the distribution of the racks, and we had about exhausted the supply first contracted for, we placed several subsequent orders with this man Calkins, who later turned over our orders to a concern in Syracuse, known as the National Supply Co., who manufactured for us the last lot we distributed.

As so many other manufacturers had taken up the idea, we abandoned it from that time, but have, during the last two or three months been receiving letters from various parts of the country, a specimen of which we enclose for your perusal, together with copies of letters we addressed to the attorneys in Syracuse, as well as Mr. Calkins. Our experience has been the same as yours, however, no reply has been vouchsafed in either instance.

I trust you will give this matter all the publicity possible and assure those of our retail friends, who secured racks through us, that we are willing to stand back of them and guarantee them against any loss or injury to their business or selves in the use of the racks.

Yours very truly,
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
F. S. BRUEN, Treasurer.

MORE PLEASED DIPLOMA WINNERS.

On returning home last Saturday from my vacation, I was delighted to find my diploma. I wish to return you sincere thanks. I am well pleased with it and with the Era Course in Pharmacy.

Philadelphia, Pa. M. J. MEERS.

I acknowledge the receipt of the Era diploma, for which please accept my thanks. I feel greatly benefited by the Era Course of instruction, and hope that everyone has also been helped by it. I wish you continued success for the future.

Hagerstown, Md. CHAS. NORFORD.

I received my diploma for the Era Course in Pharmacy yesterday and am very much pleased with it. I desire to thank you for the same, it is a nice one and I shall always greatly prize it. It has taken considerable hard studying to get it, but I feel fully repaid for all the time I have put in studying and I think anyone else who might take the course will never regret it as I think it a very fine course of study. Again thanking you I remain,

Memphis, Mo. HENRY T. SWIFT.

The greatly prized diploma was received a few days ago. Please accept sincere thanks for the same. It is everything I would wish it to be, and words fail to express how I appreciate it. You are of course well aware of the fact that a diploma affords its recipient a life long pleasure—such, I feel confident it will be for me. Thanking you again for your kindness. Yours respectfully,

Dallas, Texas. SISTER JULIANA FLEMING.

Please accept my sincere thanks for my diploma, which I received a few days ago. I think the Era Course in Pharmacy one of the most excellent studies a student of pharmacy can take. OTTO LANDWEHR.

Carlstadt, N. J.

SOAPSTONE.

By EDWARD W. PARKER.

Soapstone, or talc, is found in nearly every State along the Atlantic slope, the principal deposits being in New York and North Carolina, though it is also quarried in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia. It has also been reported in some of the Western States, particularly in California, Arizona, South Dakota, Arkansas, and Texas. Prior to 1896 all the commercial product in the United States was reported from States east of the Mississippi River. In 1896, however, 150 tons of what may be classed with the soapstone product was quarried on Santa Catalina Island, a part of Los Angeles County, California. This material is included in the soapstone product for want of better classification. It is in realty a variety of verd antique, which, while an "impure" quality of serpentine, is more highly prized than the pure. The California product possesses some peculiar and interesting characteristics. It is sufficiently hard to take a high polish, and can be turned on a lathe into cups and other articles, the sides being worked down until they are as thin as rather delicate porcelain. The product from this quarry in 1897 was about 20 per cent. less than in 1896, but the difference was made up by the output of 30 tons of soapstone quarried in Shasta County, and which was ground for use in the manufacture of paper pulp.

The soapstone deposits of the Eastern States show widely varying qualities. In some places, notably at Gouverneur, Saint Lawrence County, New York, it occurs in a foliated or fibrous form, which makes it valuable as a filler or makeweight in the manufacture of medium grades of paper. This variety is known as fibrous talc. The soapstone of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey is also extensively used in paper manufacture. The entire product is ground. New Hampshire, Virginia, and North Carolina furnish soapstone suitable for sawing and manufacture into sinks, washtubs, griddles, slate pensils, etc. North Carolina also produces a very pure white soapstone or talc, which is used as the principal ingredient in complexion powders. Discoveries of soapstone deposits in Ohio (Seneca County) were reported in 1897, but careful investigation showed the reports to be without foundation.

OCHER, UMBER, AND SIENNA.

Ocher is an impure hydrated oxide of iron or silicate of alumina colored by iron. Its color is usually yellow, but sometimes red or brown. The common form of ocher used commercially as a pigment is yellow in color, but of a great variety of shades, beauty, and opacity. Umber and sienna differ in composition from ocher in that manganese is present in addition to oxide of iron. Raw umber is used by painters as a brown color. Burnt umber is of somewhat richer and redder tinge than the raw, and is very popular. Sienna may be said to come between the other two. Used raw it is of a brownish-yellow hue. When burnt a redder tinge is developed, which makes a pigment of a rich russet brown.

These pigments are notable not only for their stability of color, but because they may be used with either oil or water as a vehicle for painting, in frescoing, and in the manufacture of wall paper and other colored papers.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA.*

By PROF. BOURQUELOT,
Of the Superior School of Pharmacy, Paris

In the preface of the French Pharmacopœia of 1866, the great chemist Dumas, speaking in the name of the committee, expresses the wish that the various nations should agree to adopt a universal pharmaceutical formulary. The principal reason he puts forward is that all countries "are in constant communication and that every day they exchange travelers by thousands." The idea developed and sustained by Dumas was immediately appreciated, and the following year one of the principal questions submitted to the consideration of the "Second International Congress of Pharmaceutical Associations and Societies," (which met at Paris, like the Congress of to-day, during an exhibition,) was the question of the Universal Pharmacopœia. The question was put as follows:

BOURQUELOT.

"Study of the method of composing a universal codex or legal formulary for the official medicaments of which the uniformity of composition is desirable in all the pharmacies of the civilized world."

Mialhe[2], who was charged to draw up a report on the subject, took up and developed Dumas' ideas expressing himself as follows:

"At a time when the new means of locomotion render communications between the various nations of the earth both rapid and easy, one feels, (for all these men suffering from the same ills,) the necessity of a treatment based on medicaments and preparations which have, throughout all civilized nations, one and the same interpretation; so that a medical prescription may be identically executed, be it in Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, etc., or in the American States, with the same facility for the pharmacist, and the same security for the patient." And he concludes, "In order to obtain these advantages, it is necessary that all the civilized nations should adopt and recognize as legal, a pharmaceutical codex, identical in language, essential formulæ, and system of weights and measures."

The conclusions of Mialhe's report were warmly supported by most members present at the Congress, by Boudet, of Paris; by Dittrich, of Prague; by Flückiger, of Berne; by Margraff, of Berlin; by Tisell, of London, etc. Boudet especially, more precisely defining what must be understood by "Universal Pharmacopœia," was careful to point out that a legal universal pharmacopœia would not in any way abolish the special pharmacopœia of each country; it would contain the formulæ of medicaments which could be used in all nations, it would have the advantage of guaranteeing to doctors and patients the uniformity of medicaments throughout the civilized world.

As to the work necessitated for drawing up such a pharmacopœia, it would consist in establishing an understanding between the pharmacists of all countries for the selection and the composition of the medicaments which should therein figure.

At the close of this discussion, the following propositions were voted nem con, except the first paragraph, where one unfavorable vote was cast (that of the United States).

(1) Adoption of a universal codex of which the subtitle (proposed by Mialhe, after discussion,) should be "Collection of universally adopted formulæ."

(2) Adoption of the Latin language for editing the volume.

(3) Adoption of the Metric System.

The question of an International Pharmacopœia was thus clearly put by the Second International Congress of Pharmacy.

And where are we to-day?

Committees have sat, reports have been drawn up, the pharmacists of the majority of civilized lands, reunited in Congress, have not ceased to express the wishes embodied in the 1867 project. Yet, one must confess, the project has not yet reached the period of realization. The pharmacopœia committees, as Dr. Heger remarked at the Moscow Congress, have not even taken into account the work of those who have drawn up reports.

And yet, the reasons brought forward by the members of the 1867 Congress, are they not now even more striking than they were thirty-three years ago? To convince one's self of this it will suffice to compare, for the improvements effected in analytic methods render this possible, the composition of a few galenical medicaments used under the same name in different countries.

Here, first of all, are the facts regarding some active extracts, of which Kordes established the alkaloid values in 1888. We allude, let it be understood, to medicaments prepared according to the indications of the pharmacopœias actually in force, and, as far as possible, with the same raw product. The differences of composition are thus mostly due to differences of preparation.

Example No. 1.—Extract of Belladonna Leaves.

French Pharmacopœia, total alkaloids	0.53 p. 100.
German Pharmacopœia, total alkaloids	1.20 p. 100.
U. S. Pharmacopœia, total alkaloids	4.05 p. 100.

The first of these is an extract of the juice of fresh leaves, the second a hydroalcoholic extract of fresh-leaves, and the third an alcoholic extract of dry leaves.

Example No. 2.—Extract of Henbane Leaves.

French Pharmacopœia, total alkaloids	0.05 p. 100.
German Pharmacopœia, total alkaloids	0.62 p. 100.
U. S. Pharmacopœia, total alkaloids	0.94 p. 100.

(Same observation as for belladonna leaves, so far as the preparation is concerned.)

Example No. 3.—Extract of Nux Vomica.

German Pharmacopœia, total alkaloids	12.74 p. 100.
French Pharmacopœia, total alkaloids	13.25 p. 100.
U. S. Pharmacopœia, total alkaloids	15 p. 100.
Swiss Pharmacopœia, total alkaoids	15 p. 100.

These are all alcoholic extracts, and in the last two countries the strength in alkaloids is fixed by the Pharmacopœia.

Similar differences may be observed in all the other toxic extracts (aconite, stramonium, hemlock, etc.), and one notices that these differences are by no means negligables, for the proportion of alkaloids in an extract may, according to the mode of its preparation, vary from simple to double, triple, and even more.

These observations are applicable to active tinctures.

In France the tincture of nux vomica is obtained by treating one part of nux vomica by five parts of alcohol, while in Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland the same quantity of medicament is treated with ten parts of alcohol, so that in these latter countries, this tincture is about half as active as in France. And the U. S. tincture (which is an extract tincture) is again different.

*Report presented to the International Congress of Pharmacy, Paris, Aug. 3, 1900.

[2]This was the former proprietor of the pharmacy which is now owned by M. Petit, chairman of the 1900 Congress.

TSCHIRCH.

Tincture of digitalis is, in France, 1 per 5, while in Austria, Italy and Switzerland it is 1 per 10, and in the United States 1 per 6.6.

Syrup of iodide of iron contains in Switzerland twice, in Germany ten times, in the United States twenty times as much iodide as in France.

In the same way tincture of ipecacuanha, if we only consider the mode of preparation, should be five times more active in France than in Switzerland or Germany.

Is it not evident that above all nowadays, when the journeys of which Dumas spoke have become more and more frequent, when patients travel at every moment—and this often in search of health—from one country to another, that such a diversity in the composition of very active medicaments implies the greatest inconveniences, not to say the greatest danger?

Why, then, do our ideas progress so slowly? Is it not because the patients, i. e. the public (without whose help it is often difficult to draw the attention of governments) do not realize the risks they run? It is not pharmacists who need to be convinced. They are, as congresses have amply demonstrated, all convinced already; it is the doctors in the academies; it is the authorized ministers. And I think a table illustrating the facts which I have summarized, regarding the heroic medicaments, the only ones which our Belgian confreres have (and with reason) included in their project[3]—I think, I repeat, that such a table would put an end to much indifference on the subject.

We can still do something more ourselves. At the Moscow International Congress, in the Pharmacognosy Section presided over by our learned confrere, Prof. Tikhomirof, we asked by what practical means we could (while waiting for the governments to take action) remedy this diversity of composition of international medicaments. Motions were voted of which you will find traces in Prof. Tschirch's project. But besides this, we engaged ourselves to plead before the Pharmaceutical Committees of our respective countries, the cause of unification of methods of preparation of active international medicaments.

So far as I am concerned, I have kept my promise. I have pleaded before the Paris Society of Pharmacy, and this body, during the preparatory work which it has carried out in view of the next edition of the French Pharmacopœia, has shown its appreciation of the justice of the cause by substituting for the old formulæ, when this could conveniently be done, the formulæ adopted by several neighboring nations. This, for instance, was done in the case of the tinctures of very active substances, so that these tinctures, already identical in Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland, should not longer be, as they are at present, twice as active in France. I have maintained these resolutions before the Official Committee and I think I may say they are adopted.

We have thus made one step towards the realization of the unification of the formulæ of international medicaments, and prepared minds for the adoption of the more radical modifications necessitated by the drawing up of an international pharmacopœia, even be it limited to heroic medicaments.

In conclusion I propose to the Congress the following motions:

(1) That a table should be drawn up emphasizing the differences in composition of the principal active medicaments inscribed under the same name in different pharmacopœias.

(2) That this table be addressed to the Official Committees with a circular inviting them to take into account as far as possible, when revising for a new edition of the pharmacopœias, the motions voted by International Congresses of Pharmacy in favor of the unification of formulæ of preparation of active galenical medicaments.

(3) That henceforth pharmacopœias should indicate what are the preparations common to pharmacopœias in neighboring countries ("pays limitrophes"), either by a note added to the article devoted to each of these preparations or by a special table.

[As a postscript to the above interesting document, we may add a brief summary of Prof. Tschirch's proposition. "Considering," remarked the Swiss savant, "that the negotiations for drawing up an International Pharmacopœia, so as to establish a uniform dosage for heroic preparations, have never come to anything in International Pharmaceutical Congresses, and this (1) because all countries are never represented, (2) and those which are present are represented but by hazard; (3) because, also, the propositions are never studied long enough beforehand, and (4) finally, the delegates, having no official mandate from their governments, cannot make definite decisions.

The International Paris Congress of 1900 decides to communicate with the Belgian Government, who lately took the matter in hand, as follows:"

The rest of the document was practically given in our report of the Congress. It consists of a proposition for a conference of official delegates, who should have ample time to study the subject beforehand and full authority to vote. As Prof. Tschirch remarked in conclusion: "It is not at an improvised meeting of delegates, unfamiliar with the question, that we can resolve the problem. A carefully drawn up project discussed in a conference (prepared long beforehand) of official delegates of governments and of associations interested can alone lead us to the result that everyone so ardently desires."]

[3]A communication from the Belgian Academy of Medicine had reached the French Academy of Medicine, of which M. Bourquelot is a member, a few days before the Congress, on this subject.

HOW ARE WE TO INCREASE OUR TRADE AND PROFIT.*

By J. C. BURTON.

"How are we to increase our trade and profit" is the very difficult subject which has been assigned to me. In order to increase the profits of an entire industry it is either necessary to cheapen the cost of production or else to increase the selling price of the article produced, or in other words, to in some way increase the ratio between the cost of production and the cost to the consumer. To do this in the drug business would certainly work an injustice to some one, however we may reason, and would therefore be wrong. The question given me therefore must be in some way limited. To increase the profits on the entire drug business of the world is practically an impossibility, but while this is true, an individual druggist may often legitimately increase his trade and thereby honestly enlarge his profits. In fact this is always the reward of the man who is best qualified to take his place and hold his own in the great world of competition. In all of life's manifold pursuits there is an unavoidable competition constantly going on between every man and every other of his craft. The competition may be perfectly friendly but never-the-less it must always go on, and the survival of the fittest is

*Major portion of a paper read before the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association and reprinted from the proceedings.

a law that is rarely broken. In law, in medicine, and even in the ministry the law holds good. He who is of greatest parts, of broadest resources, of best general and specific fitness is the man who almost invariably receives the greatest reward, both in popular applause and in actual hard cash. But all this is as true in business as it is in the profession, and the drug business no less than any other. A man in the drug business, as well as every other business should be competent and thoroughly understand his particular business. While it is true in some cases unqualified men have in a haphazardly way increased their business and made them profitable, on the other hand if a man is enterprising, speculative, and not afraid of his work, his competency in the work he has chosen will disclose to him avenues of success that are closed to many of his competitors, and in this respect the competent man should and does have a tremendous advantage over others who do not enjoy a liberal knowledge of the business. It is an exceedingly important factor in the drug business to establish a reputation for being competent. When this fact is permanently settled in the minds of the people of the community in which you are doing business, your trade increases. The mere stereotyped expression in an advertisement "Prescriptions carefully compounded" has not the weight towards convincing those whom you desire as patrons that you are competent. But when it is clearly demonstrated to them that you are capable of successfully performing the duties of the business you have chosen, capable of grasping the opportunities as they present themselves, and of accomplishing good results when others have failed, you have established a confidence which will result in greatly increasing your trade. The thing therefore to ascertain is what constitutes the highest and best qualifications for a druggist.

First:—Love for his business. No man can ever succeed in increasing his business and making it profitable unless he has a fondness for that particular business, and I know of no other business that furnishes so wide a field of beauty and admiration as the drug business. Take the great and very interesting chemical changes produced by the action and reaction of one chemical upon another; this furnishes an inexhaustible field of research, love, beauty and admiration for one who loves the drug business.

Second:—Thorough preparation. In preparing ourselves for the drug business we have to consider not only how to make ourselves the best pharmacists and pill-venders, but also how to be learned, wise, discreet, self-contained, capable of dealing practically with all kinds of people, and also of enjoying a little of the higher intellectual life. The success of a druggist depends quite as much on knowing how to meet and handle men as knowing how to dispense drugs. A druggist's success is not dependent wholly on college education, nor do we mean to discourage at all those who have not been able to secure it, but it is a preliminary which it is advisable always to try and obtain, and observation shows that there is an increasing desire to obtain it, because the thorough pharmacist of to-day, who has become a man of considerable scientific attainment, is of good social standing and occupies a position of responsibility and confidence in the estimation of the public.

Self help, independence and courage. One of the secrets of success is the capacity to help one's self. The life story of nearly every successful pharmacist reveals always the same fact—they depended upon no man, but put their own shoulders to the wheel and pushed. Innumerable druggists, I am sorry to say, are wasting their lives because they are living daily upon some great expectation. It is a great pity that druggists are not taught to be independent, and waste their lives in waiting for an opportunity to step into some one else's good fortune. Every druggist should be able to find something to do and make a success of his business by self-help. The practice of pharmacy should be made real life, and we should learn to appreciate the independence of it to be successful. Another secret of success is courage. A druggist should have a certain bold initiative, of course we should discriminate between courage and over-confidence. Learn how to do things. Put your whole energy into your business and at all times observe little things. Find out the ways of progress. Courage, self-help and independence are the foes of difficulty. A few men are apparently born lucky. But the great majority of them are born to win success in the struggle of self independence and courage. I don't believe any man falls into success; some succeed by superior talents, others by the influence of friends, but the majority succeed by the dint of hard work, having the spirit of courage and self independence.

In order to increase our business and enlarge our profits we must make up our minds to do for ourselves, to learn something useful, to get some new idea each day, to learn personal courage and independence, to train ourselves in observation and not wait for others.

Concentration of business. This is another matter to which I wish to call your attention. It is the matter of the concentration of our business. I might say in this connection the tendency of the times is toward centralization, toward specialties. Not only is this true in the business world, but in the professional world as well. Our physicians have their specialties, and this is in a great measure true in business. Take the dealers in the various kinds of merchandise. The numbers of exclusive lines of merchandise handled at present are much more numerous than they used to be. I believe this is progress in the right direction, and the needs of our people better served by reason of it. I believe the druggist should have the sole and exclusive control of all pharmaceutical preparations. The druggist in the sale of nearly all toilet articles, such as perfume, face powders, and extracts of various kinds, comes in competition with the groceryman, the dry goods man, and other dealers in merchandise. These articles should properly be handled by druggists. The things that are Caesar's should be rendered unto Caesar, and the things that belong to the groceryman and the dry goods man should be rendered unto the grocery man and Jew. These lines of goods handled exclusively by the druggist add their mite to the profit of the business, leaving out of consideration the superior quality of these articles handled by the druggist. These are simple illustrations of infringements on our business. Perhaps more friendly relations with our neighbors, if no other remedy is applied, would help eliminate this evil. There are those who overstep the legal bounds in infringing on our domain. In such cases it is our duty as good citizens to see that the law is enforced.

We can increase our trade and profit by assisting our doctors in the adoption of some means to counteract the growing heresy and skepticism about the practice of medicine. The seductive advertisement of quacks and the patent medicine venders create this condition in the public mind. They improve every opportunity to bring themselves and their wares to favorable notice. The doctor does not. The religious and secular press teem with such literature, and our drug stores dispense cords of it, and we behold the humiliating spectacle of an unsuspecting clergy consenting to become the mouthpiece for heralding the alleged virtues of the many patent and proprietary nostrums that flood the land. Everywhere the hand of quacking with paint and paste is getting in its work. There is no disguising of the fact that the people are running after strange gods. For the physician himself to expostulate and find fault would only make matters worse. The question then naturally arises, "What can be done to counteract the evil?" It is easy to find fault, and those doing so should always propose something better, and the proposition to be valuable must be practical. As such we submit that the medical profession with our assistance must educate the people in their own interests. "How?" First, by popular lectures. Second, by printed matter. As to the first method, we confess that we cannot at all times get the ear of the masses. But we can attract them through others. For instance, through college classes, through teachers' institutes, county pharmaceutical associations, etc. Let us organize county associations and hold joint session with the teachers' institute for one day, and let it be addressed by some member of the medical profession of acknowledged skill and ability in a lecture on some popular subject, together with a paper of two on some branch of pharmacy. These lectures and papers would become the occasion of popular gatherings of the people. In a little while everybody would be convelnced

that the regular medical profession, working in perfect harmony with the qualified pharmacist, in point of scientific attainments, is without a rival, and justly wants the confidence and patronage of the public. The school teachers of the county, the county officers, the lawyers, the people of culture and refinement, that naturally drift into our county centres are thus educated, brought face to face with the fact that we are the true investigators the exponents of all that is new and useful in pharmaceutical and medical science.

Let us now consider that silent yet most potent of all means of educating the public—printer's ink. A power that has been so abused that the medical profession shrink from its use. Hence it is our duty to come to their assistance and get this matter before the public in such a manner as to offend none and interest all. We can take for instance the duties of patients to physicians and arrange it in short paragraphs on wrapping paper, have it so interspersed with items of wit and wisdom and useful recipes as to interest the general reader. The arrangement of the printed matter should be such that the sheet may be torn into halves or quarters without marring the text, thus enabling the dispenser to obtain a wrapper adapted to any size bottle or package, and have the sense complete on both sides. The people best supplied with books and papers will pay but little attention to a mere wrapper. Should they notice it, no criticism could be offered for the wrapping paper would so closely resemble the leaf of a medical journal that the uninformed would never think of its being anything else. On the other hand, the illiterate who have few or no books or papers eagerly grasp at everything of the kind. They are the victims of the patent medicine man, and of all others are most in need of orthodox teaching. It is here that we have the best field for missionary work, which no false notion of professional dignity should deter the doctor from cultivating.

The medical profession is justly entitled to the privilege of informing the public of their duties toward them. If done at the proper time and place, we elevate rather than lower the professional dignity.

A FEW INCOMPATIBILITIES IN MEDICINAL TABLETS.*

BY JOSEPH R. WOOD, M. A., Ph. G.

Of the three kinds of incompatibility—Physiological, Physical and Chemical—the latter two are the ones on which this paper will touch.

In order to clearly understand the difference between incompatibility in tablets, and in the other solid forms as well as liquid, it is quite necessary to have knowledge of the processes by which tablets are made, and the physical condition of their ingredients at the time they assume the form of tablets.

There is a quite general and perhaps natural idea that compressed tablets are made from moist material, moisture apparently being thought necessary to insure the cohesion of the particles. The fact is, however, quite the reverse, with very few exceptions it is imperative that the granulation be absolutely dry.

In the next place, it is essential that the material when ready for compression, should consist of granules of nearly uniform size, having not more than a small percentage of fine powder associated with them. This is rendered necessary on account of the mechanical construction of the compressing machines, which up to the present time, have not been so devised as to feed fine powder into the dies in such a manner as to insure a resulting tablet of uniform weight, obviously a necessity. Upon the proper preparation of this granulation depends the quick solution or disintegration, as well as uniformity and physical appearance of the finished tablets.

As these granules must be absolutely dry before compression, and this state of dryness be attained in most cases by means of a greater or less amount of heat, it is plain that many medicaments should at once be eliminated from compressed tablets.

Oils in general can be incorporated into compressed tablets only in very small proportions. One-quarter of a minim to six grains (about four per cent.) is about the maximum under most favorable conditions; that is, when the other ingredients of the tablet are of an absorbent nature. Preparations of drugs dependent upon volatile principles for action are at best of little value in tablet form.

To illustrate, we could take many well known formulas, for example, "Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Valerian," containing Camphor 1 gr., Exts. of Hyoscyamus and Valerian, each one-half grain.

We have here a large proportion of camphor, which is very volatile, and Ext. Valerian which is dependent for its virtues upon a volatile oil and a volatile acid, and yet the granulation for this tablet must be dry before compression.

The camphor presents no great difficulty, for, in a properly made tablet, it is added in a powder of medium, uniform fineness, to a granulation of the other ingredients. But we still have the Ext. Valerian to consider. Dependent as it is entirely upon volatile constituents for medicinal action, it must yet be freed from moisture. In doing this, the extract is rendered practically inert. Dried either with or without heat, its active principles evaporate as rapidly or faster than the moisture.

The remedy for this defect lies rather with the physician than the pharmacist. However, the latter suggests that if in this case the extract were replaced by say one-half the quantity of Ammonium or Sodium Valerianate, a tablet of full therapeutic value would be produced, and one which would possess unimpaired all the virtues of its ingredients.

Again, we may examine "Cough No. 3," containing Tr. Sanguinaria 3 min., Morphine Acetate, 1-16 gr., Wine Antimony, 5 min., Syr. Wild Cherry, q. s.

It may be of interest to cite rather in detail the method employed in making this tablet to show how such seeming impossibilities are made possible. Of course it is obvious that no Syrup of Wild Cherry can be made into tablet form and at the same time contain Hydrocyanic Acid, and yet tablets are easily made to give the therapeutic effect of the formula, and to all appearances, to eye, nose and mouth, have characteristics of Wild Cherry.

The first step is to exhaust the necessary quantity of Wild Cherry Bark. This infusion is evaporated on water bath to consistency of soft extract (of course rendering it valueless, by driving off HCN, so far as sedative properties are concerned). Our Tincture Sanguinaria is also deprived of its alcohol by distillation, and subsequently evaporated to soft extract by gentle heat. This is uninjured, if the process is properly carried out. As Wine of Antimony is out of our province, the requisite amount of Tartar Emetic is used, of course with full value. This, with the Morphine Acetate is triturated thoroughly with the sugar used as the base of the tablet, and the mixture incorporated with the soft extracts from our Wild Cherry and Sanguinaria. We now have a damp mass suitable to force through a sieve to form the granulation. The latter is then dried at low temperature and the material is ready for compression, except that we have not yet brought our Wild Cherry to life. This is but the work of a moment, however; for the equivalent of this ingredient as regards HCN is quickly added in the form of Oil of Bitter Almonds.

So, in this tablet and similar ones, a kind of substitution is enforced to produce a tablet of therapeutic value.

The various "Damiana Compound" tablets would be well-nigh useless were they dependent for action upon the Extract of Damiana. The volatile oil is of necessity mostly dissipated in drying, but fortunately with a small portion remaining to impart an agreeable odor, the impaired ingredient in this class of tablets is ably reinforced by such potent drugs as Nux, Cantharides and Phosphorus, to which, rather than the Damiana, the practitioner must look for his results.

Turning to chemical incompatibilities:—

Chlorate of Potash, dangerous of course with any organic body, is strangely enough almost equally dangerous when compressed with Ammonium Chloride. The

*Read before the Washington County Medical Society and reprinted from Claflin's Druggist.

tablets are the more to be guarded against because of their liability to explode violently without apparent cause, long after they have been made, and are resting quietly in their container on the shelf. Separate administration of the two salts is of course the remedy.

In the "Emmenagogue Improved" tablets, Extract of Cotton Root is exhibited. The pharmacist raises the question whether the astringent principle contained therein, does not precipitate the alkaloidal principles of the Ergotin, thereby at least reducing if not destroying its value.

It has been claimed that Morphine and its salts are partly changed, on prolonged contact with Sugar of Milk, to Pseudo-Morphine, and to so far lessen its value. How far this is true, I cannot say.

"Heart Stimulants" containing Nitroglycerin and Strychnine Sulphate, in combination present an interesting point. If you should turn back in your price lists of Hypodermic Tablets some six or more years, you would find in some, if not all of them, the following formula:

Nitroglycerin and Strychnine:

Nitroglycerin, $^1/_{100}$ gr.
Strych. (Sulphate) $^1/_{150}$ gr.

Some still adhere to this formula (in print). Most lists to-day give

Nitroglycerin, $^1/_{100}$ gr.
Strych. (Nitrate) $^1/_{150}$ gr.

When Nitroglycerin and Strychnine Sulphate are brought into contact with each other, a chemical reaction takes place. Just what, I am not prepared to state. A yellow color is invariably produced in a moulded tablet. If you see a white moulded tablet containing Nitroglycerin and a salt of Strychnine, you may rest assured it is not the Sulphate. It seems possible that the sulphate acts upon the Nitroglycerin liberating free Nitric Acid, which in turn acts upon the Strychnine, producing the characteristic color reaction in light tint. Whether any appreciable change in therapeutic value occurs as a result of this reaction, I do not know.

In moulded tablets we have practically the same conditions to deal with as in the compressed variety except that the condition of the solid ingredients must invariably be that of an impalable powder. The tablet must be freed from moisture after assuming its form. This of course, renders still more difficult the exact dosage of volatile ingredients. Thus Camphor cannot be made definite in dosage. It is usually incorporated in alcoholic solution with the other solid ingredients the whole mass then being moulded and subsequently dried out. An indefinite amount must evaporate, depending upon the amount contained, the amount of moisture used in moulding, the heat employed in drying, etc.

By way of note, a word here may be said regarding pills of the friable or pulverous kind. All solid ingredients of these must likewise be in impalpable powder, except such as may be dissolved in a small amount of some bland fixed oil, or glycerin, which are used as excipients. Consequently they are subject to practically the same rules governing admissible constituents as are compressed tablets.

From the cases mentioned, it will be seen that chemical incompatibility in tablets is, except in a few instances, the same as in powder or liquid form.

Physical incompatibility in a tablet may in most cases merely be measured, so to speak, by its capacity (or perhaps more accurately, incapacity) in a dry state also by considering whether or not a volatile product lost in their manufacture is an article of commerce in its isolated state. If so, it may frequently be replaced by adding as much as may have been volatilized to the granulation in compressed tablets; to the tablets themselves in moulded ones.

To illustrate this point, take the case of a tablet containing a large amount of Capsicum or Ginger. The volatile portion is partly dissipated in drying, but, as this volatile portion, in the form of oleo-resin, is a commercial article, the loss may be replaced and the full value of the drug be attained in the finished tablet. Take, on the other hand one containing Damiana: once the volatile portion is lost, we cannot replace it, for it is not a commercial article.

Aside then from chemical incompatibility, formulas calling for more than very small quantities of volatile ingredients, as well as those calling for drugs dependent upon such for action should be avoided, if decided results are to be expected.

ON SOME ORGANOTHERAPEUTIC PREPARATIONS.*

By J. C. McWALTER, D.P.H., L.R.C.S., Etc.

Somehow organotherapy savors so much of quackery that there must be an initial prejudice against giving it even a fair trial. Considered as a system of therapeutics, it is apparently based on that much-abused dictum of the homœopathists, similia similibus curantur, except that the text is tortured so as to mean that the remedy for a disordered condition existing in an organ in the human subject must be sought for in the corresponding healthy organ of a lower animal.

Though this proposition is so simple as to seem absurd for a therapeutic canon, yet there is nothing in it contrary to sound reason. The whole system, indeed, appears in danger of falling into disrepute, except with regard to a few remedies, but this is rather due to the blind empiricism of the prescribers of these remedies, and the unscientific methods of the makers of them, than to any inherent defect in the theory or the system itself.

Now serum therapy depends for its application on a theory which is not unlike that which justifies organotherapy. In the former the constitution of the blood stream is sought to be modified by the addition of a product similar in character, but less in intensity, to that which would be produced by certain micro-organisms in the blood itself. The dominant idea in organotherapy is to add to the blood the secretion normally produced by the gland or organ which, in the given case, has its function disturbed.

"All the glands," said Brown-Sequard in 1869, "whether they have excretory ducts or not pour into the blood certain active principles, and where such internal secretion is absent, either from disease or extirpation of the gland, the result is ill health."

Some years after, having still further pursued his researches, he wrote: "We hold that each tissue, and even every cell in the organisms, has the power of producing a ferment or special product, which, circulating in the blood, has the power of influencing, through the intervention of that liquid, all the other cells of the body with which they come in relation, through the mechanism of the nervous system."

From 1889 to 1895 he demonstrated the physiological functions of the internal secretions of many of the glands of the organism, and also of some tissues.

Opotherapy, or rather organotherapy, is founded on the belief that the function of a living gland which is suppressed or altered can be supplied by the introduction into the organism of some preparation of a like tissue prepared from a healthy animal.

In such a case we may use either the tissue corresponding to the unhealthy one, or a preparation of this tissue with certain vehicles or excipients with some active principle derived from the tissue.

This method of medication then utilizes the various organs of healthy animals in various galenical preparations, whereby these active principles are elaborated or preserved. For a long time pharmacy has employed pepsin (the soluble ferment extracted from the stomach of the pig, sheep or calf) and pancreatin (a complex product, which plays the part of a triple ferment, extracted from the pancreas). Now these should rightly be considered organotherapeutic products, because they are secreted by the glands of the organism and being the best known, most carefully studied, and most clearly defined of such ferments, have long been accorded a place with such definite ferments as papain, diastase, emulsin and others, which play an important part in active pharmaceutical preparations.

Among the various glands and organs which have

*Paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association at Ipswich.—(Br. and Col. Dr.)

been employed for the organotherapeutic method are the testicle, ovaries, the prostate, the mammary glands, the parotid, the supra-renals, the kidney, the thyroids, the thymus, the liver, the spleen, the tonsils, the pancreas, the cerebral substance, the medullary substance, the pituitary body, the ciliary bodies and the vitreous humour, bone marrow, muscles, lymphatic glands. Of these, the thyroid extracts only have taken front rank as therapeutic organs.

Choice of Organs.—The organs should be those from oxen or sheep, and only perfectly healthy organs from sound animals should be selected. The system of veterinary inspection in some districts will be almost sufficient to secure this. It is necessary, however, to examine each organ separately. Any one that is cystic, hypertrophied, or presents the appearance of anything abnormal, should be immediately rejected.

The choice of the species of the animal varies with the organs which we may wish to employ. Thus, for the thyroid body the sheep is preferred, for the supra-renal capsules and the thymus the calf, and for the liver preparations the pig. Where genital organs and their adnexa are utilized, they must be from healthy adult animals of full sexual activity.

The French workers, Gilbert and Carnot, have called attention to the physiological preparation of the animals.

These authors hold that if we employ a gland for its particular function, the animal should be able to assist, so as to exalt that function to its highest degree. They also think we should put, as it were, a tension on the gland, and that we should so develop it that it may be charged to the highest degree with the active principle at the moment of the death of the animal.

Finally, these authors hold that it is of advantage to combine preparations of these organs or their extracts, as, for instance, pancreas and spleen, liver and spleen, pancreas and liver, etc.

Certain precautions should always be taken in the manipulation of these extracts. The active principles are biological rather than chemical, and not only must the most rigid antiseptic precautions be taken, but the active principle must be sought to be extracted while the gland is still hot from the animal.

Fat and connective tissue must be removed; in fact, everything but the organ itself. It may then be lightly washed with water recently boiled, and plunged into sterilized glycerine, for fluid preparations, or dried at a temperature between 35° and 40° F. if a dry preparation be desired. For these operations the hands of the operator should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water, and then rinsed with some of Van Sweiten's liquor, and then in freshly boiled water.

To cut the organ into small pieces, we may use either an aseptic knife or scissors. To make the instrument aseptic it is kept for some time in an antiseptic solution, of which the formula is:

Borax	10 parts
Cyanide of mercury.....	2 "
Distilled water to.....	1,000 "

Steel instruments will not oxidize this even after a long time, and softening of the cutting edge is avoided, which inevitably happens if they are passed through flame.

Capsules, mortars, etc., which would not bear this treatment, must be made aseptic by lighted alcohol, while earthenware vessels which would not bear heat must be well washed in corrosive solution 1—1,000, and then rinsed with recently boiled water.

Finally, the finished products should be carefully preserved in aseptic stoppered bottles.

The following preparations are used:

Corpora lutea sicca.—The troubles arising during pregnancy are sometimes said to be due to auto-intoxication, arising from functional insufficiency of the corpora lutea. These bodies, taken from animals and carefully dried and powdered, have been given in doses of about 1 grain twice a day to pregnant patients complaining of vomiting, nausea, suffocative attacks, palpitation of the heart, and hyperæmia. The symptoms of vomiting subsided, while the other troublesome symptoms rapidly subsided, and completely disappeared in a short time.

Glandula Prostata Siccata.—Prostatic gland substance, dried and powdered, has been used with considerable success in hypertrophy of the prostate. Oppenheimer has also used it in chronic prostatorrhœa, and found it to induce rapid and permanent cure, provided that no gonococci were present. A glycerine extract of the fresh gland would seem to be the most active preparation.

Glandula suprarenalis.—The fresh glycerine extract of the suprarenals seems to be the most reliable preparation. Its success in Addison's disease far exceeds that of any remedy hitherto tried, while Stochtzner reported considerable improvement in rachitis from its use. According to Merck, he concludes that:

1. The suprarenal substance produces excellent results upon the general condition, restlessness, sensitiveness, vasomotor excitability, and especially craniotabes. These symptoms are frequently visibly improved in one or two weeks.

2. The cutting of teeth, and the power of sitting, standing and walking are also assisted perceptibly by this treatment. The softness of the thorax also improves with marked rapidity.

3. The influence on the epiphysial swellings and the deformity of the thorax is less marked.

4. Even where the cases are complicated with bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., the improvement is most marked.

Extractum Materia Keratogena.—The extract of the rudimentary horn tissue of calves has been used by Zelendi (quoted by Merck) for two years with great success in the treatment of syphilis. This has been made with far greater scientific care than the majority of such preparations, being obtained by treating the fresh horny tissue with physiological salt solution. Such a solution seems to give more active results with animal remedies than any other solvent, except perhaps glycerine, but unfortunately it does not keep very well. The cases treated were of primary, secondary, and tertiary syphilis of all ages, and when from 1 to 3 cc. were injected into the lumbar region and the injections repeated at intervals of from one to eight days, improvement was generally manifested after the first injection. There were no unpleasant accessory symptoms of any note, eruptions and lesions of the skin and the mucous membranes disappeared. ulcerated syphilides dry up, and scabs become detached. The local treatment is limited to ablutions of boiled water or boric acid solution, or to cauterization with silver nitrate. From 10 to 30 injections seem to produce a permanent recovery.

Extractum Placentum Siccum.—Iscovter records a distinct improvement of all reflex symptoms proceeding from the genital organs in chronic metritis and abnormal processes from the genital organs in chronic metritis and abnormal processes of involution of the uterus post partum with the aid of tablets made from dried placenta.

Glandula Thymi.—Beard has shown in the Lancet that the thymus gland is that element in the embryonic system where leucocytes are first found, that is, from epithelia, as has now been proved. From the thymus gland the leucocytes wander into the blood and other organs, and at certain centres form the foundations for the several lymphatic approaches of the body. As the latter develops the function of the thymus gland recedes. Macalister has tried the gland extract in a case of pseudo hypertrophia myopathia with decided success. Tablets of the dried gland have hitherto been used, but an extract of the fresh organ made with glycerine and physiological salt solution would probably be more active.

Regarding tests for organo-therapeutic preparations, the most notable advance has been made by Posner, who employs for the purpose of the differentiation of the various glandular substances Ehrlich Bionde's triple stain, which marks out the nucleinic and nucleo-albuminic properties of the majority of these preparations. They also give most of the reactions for albumen with ferrocyanide of potassium and alcohol. The bulk are partially soluble in glycerine and coagulable by heat, and on gentle warming with solution of potash a characteristic odor is evolved. If a portion of a dried preparation is tested with water, some chloroform added, and the mixture allowed to stand for a day, chlorine gas is evolved.

Cerebrum.—The results obtained by the administration of brain substance have been on the whole disappointing. This is probably due to the fact that it has been mostly used in dried or tablet form, which involves a mode of desiccation that must disorganize the complex constituents on which its efficacy would depend. The better and

more rational method would seem to be to make an emulsion of the brain substance, while still hot from the animal, in a sterilized mortar, with fresh lard and tragacanth, flavored with oil of almonds, something like pancreatic emulsion. That an emulsion of brain substance is of considerable efficacy is shown by Wassermann (quoted by Merck), who has shown that 1 cubic centimetre of an emulsion containing an equivalent of about a third part of brain substance of various animal species suffices to completely neutralize the effects of a tenfold lethal dose of tetanus poison. This discovery was put to the test on a tetanus patient, who was saved by repeated injections of 5 cc.m. of fresh brain substance in 15 cc. of physiological salt solution. Widal also discovered that with the aid of brain substance it is possible to render morphia and strychnia innocuous. This is stated, however, to be due not to any specific property, but to a merely mechanical occlusion.

Glandula parotis.—The parotid gland substance has been used with good effect in ovarian troubles. Dr. Bell reports that he has tried it in sixty cases, and that complete recovery took place in many, while in others the necessity of an operation was avoided. The glands of rams and ewes are utilized, and a powder may be prepared by drying them, of which one part is equal to two of the fresh gland. A more active solution can be produced by maceration of the gland, still warm from the animal, in sterilized glycerine, or in saline solution.

Lien.—The results of the use of splenic extracts have hitherto been disappointing. Dr. Wood, who used it successfully in Graves' disease, found that the requisite doses gave rise to dyspepsia and vomiting, while subcutaneous injections resulted in local inflammation and suppuration. The usual preparation has been a powder (lien siccatus pulverisatus), of which one part corresponds to five parts of fresh spleen. Such a substance must necessarily contain an excess of inert or irritating interstitial tissue, and probably an aseptically expressed juice prepared in glycerine and salt would be more active.

Mammæ.—It is said that the mammary gland yields to the blood an internal secretion, which, when deficient, usually results in hypertrophy or disordered function of the uterus. If the secretion be supplied vicariously from the glands of healthy animals it can restore the uterus to its normal condition. Hence remarkable results have been obtained by the use of 5 grains to 10 grains of a powder which is equivalent to 8 or 9 parts of the fresh mammary gland substance of the cow. In cases of uterine fibromata the tumor formation was reduced, and in cases of menorrhagia the general condition of the patients improved and the pains subsided. A preparation called opomamminum, made by treating the fresh glands with saline solution seems to be of even greater efficacy.

Pulmones.—Extracts of lung tissue are made from the parenchymatous tissue of robust young sheep. In cases of chronic bronchitis, attended by emphysema and even tuberculosis, its use was followed by considerable improvement; subcutaneous injections of preserved pulmonary juice were given in doses of about a drachm, or even with a little water on an empty stomach. The dried preparations are probably inert.

Glandula Bronchialis.—Some physiologists think that the bronchial glands secrete a substance capable of resisting the entrance of bacilli into the inner air passages. Hence it had been hoped that the infected and diseased organism might have its resisting powers increased by the artificial introduction of the glandular substance. Results have hitherto been disappointing, as fever and emaciation were produced by its use. If the fresh glands were treated with physiological salt solution and sterilized glycerine, and the resultant fluid submitted to dialysis, it is likely that a preparation would be obtained free from the albumen which causes the pyrexia.

Hepar.—Notwithstanding the remarkable results which have followed the use of preparations of fresh liver juice, it has not attained very great use in therapeutics. A glycerine extract has been found to keep an animal alive for several days after ablation of its liver. In diabetes, when used hypodermically, the quantity of sugar materially decreased, without any change in the dietary. In cirrhosis 3 or 4 ounces of fresh liver given daily has resulted in marked diuresis and general improvement. The liver contains a product that controls hemorrhage, and the aqueous extract has been used in phthisical hæmoptyses with success. Although this extract is very active, it requires to be made fresh on each occasion. The most active and stable solution would appear to be an extract obtained by macerating the liver hot from the animal in sterilized glycerine and salt solution, and keeping the solution aseptic.

STOCK KEEPING.*

By W. B. WHEELER.

"Keeping Stock" means the whole business of the druggist, the "IT" of the profession. Without stock, properly kept, one is soon without trade, business or store, and usually looking for a job he can't hold down long. But I don't believe a kind hearted committee intended to impose so broad a burden on so slender a member, and, therefore, I will not attempt to go into all the details of the drug business as I have learned it, for that would require subdividing the subject into many classifications.

It has been well said that, "When a man finds the easiest thing for him to do and adopts that as his life's work, he becomes a success in life." The druggist whose heart is in his business; the bent of whose mind is in his profession; whose trend of thought is of constant study of his work, enlarging his knowledge of the business, learning the needs of his trade and supplying them—that druggist has found the "easiest thing for him to do," and is doing it, and is a success in life.

And to my mind, "keeping stock" is the easiest, and hardest, and by all means the all important part of the business of the drug store man. Easiest because it is of all absorbing interest, involving his best thought, his closest study; hardest because it occupies so great a portion of his time.

It requires a close study and the anticipation of the wants and needs of the trade and keeping what your customers call for to build up and maintain the reputation that anything and everything in the drug store line can always be found at "Old Pharmacologist's Store." This is not "keeping stock," it's getting stock—buying goods. And there one's judgment has to be called into use, for the purchase of the proper quantities may be called a fine art. It would never do to buy paregoric by the bucketful when there is a shortage in the crop of babies, and, when the grain yield is full, machine oil should be ordered in larger quantities than pints. But these articles being staples, not much harm comes from improvident buying, for conditions may change to suit the trade, infantile stomach ache may become rampant and one can always make a hurry order of what he is short of.

This is an age of inventions. One class of boosters for the drug trade are constantly inventing or discovering new diseases, new ills of the human flesh, while another class is following in close pursuit with remedies to fit the disease, the advertisements of which furnish thrilling accounts; giving interesting reading matter for the papers of the magical cures—adding fame to the statesmen of the country in the publication of their pictures, together with the glad news to their constituents that the awful malady has found a cure. And it devolves upon the stockkeeper to see that at least a bottle or two is always on hand when called for. In this age of progression the druggist must be up to date, along with the procession, and as near as possible to the band wagon.

Of course buying stock is one thing and keeping stock is another; yet the two cannot be separated, at least cannot live happily apart. Buying stock is a matter of judgment only acquired by continual study of trade conditions, perpetual posting of new remedies and the latest appliances and methods of treatments—the early morning work of the druggist who is strictly up to the day and date. Keeping stock is the work of the artistic element in the druggist's make-up, for there is the thing that appeals to the eye of the customer, that invites him into the store. There is nothing so pleasing, in the mind of the druggist, as a perfectly appointed drug store. Nowhere can one display the talent of the artist as in the arrange-

*Read before the 1900 meeting of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association.

ment of the thousand and more things that constitute a drug store. And yet two dissimilar elements must be combined in the ensemble: The general effect of the appearance, and the convenience of the salesman. While our places must always be inviting, articles must be so arranged that the clerk can find everything asked for immediately. A customer is always pleased to find that his favorite nostrum is well known to the druggist—is a very popular remedy, and to please the customer is the first duty of a business man.

And then, you know, the sign "If you don't see what you want, ask for it," has no place in the drug store. It would be superfluous where there are so many things "out of sight."

In keeping stock, it must be well kept. There should never be an accumulation of "old" goods—"old looking" goods. With the same system of a good housekeeper a good stockkeeper looks after the cleanliness of his store. No dust should be allowed to accumulate; spots of dirt must be eradicated—everything kept looking clean, and new, and fresh, and inviting. There is no wear on a stock if you are careful, but you had better throw away that which looks old than disgrace your store with its dirty appearance.

The stockkeeper must keep the buyer informed of what he wants—must never violate the rule of "do it now," in entering in the order book the things needed and required, and when all this is done, it seems to me all is performed that goes to make a drug store what it should be to the success the profession deserves.

And now in conclusion permit me to express the hope that the storekeeper of this Association will ever be faithful in the duties his position imposes and in all the walks of life he may so conduct himself that, when his own stock is taken by Saint Peter, he may be found so thoroughly equipped that he will be given a golden harp and a high seat within the pearly gates as his reward for faithfulness to duty, in preparing to alleviate the sufferings of all mankind while on this earthly sphere; may the stars of the twilight and the dawning of the day be bright for him and peace and comfort and contentment be his—for I am a stockkeeper myself.

THE CRYOLITE OF GREENLAND.*

In 1850 the Danish Government held, in Copenhagen, an exhibition of Eskimo tools and products from their distant colony in Greenland. Among the implements shown were a number of stone sinkers, which the natives had used for their nets, some of which sinkers were made from a white, translucent mineral. Dr. Hartman, a scientist, noticed these, and having secured a specimen, analyzed it and found it to be the rare and valuable mineral cryolite.

During the following year the Danish Government made investigations, and discovered a large deposit near Ivigtuk, on the west coast of Greenland in latitude 62° 13'. Strangely enough, the Eskimos had chosen the ground above the deposit for a fishing village, and the fact that they used blocks of cryolite for the foundations of their tents probably led to its discovery. Fourteen years later Dr. Julius Thompson commenced mining, and the industy has steadily grown in importance ever since.

In the early days of the cryolite industry the greater part of the output was used for the production of aluminum. Bauxite soon supplied it in that line, and then it was found that from no other material could alum and sodium carbonate be made so cheaply and so pure. The Pennsylvania Salt Company accordingly contracted for the whole output for that purpose and mining on a large scale began. About this time some experiments were made with cryolite in the endeavor to make from it a transparent glass. They failed, but a beautiful opaque porcelain-like substance was the result; far cheaper than and as beautiful as china. By merely melting a mixture of cryolite, sand, and zinc oxide this material is formed, and ware of any desired shape can be stamped from it. It is so tough that cups and plates made from it can be thrown down violently without breaking.

Very lately cryolite has been used once more in the manufacture of aluminum. By means of a powerful current it is melted, and the corundum, Al_2O_3, which forms the source of the metal, is dissolved and decomposed within it.

It can be easily seen how great an economic value cryolite possesses and of what importance it is in the arts; and as the Greenland deposit is the only one in the world at which it occurs in workable quantities, the Ivigtuk mines have naturally become of great importance.

Arissuk Fiord, which leads from the ocean to the mines, is a narrow strait between snow-covered granite mountains. The inland ice reaches almost to it, and bergs and pack ice close it to navigation for nine months of the year. It is so deep that vessels in the harbor can fasten their bows to the rocky walls and get no soundings from the stern.

The cryolite occurs in a great vein of arey gneiss, penetrating the granite. The form of the deposit is rather peculiar. It is neither a dike nor a stratum, but seems to be an immense bed, possibly great veins, penetrating the gneiss at an angle of about 45°, and extending far below sea level. The deposit consists of two parts. First, an inner bed or vein, about 500 by 1,000 feet in section, containing nearly pure cryolite. It is from this vein that most of the cryolite is obtained. Whole shipments have been taken out at a depth of about 100 feet, averaging 99½ per cent. of the pure mineral. The cryolite of this vein was reported, before the mine had been much worked, to be white only for ten or fifteen feet from the surface, and many theories were presented to account for the fact, one of which claimed that two intruding dikes, on either side of the vein, had by their heat bleached out the cryolite between. The labor was in vain, for the pit has now been sunk more than 100 feet, and the cryolite grows whiter and purer as the mines increase in depth.

The limits of this vein are generally very sharply defined. Surrounding it is another peripheral bed, which gradually merges into the gneiss. The cryolite here is not nearly so pure as that of the central portion, and with it occur the most important ores and minerals of the mine, as well as the various compounds resulting from the alteration of the cryolite.

Between these two veins there is sometimes an intermediate portion, in which the cryolite seems to act as a matrix to the minerals of the outer zone, instead of forming the mass.

The mines are all open workings and have been carried far below the water line. If the pits should be left unprotected during the long winters the water and snow would soon fill them, and by spring there would be thousands of tons of ice to remove. This difficulty is overcome in a simple but ingenious manner. At the end of the working season the mines are flooded, and the little lake thus formed freezes over and ice is formed of a thickness never exceeding five feet. When warm weather comes again, it is only necessary to pump out the pits, clear away the little ice which remains, and start to work again.

The product of the mines, amounting to many thousands of tons a year, is all shipped to the contractors by means of a small fleet, which plies between Philadelphia and Ivigtuk. Even in the middle of summer the ocean near the Greenland shores is full of icebergs, and navigation is difficult and dangerous. It happens every few years that some unfortunate vessel, delayed by adverse winds at Ivigtuk, is caught in the pack ice and forced either to return to the mines or winter in the ice.

As a mineral, cryolite is notable as being one of the few fluorine compounds found in nature. It is a fluoride of sodium and aluminum, with the formula AlF_3+3NaF; specific gravity of 2.95—96, and hardness of 2.5 in Dana's scale. It crystallizes in the monoclinic system, the crystals generally simple, but sometimes very complicated. The pure mineral is subtranslucent and has a peculiar property of increasing in transparency when wet. At Ivigtuk the crystals are found in cavities within the mass. They are usually small, and well-formed specimens are very rare. Cryolite has been found at only three places: Ivigtuk, the Urals, and at the base of Pike's Peak, in Colorado.

The inner bed of the Greenland mine contains several very interesting minerals which have resulted directly

*H. S. Canby, in the Yale Scientific Monthly.

from the alteration of the cryolite. Of these, the commonest and most important is pachnolite, a fluoride in which some of the sodium of cryolite has been replaced by calcium.

HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

The very great progress the natural sciences, technology, and transportation have made in recent years has given to the commercial profession an importance which could not be foreseen in former years. More than ever before has it become the merchant's duty to act as middleman between producer and consumer. In ever widening circles he has to bring the products of agriculture and industry to their proper markets. By means of increased taxation to which commercial enterprises are subject they support ever more strongly the State in the discharge of its civilizing efforts. Direct exchange between producer and consumer has almost wholly ceased, and the percentage of the population devoted to commercial pursuits has increased considerably in every civilized country.

It seems worthy of mention that at present the governments everywhere in Europe are urged strongly by commercial men to establish more higher commercial schools and support them exclusively from State funds. It is argued that the State provides higher technological, industrial, agricultural, forestry, and mining academies for leaders in technical pursuits, agriculture, etc., while for the mercantile branch no such institution exists. The merchants feel that the education of their assistants is not of such a high order as that of the members of other callings, and they attribute it to the want of institutions of a high order. At present the commercial branch is entirely dependent for the best preparation of its members upon higher schools established by local authority or private enterprise—institutions which charge high tuition fees, hence are attended by wealthy young men only. This opinion has found expression in legislature and parliaments, where it was argued that much greater demands are made now than formerly, owing to freer commercial movement all over the civilized world, and it would therefore seem wise if the State authorities paid more attention to proper preparation of men who might become leaders in commerce, as the State prepares leaders in every other field of human exertion.

Moved by these considerations, several European governments have of late years bestowed much attention upon commercial training of young men, and the results thus far obtained give assurance that the further development of schools for that purpose will be commensurate with the demands of the times.

In Germany particularly the commercial secondary schools have developed, with the aid of provincial and State support, till at last a university has opened its doors for higher commercial education. On February 22, 1898, the University of Leipsic received an addition to its various courses in the shape of a higher commercial course. The particulars may be found on page 1,498 of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1896-97. Another independent commercial university is to be opened in Rhenish Prussia, and still another at Madgeburg. These higher seats of learning are to be distinguished from other commercial schools by their making knowledge of commercial practice a condition of admission and confining themselves to the domain of commercial sciences exclusively. It is intended to require professional consuls to be graduates of such commercial universities in future. In Italy the State subsidizes the higher commercial school at Venice, reserving the privilege of having its consuls and consular agents prepared at that school. In Belgium the Government chooses its consuls from the graduates of the higher commercial schools at Antwerp.

White Rose Tooth Powder.

Prepared chalk	2,000 parts
Cuttle bone	1,000 parts
Orris root	500 parts
Castile soap	250 parts
Milk sugar	250 parts
Oil of rose geranium	40 parts
Oil of patchouly	10 parts

NEW REMEDIES.*

LIPPIA DULCIS VAR. MEXICANA.—A Mexican verbena. Anticatarrhal. Dose, 2 to 4 cc. of the tincture.

LIQUOR ANTHRACIS.—An alcoholic solution of coal tar with tincture of quillaja. Disinfectant. Used in the treatment of eczema.

LOSOPHAN.—Triiodkresol; a substitute for iodoform. Used in eczema.

LUPETAZIN. — Dimethylpiperazin (dipropylendiamin). Similar to piperazin in action and application.

MENTHOXOL.—An alcoholic solution of hydrogen peroxide with 1 per cent. of menthol. Used in the treatment of wounds.

MUSIN.—A purgative evacuant from tamarinds.

NAPHTHOFORMIN.—Condensation product of naphthol and formaldehyde. Used in dermatology.

NAPHTHOXOL.—Alcoholic solution hydrogen peroxide with 2 per cent. naphthol. Used in the treatment of wounds.

OCULIN. — Organo-therapeutic preparation prepared from eyes of oxen.

OLEO-CREOSOTE.—An alcoholic ether of creosote. Given in phthisis.

ORGANOSOL.—An alcoholic solution of colloidal silver.

OSSALIN.—From ox marrow. Ointment vehicle.

PHESIN.—A sulfo-derivative of phenacetine; antipyretic. Dose, 0.5 gram.

PICROL. — Potassium diiodoresorcinmono-sulfonate. Antipyretic.

PULMONIN.—Extract prepared from the lungs of the calf. Used in lung diseases.

RESORCINOL.—Mixture of resorcin and iodoform.

SALACTOL.—A mixture of salicylate and lactate of sodium dissolved in a 1 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide. Given in diphtheria.

SALICYLAMID. — Antineuralgic and antirheumatic. Dose, 0.15 gram. hourly.

SALLIGALLOL.—A 33 1-3 per cent. solution disalicylate of pyrogallic acid in acetone.

SALITANNOL.—Condensation product of salicylic and gallic acids. Antiseptic.

SALITHYMOL.—A thymol ether of salicylic acid. Antiseptic.

STERIFORM CHLORIDE AND IODIDE.—Mixtures of formaldehyde, pepsin, milk, sugar and ammonium chloride or iodide. Antiseptic.

STYRACOL.—Cinnamic ester of guaiacol (guaiacolum cinnamylicum). Given in phthisis and in catarrh of the stomach and intestines. Dose, 1 gram.

TANNOSAL.—Tannic acid ester of creosote. Used in phthisis. Dose, 2 to 5 grams per day.

TERRALIN.—An ointment base consisting of a mixture of gypsum, kaolin, silicic acid, lanolin, glycerin, etc.

THIORESORCIN. — Sulphur derivative of resorcin. Substitute for iodoform.

THYMOBROMAL.—Mixture of bromal hydrate, extract of thyme and extract of chestnut. Sedative.

THYMOFORM.—Condensation product of thymol and formaldehyde. Iodoform substitute.

TRIPHENIN.—Homologue of phenacetin; prepared by heating paraphenetidin with propionic acid. Antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose, 0.5 gram.

URSAL.—Compound of urea and salicylic acid. Given in gout and rheumatic ailments. Dose, the same as sodium salicylate.

VALERYDIN.—Valeryl-paraphenetidin. Dose, 0.5 to 1 gram in migraine, neuralgia and hysteria.

BARBER'S ITCH.—(1) Tannic acid, precipitated sulphur, of each 45 grains; zinc oxide, 1½ drams; powdered starch, 4 drams; vaseline, 1 ounce. Mix. To be used twice daily. (2) Carbolic acid, 5 to 10 grains; powdered tannic acid, ½ dram; glycerite of tannin, ½ dram; precipitated sulphur, ½ to 2 drams; ointment of rose water, 1 ounce. Mix. To be thoroughly applied early in the evening and left on as much of the time as possible. This ointment may be strengthened in chronic cases by the addition of 1 to 2 drams of ointment of red oxide of mercury.—(Journ. Am. Med. Assoc.).

*Translated from Gehe & Co.'s (Dresden) Report.

PHARMACY.

BLEACHING GLUE.—Glue can be bleached by adding oxalic acid and zinc oxide (1 per cent. of each) to the glue first made into a pulp with water and heat, the addition being made while the mass is hot. Blood albumen may be similarly bleached, but the degree of heat should not be above 122° F. or the albumen will coagulate.—(Nat. Dr.).

SURGICAL EPILATION WITHOUT A RAZOR.—Queirel has found calcium sulphide extremely useful in removing hair from the field of surgical operations, according to the Sem. Med. (Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.) It is applied in a thin layer like a paste and rinsed off with tepid water in five minutes, rubbing lightly with a cloth. The hairs wash off with it, leaving the surface smooth, without irritation or inconvenience of any kind, except the rather unpleasant odor of the sulphide, which can be disguised if wished. The hair soon starts to grow again.

NEW STRYCHNINE COMPOUNDS.—Trowbridge (Archiv. der Pharm., Ch. and Dr.) has reported upon a number of new compounds of strychnine, prepared by the addition of various organic haloid compounds. Strychnine bromethyl-bromide, $C_{21}H_{22}NO_2N(C_2H_4Br)Br$, forms crystals melting at 270°; the corresponding bromethylchloride forms well-defined gold and mercury double salts which have been analyzed and amply confirm the above formula. A compound with trimethylene bromide was also obtained. This body $2C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_3H_6Br_2$, melts at 297°. It contains four molecules of water of crystallization.

THE GERMAN PHARMACOPEIA, fourth edition, has doubtless made its appearance by this time, as our German exchanges note that it was to be published during the month of August. From an advance notice of the work we learn the new edition will contain 628 articles, twenty-six new articles having been added and ten dropped from the preceding edition. The added articles are: adeps lanæ anhydricus, adeps lanæ cum aqua, æther pro narcosi, alcohol absolutus,arecolinum hydrobromicum, baryum chloratum, bismutum subgallicum, bromo-formicum, cautschuc, coffeino-natrium salicylicum, gelatina alba, hydrargyrum salicylicum, hydrastininum hydrochloricum, mel, methylsulfonalum, oleum camphoratum forte, oleum chloroformii, oleum santali, pilulæ ferri carbonici Blaudii, pyrazolonum phenyldimethylicum salicylicum, semen erucæ, serum anti- diphthericum, tela depurata, tuberculinum Kochi, unguentum adipis lanæ, vinum chinæ.

CULTIVATION OF VANILLA, SAFFRON AND COWHAGE IN INDIA.—In the annual report for 1899 of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, whose headquarters are at Calcutta, it is stated that experiments in the cultivation of vanilla were taken up last year. Young plants a year or two old were put down at the roots of mango trees in the rains of 1897; last year one of these flowered in April, and the flowers, nineteen in number, were fertilized, the pods ripening in December. All pods were gathered as they became ripe and were sun-dried in flannel, developing by the end of the month the characteristic aroma and color, but, owing probably to the sudden stoppage of the rains, the majority of the pods were somewhat poor. In relation to the cowhage question, the cultivation of the Florida velvet bean was also continued last year, but it in no way proved superior, as regards quality or produce of beans, to the indigenous species (cowhage) growing in its natural state close by. As a fertilizer it was not tested, as the plantation was swamped early in the rains and all plants died. Fifty roots of saffron (crocus sativus) were received from Mr. H. Prasad, of Chunar, in August, for experiment. The bulbs were planted immediately and within two weeks seven flowers were produced, but none since then. The growth is strong, and it is hoped to continue experiments with the bulbs next season. (Ch. and Dr.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Percentage Solutions (J. F. D.) See this journal Aug. 31, 1899, page 303. A table of the more common percentage solutions is given on page 46 of the Era Dose Book.

Grease Paints (T. R.) See this journal May 10, 1900, page 502. We know of no book entirely devoted to the manufacture of these preparations, though the Era Formulary contains a number of formulas.

Iodol and Ointment of Oxide of Zinc (E. N. B.) No reaction occurs when iodol is mixed with ointment of oxide of zinc. The color of the resulting mixture depends upon proportions of the ingredients used.

Manufacture of Tablets (P. H. H.) The most effectual method to disguise the taste of tablets containing cascara sagrada, wahoo, or other bitter or nauseous substances is to coat them with sugar or chocolate. See this journal July 6 and December 21, last year, pages 18 and 835, respectively.

"Extract of Vanilla" from Vanillin and Coumarin (G. A. M.) See "compound tincture of vanillin" in the National Formulary; also formula in this journal August 23, 1900, page 210. In the States having pure food and drug laws it would be unlawful to retail preparations of this character labelled as "extract of vanilla."

Salacetin (P. H. H.) Salacetin is manufactured by Bell & Co., 68 Murray street, this city. It is put up in tablet form and claimed by the manufacturer to be "analgesic, sedative, antipyretic, antifermentive, antiseptic and antilithic" in its action. The dose is said to be 5 to 15 grains. We cannot give the formula.

Kalagua (P. H. H.) According to "Drug Topics," published by McKesson & Robbins of this city, kalagua is a new vegetable remedy for tuberculosis. It is prepared from a South American plant which is said to be eaten by cattle afflicted with tuberculosis. The drug, it is said, has been tried by several specialists with generally good results. It is supplied in pill form, each pill containing one decigram of the extract of the plant; two pills are given three times a day. Kalagua is claimed to not only cure tuberculosis, but also to render the system immune to it.

Preparation of Ointment of Zinc Oxide (G.) writes: "In making ointment of zinc oxide in quantity lots in hot weather would it be objectionable to add white wax? If not, what per cent. of the wax would be permitted?"

We do not know that the addition of a small quantity of white wax to ointment of zinc oxide would prove very objectionable, but an ointment so made would not be the official preparation. However, the addition of 3 to 5 per cent. of wax has been recommended, and Caspari states (Treatise on Pharmacy") that in summer benzoinated lard (with which ointment of zinc oxide is made) should contain 5 per cent. of white wax, in place of a like quantity of lard, to render it firmer. Some years ago Menard presented the following formula for ointment of zinc oxide which he claimed to have been received with much favorable comment on account of the smoothness, whiteness and firmness of the product during hot weather, etc. Triturate 3½ drams of Hubbuck's oxide of zinc to a smooth paste with 2 drams of white vaseline. Melt 1 dram of white wax and 10½ drams of dehydrated lard together, stirring until nearly cold, when add the zinc oxide and vaseline to complete the ointment.

Unfermented Grape Juice (F. A. D. W.) Unfermented wine, or grape juice, may be prepared by expressing the juice of ripe grapes and heating it in bottles to a temperature of from 60° to 70° C. for fifteen minutes, the heat rendering the yeast cells and other fermenting agents inactive. The juice can then be kept in well closed bottles for several years without fermenting. To obtain the juice clear it must be filtered, an operation which is easily carried out, as the heating will have coagulated the mucilaginous substances causing turbidity. Filtration may be carried out immediately after heating the juice, or after some time; but in any case the filtered juice must be again heated in bottles to the same temperature originally applied, and then it will keep clear in well closed bottles for several years.

Violet Cold Cream (Violet.) A "violet" cold cream may be readily made by perfuming any of the so-called "cold creams" with ionone, extract of orris or essence of violet. Try one of the following: (1) white wax, 6 parts; fresh tallow, 4 parts; spermaceti, 2 parts; oil of sweet almond, 6 parts. Melt together and while still hot, add with constant stirring, one part of sodium carbonate dissolved in seventy-nine parts of hot water. Stir until cold. Perfume to the taste with ionone or essence of violet. (2) white petrolatum, 6 ounces; spermaceti, 3 ounces; white wax, 3 ounces; rose water, 6½ fl. ounces; borax, 40 grains; violet extract (essence), 2 fl. drams. Melt the spermaceti and wax, add the petrolatum, then incorporate the water in which the borax has previously been dissolved, and finally add the violet extract.

Calcium Carbide (T. M.) An outline of the processes of manufacturing calcium carbide was published in this journal last year. See Era July 20, page 88. Rothwell in "Mineral Industry" for 1900, states the production in 1897 to have been 1,925 short tons, valued at $134,750, and he still further says it was probably larger in 1898, and still more so in 1899, but statistics for these years could not be obtained. The market price at Niagara Falls for calcium carbide is $75.00 per short ton, f. o. b., in ton lots. Manufacturing rights have been claimed by various patentees in foreign countries, and carbide patents have been a subject of much litigation. In Germany it is said the manufacture of carbide is now legally open to all who desire to engage in it without payment of any royalty. In Great Britain litigation was begun last year by the holders of the Willson patent rights against other companies, but so far as we can learn the cases have never been decided.

Preserving Fruits and Vegetables (J. G. C.) We print a formula for a preparation said to preserve fruit, vegetables, etc., in the natural state, but the use of these compounds is not advisable. Salicylic acid is a preservative by reason of its antiseptic properties, and the addition of such a substance to any product designed for food is objectionable. Not only salicylic acid, but other antiseptics as well, are very likely to interfere with the processes of digestion, which are fermentative in character. Here is the formula: Boracic acid, 1 part; salicylic acid, 1 part; sodium carbonate, 1 part; white sugar, 16 parts; water, 32 parts. Mix and dissolve. Of this syrup add 1 part to 6 parts of water to make the preserving liquid. A variation of this formula, sometimes recommended, is: Salicylic acid, 1 part; sodium carbonate, 1 part; alum, 1 part; sugar, 1 part. Dissolve in 128 parts of water to make a stock solution. Add 1 part of the solution to 8 parts of water to make the preserving liquid.

Seiler's Antiseptic Solution.—(L. W. B.) The following is the formula usually given as "Seiler's":

Sodium bicarbonate	1 ounce
Sodium biborate	1 ounce
Sodium benzoate	20 grains
Sodium salicylate	20 grains
Eucalyptol	10 grains
Thymol	10 grains
Menthol	5 grains
Oil gaultheria	6 drops
Glycerin	8½ ounces
Alcohol	2 ounces
Water, q. s. to make	16 pints

Dissolve the salts in 8 pints of water, and the eucalyptol, thymol, menthol and the oil of wintergreen in the alcohol. Mix the two solutions, add the glycerin and enough water to complete the measure, allow to stand 24 hours and filter.

A majority of the manufacturers make tablets for preparing this antiseptic solution. See the lists of the various pharmaceutical manufacturers in the Era Blue Book.

Rubber Cement (L. W. B.) We have frequently published formulas of this character. Here are two of them:

(1) Caoutchouc, cut in fine pieces	100 parts
Rosin	15 parts
Shellac	10 parts
Carbon disulphide, q. s., to dissolve	
Mix and make a solution—or:	
Caoutchouc	1 part
Mastic	7 parts
Chloroform	50 parts

Mix and let stand until dissolved (which will require several weeks).

(2) Caoutchouc	62 parts
Chloroform	250 parts

Mix and dissolve. Then take

Caoutchouc	60 parts
Rosin	24 parts
Oil of turpentine	250 parts

Mix and dissolve. When complete solution has taken place in both cases, mix the two solutions and agitate until homogeneous. Use cold, and apply a portion of the cement to each surface to be joined. This cement has been especially recommended for mending rubber overshoes, etc.

Price of Urotropin Tablets (E. J. W.) writes: "I come to you for enlightenment. About a month ago I had a call for two boxes of urotropin tablets (7½ grains). Not having them in stock I got them from a neighboring druggist. He was not sure of the price, so I looked in the Era Blue Book and found them listed at 35 cents per box. He accordingly charged 50 cents each, or $1 for the two boxes. So far, everything seemed to be all right, but now the druggist who so kindly helped me out sends in his bill for $1.50, or 75 cents for each box, claiming that that amount is what the tablets cost him. The revenue stamps on the boxes amount to 1⅞ cents, making the retail price 75 cents. Now, I want to know 'where I am at?' Did I not charge enough, is the price in the Blue Book right, or is Mr. ——, the druggist, right?"

The price quoted on urotropin tablets (7½ grains each, 20 tablets in a box), in the Era Blue Book is correct, and it is the price asked by jobbers to-day. An examination of one of the boxes you send shows that the revenue stamps thereon were cancelled by Schering & Glatz, of this city, July 14, 1898. At that time urotropin was supposed to be taxable under the revenue act, and accordingly each package was so stamped. Later, and following the decision of Justice Brown of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, urotropin was declared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be a "definite chemical compound," and as such was exempt from the operations of the stamp act. Packages containing urotropin are therefore no longer stamped (see list of these compounds in this journal Jan. 4, 1900, page 13). We have no way of finding out how much the druggist paid for the tablets you received. He may have paid 50 or 60 cents, but for a long time they have been quoted at 35 cents each, and you could have obtained them from any jobber or the American agents at this price. Under the circumstances we think it would have been more satisfactory in making a settlement with the druggist to have returned two packages of the tablets you could have purchased from the jobber. The price you charged the customer would not seem to be exorbitant.

Aromatic Toilet Vinegar.

Glacial acetic acid	350 grams
Camphor	28 grams
Dissolve and add	
Oil of bergamot	60 drops
Oil of cloves	60 drops
Oil of lemon	40 drops
Oil of lavender	40 drops
Oil of cinnamon	20 drops
Oil of rosemary	20 drops
Rectified spirit	q. s.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and mix with the solution of camphor in acetic acid. The solution may be colored with saffron if desired.—(Ap. Zeit.).

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

The correspondence between Russia and the United States touching the relation of affairs in China shows that Li Hung Chang will be recognized as Envoy Plenipotentiary, and, pending diplomatic negotiations, that the troops of Russia and the United States, and possibly some of the other powers, will be withdrawn from China.

The Russians have made further advances in Manchuria; the Imperial Summer Palace at Peking is also taken by the Russians, Japanese and American troops being stationed at the city's gates.

It is reported that a large body of Boxers are concentrating at a point on the Pei-Ho river, about sixteen miles from Tien-Tsin, on the way to Peking.

Japanese troops in large numbers, it is stated, have occupied Amoy, as an answer to the Russian occupation of Manchuria.

Official dispatches from Shanghai announce the arrival there of the new German Minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein.

A massacre of foreigners took place in Shen-Se Province, directly due to the Governor of the province.

The position of Russia in regard to China has been officially announced; it renews its denial of any intention to secure territorial acquisition in China, expresses opposition to the dismemberment of the Empire and says that Russian troops will be withdrawn from Peking to Tien Tsin, and also from Manchurian territory as soon as order is restored therein.

South Africa.

It is reported that fighting with Botha's commandoes was resumed on August 27th; the Boer lines were broken and they are falling back; the British casualties were considerable.

The British troops occupied Machadodorp, President Kruger's latest capital in the Transvaal, the Boers under Botha retreating northward to the Lydenberg Mountains.

The British prisoners at Nooit Gedacht have been released by the Boers and are marching to join Lord Roberts; President Kruger is reported to be at Nelspruit, on the Delagoa Bay Railway.

General Baden-Powell got in the rear of a Boer force north of Pretoria commanded by General Grobelaar and demanded its surrender.

Other Foreign News.

Roumania's note to the Bulgarian Government on the Karadjoff case submitted a list of alleged blackmailers, and redemanded that they and the murderers of Karadjoff be immediately prosecuted. Not receiving satisfactory answer, Roumania has withdrawn her diplomatic representative.

The Vicercy of India, Lord Curzon, has telegraphed that good rains continues to fall, but that cholera still prevails in many districts of that country.

The second death from plague has occured at Glasgow, and forty families are now isolated.

Advices from Yokohama state that Marquis Ito will in all probability ascend to power, with a strong party organization behind him.

After a brief trial at Milan, Gaetano Bresci, the murderer of King Humbert, of Italy, was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment, the extreme penalty for the offense under Italian law.

The Berlin papers have announced the completion of the German-American cable.

General Uribe, chief of the insurgent forces in Colombia, is reported to have surrendered to the Government.

Tlhe Erlangen scientific expedition to Abyssinia, which recently arrived at Addis Abeba, has been cordially received by Emperor Menelik II.

President Loubet has been accorded the Russian Order of St. Andrew.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

The Populist National Committee substituted A. E. Stevenson for C. A. Towne as candidate for Vice-President.

The primary elections were held in New York last week by both parties.

Other Domestic News.

The population of Baltimore is given as 508,957, and of Denver 133,859.

The Grand Army reunion at Chicago is the occasion of a parade of the naval veterans and a dedication of the naval arch in the Court of Honor.

The Census office has reported the population of Boston to be 560,892, and of San Francisco as 342,782.

The United States battleship Alabama last week made an average speed of seventeen knots in her official speed trial.

The population of Wilmington, Delaware, by official report is 76,508, and Paterson, New Jersey, is 105,171.

Many of the destitute miners at Nome returned to the United States on an army transport, at the expense of this Government.

The Census Bureau announced the population of these cities: Detroit, 285,704; Wilkesbarre, 51,721; Allentown, 35,416, and Evansville, 59,007.

The Census Bureau bulletins have also announced the population of these cities: Manchester, N. H., 56,987; Pawtucket, R. I., 39,231; Covington, Ky., 42,938; Quincy, Ill., 36,252.

The Nicaraguan Congress has approved the commercial reciprocity treaty between Nicaragua and the United States.

Representatives of nine political parties in Cuba met in Havana and drafted a dispatch to President McKinley regarding constitutional questions and the relations between the United States and Cuba.

General Gomez has been nominated by the National party in Cuba as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

The steamship Deutchland arrived from Cherbourg on September 1, having made a new record of 5 days, 12 hours and 29 minutes, and a day's run of 584 knots.

DRUGGIST'S FLAT ROBBED AND JANITOR MURDERED.

During the early hours of Monday morning, Aug. 27, Mrs. Frank A. Gundlach, wife of Druggist F. A. Gundlach, whose store is at 940 Columbus avenue, thought she heard burglars in the kitchen of the flat in which they reside at 160 West 106th street. An investigation was made and it was found that a lot of the Gundlach silverware had been abstracted. Mr. Gundlach secured the services of a policeman and they searched for the thief, but could not find him. Tuesday morning after the burglary Acting Captain Kemp, of the West 100th street station, sent Detective John M. Walsh around to the house to look up the robbery. Walsh arrived, and after questioning Mrs. Gundlach, sought for the janitor of the building, Horton A. Bryant; together they discussed the merits of the case, and Walsh decided that a hunt through the flats would be advisable, inasmuch as there were several vacant apartments, and a thief might have concealed himself in one of these. This availed nothing, and then Bryant said the burglar might have stepped from the fire escape of the building, and as Bryant was also janitor for that flat, they might make a search there. This was done. Walsh went ahead of Bryant, who on opening the door of one of the vacant apartments, was suddenly confronted by Andrew Cogger, his assistant, who held a revolver and immediately shot Bryant, the wounds resulting in his death a few days later. Here comes the peculiar part of the story. Mrs. Gundlach says that she heard the shots fired, and that shortly afterward Walsh appeared at a small window in a bath room and asked that he be allowed to come in as he was pursued by a man with a revolver. He came in and immediately telephoned to Captain Kemp what had occurred. Kemp said he had his doubts about the statements made by Mrs. Gundlach, as Walsh had an excellent record. Mr. Gundlach lost about $150 worth of silverware, which was later found by Kemp in the flat from which Cogger had escaped.

THE DRUG NEWS.

N. A. R. D. NOTES.

Chicago, Aug. 25, 1900.

The Entertainment Committee, having charge of the welfare of the delegates to the N. A. R. D. Convention to be held in Detroit Sept. 12-14, has elected Charles F. Mann, 845 Third avenue, local secretary. The Russell House will be official headquarters, the business meetings being held in the Convention Hall of the hotel. Rooms for committee meetings will also be furnished. The following will be the principal features of the programme of entertainment: On Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association, assisted by local jobbers and manufacturers, will entertain the delegates at a smoker, where will be given an opportunity to become acquainted. On Thursday afternoon and evening the delegates will be the guests of Parke, Davis & Co. Immediately after lunch the gentlemen will be conveyed by boat from the foot of Woodward avenue to the laboratories of the firm, where several hours will be spent in inspecting the plant. Following this will be an excursion up the Detroit river, through Lake St. Clair, passing Grosse Point, with its beautiful summer homes, the ship canal, and the numerous private club houses and summer cottages of St. Clair Flats, the "Venice of America." Returning, the boat will arrive in Detroit between 9 and 10 P. M. The ladies will be cared for by a committee of ladies, who have planned a few pleasant outings, among which will probably be a tally-ho ride about the city and to Belle Isle Park.

Detroit's splendid system of parks and boulevards, and its wide streets and beautiful homes have made it a favorite city for conventions. Many picturesque spots and points of interest are easily reached. Ferryboats ply constantly between the city and Windsor and Walkerville, Ontario. Belle Isle Park, the crowning glory of its park and boulevard system, is deservedly one of the city's attractions. A programme of the business and social sessions will shortly be issued. The Committee on Entertainment is receiving many orders for accommodations, and is expecting a large attendance.

The several Passenger Associations have granted the concession of one and a third fares for the round trip to all who hold certificates from the agent from whom tickets are purchased at the starting point. All ticket offices will be notified of such action and authorized to issue certificates in connection with tickets purchased not earlier than Saturday, Sept. 8th. Return tickets will be good until Wednesday, Sept. 19th, inclusive. Full fare will be paid for the trip to Detroit, but only one-third fare will be charged for the return ticket upon presentation of certificate properly endorsed. Further information may be obtained of John W. Lowe, Chairman of Transportation Committee, New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Thomas Voegeli, Chairman of the Executive Committee, of the Minneapolis Retail Druggists' Association, has this to say about the conditions in his city: "I look back upon the work of our association during the past year with much gratification. We are now a united and harmonious organization, and have settled the cut-rate question in a way eminently satisfactory to all concerned. The department stores are well pleased, and our daily papers are no longer filled with cut-rate advertisements. Druggists have all taken down their cut-rate signs, and the dove of peace hovers over all. Business is good and we are all happy. I thoroughly believe that our plan of dealing with the cut-rate question is the only one that will prove satisfactory, because by it we enlist the hearty co-operation of all the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, which fact you will readily see must strengthen the movement in the right direction."

One of the largest New England proprietary manufacturers writes as follows to a brother manufacturer:

"As regards —— of ——, he has been a good customer of ours for a long time, but when it developed that he could not qualify under existing conditions, we at once notified him that we could not fill further orders. Of course this seems like heroic treatment, but we are determined to give the new plan our most cordial support until it is definitely shown whether or not it is the long-hoped-for solution of the cut-price difficulty."

Tennessee will be well represented at the Detroit Convention. The attendance from the South, generally, promises to be large.

The Seattle, Washington, Association is doing very effective work.

The advertising by cutters of proprietaries to the consumer at less than jobbing price is attracting the attention of proprietary manufacturers. It is becoming generally understood that this practice is the tap-root of the "substitution" evil.

A prominent member of the Knoxville, Tenn., Association writes:

" Our scale of prices has been maintained to the letter, and if there has been one single violation it has failed to come to my notice. . . . The partial restoration of prices has not only increased our business, but it has had a very soothing effect on the trade; in other words, the customer is better satisfied to pay one price everywhere than he is to pay various prices at various stores."

The Montana Pharmaceutical Association, at its recent meeting, passed resolutions reaffirming the organization's loyalty to the N. A. R. D., and directing its treasurer to pay the dues of its membership. The members were urged by resolution to advance the interests of the National Association, and arrangements were made whereby all the populous counties of the State are to be canvassed with this end in view.

The National Secretary is receiving letters from druggists who write that they are threatened with department store competition, and ask what they had better do. There can be but one answer, organize. Don't wait, do it now. Cast your lot with the N. A. R. D. and let us work together. By such an arrangement you have everything to gain and nothing to lose except, possibly, the notion that your ideas of the drug business are the only ones worthy of consideration. The inability of individual druggists to relinquish this impression is costing the trade thousands of dollars every year. Get your neighbors together and talk organization; there is money in it.

The secretary will gladly send, free of expense, to any address, copies of Bulletin No. 9, the revised Constitution and By-laws, or other literature issued by the association.

The St. Cloud, Minn., Association has joined the N. A. R. D. This organization includes all the druggists of St. Cloud, Melrose, Richmond, and Park Rapids.

The North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting in Fargo Aug. 8th and 9th. The N. A. R. D. was reindorsed, appropriate resolutions in reference thereto having been adopted. In one respect this association surpasses all the other State bodies; the total number of its registered pharmacists is only 300, yet the membership of the State organization is 100. The meeting this year was very successful.

A member of the Executive Committee, D. E. Prall, writes that the recent meeting of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association was better attended than for several years, and that interest seemed to centre in N. A. R. D. work more than in any other section. Mr. Webber made a report on behalf of the delegates to the Cincinati meeting, and introduced a resolution endorsing the N. A. R. D., which was promptly voted. Mr. Prall made an appeal for financial support, and suggested that Michigan should

raise $1,000, which should include the amount of the association's dues. It was voted to make an effort to raise the $1,000 and give it to the N. A. R. D., conditionally that if this amount is turned over to the National Association an organizer is to be sent into Michigan. It was not stated how much of the money should be spent upon organization. Charles F. Mann was elected President, and James W. Seeley Secretary of the association. Messrs. Webber, Phillips and Brown were elected delegates to the Detroit Convention. Those who were present subscribed $177 toward the $1,000 to be secured."

The most recent accession to the ranks of the N. A. R. D. is the Orleans Pharmaceutical Association,, composed of the druggists of the city of New Orleans, La. Price cutting is reported as a serious evil in this city. Confidence in the efficiency of the National Association is generally felt.

New York and Vicinity.

DRUG CLERK HELD FOR CHILD'S DEATH.

Samuel Devine, a drug clerk employed by Lazarus Dillon, druggist, at 216 Clinton street, was arrested last week charged with being responsible for the death of Anna Kreiger, ten months old, of 242 Madison street. Levine had previously been arrested for selling poison in an unlabelled bottle in the same case. The story of the affair is as follows: Abraham Kreiger, father of the child, went to Dillon's drug store Sunday morning, Aug. 26, and asked for a small quantity of camphorated oil. Levine was on duty and waited on Kreiger. Kreiger took the liquid given him, and his wife Annie poured it on the child Annie, who was troubled with a rash. Immediately the child began to cry, but Mrs. Kreiger, presuming it was because it did not like the rubbing, poured on more of the liquid, and when she saw the child's skin begin to shrivel and blister, she hurried for Dr. M. Rosenthal, of 200 Madison street. After looking at the child, he examined the contents of the bottle, and said it was a strong solution of carbolic acid. He asked Kreiger where he purchased the stuff, and when told hastened to the Madison street police station, where he lodged a complaint against Levine for dispensing poison in an unlabelled bottle. The child meanwhile suffered great agony from the burns, and the mother was treated for injuries to her hands. The infant died early Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, and Levine was arrested. He was held on the charge of homicide pending an investigation by the Coroner. Dillon would say nothing of the case except that Levine furnished what Kreiger asked for, but he would not say why a label had not been attached to the bottle.

DRUGGIST ACCUSED OF ADULTERATION.

J. Bakst, of the firm of Goetzhoff and Bakst, which has stores at 42 Pike street and 189 East Broadway, has been accused by Dr. Oren G. Hunt, of 134 East Nineteenth street, of adulterating iodoform with chalk. Mr. Bakst is indignant and threatens to carry the case into the courts unless the doctor retracts his statement, which Mr. Bakst says has not only done him a grave injustice but has injured his standing as a pharmacist, and he believes that in the name of justice the doctor should make public apology. The case all came out of the treatment of a patient of Dr. Hunt's; a Mrs. Block, of 44 Pike street, was suffering from a large sore and the doctor prescribed iodoform as a dressing. Mrs. Block secured the iodoform at Mr. Bakst's drug store. When, after several applications of the drug, the wound did not improve, Dr. Hunt is alleged to have said that the iodoform was adulterated with chalk, and he advised Mr. Block to buy no more drugs at Bakst's store. As soon as Druggist Bakst learned of the doctor's accusation he wrote him a letter offering to test the iodoform in the doctor's presence, and also asking that he apologize. Dr. Hunt has made no reply to the letter, nor has he apologized to Mr. Bakst. The iodoform in question was pure.

C. OF P. ALUMNI TO HAVE AN OUTING.

The members of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy are anxiously looking forward to Thursday, Sept. 13, the day set for their annual outing, which is to be held at Woodlawn Park, Twenty-second avenue and Sixty-fifth street, Brooklyn. President Andrew Myhr, assisted by his able co-worker, F. P. Tuthill, have been arranging the details of the event for weeks back, and have now prepared an attractive programme for the delectation of the many friends of the association. The all-absorbing contest of the day will be the baseball game between teams from the Alumni Association and the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital. Two games have been played by these teams, resulting in victories for each side, and of course this contest will be the deciding game. About a dozen prizes have been secured, to be offered for the best scores in bowling, both for ladies and gentlemen, as a fitting interlude before the dancing; in the evening a fine dinner will be served. The grounds may be reached by the following trolley lines: The Brooklyn Heights Railroad, via Third avenue, Court street, Hamilton avenue, and all transfers from Brooklyn Heights Railroad, also Fifth Avenue Elevated Railroad direct to the park for one fare.

NEW YORK RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting of the New York Retail Druggists Association it was unanimously decided to join the N. A. R. D., and at a meeting held Friday evening, Aug. 31, Julius Hammer was chosen delegate to represent the association at the convention in Detroit this month. At the Friday night meeting the association also elected a grievance committee and an important case of alleged substitution was at once referred to the committee, which will conduct a searching examination. "The Retail Druggists' Association," so one of its prominent members said recently, "is determined to better the conditions of the pharmacist on the East Side, and to do this the members must have the co-operation of those interested in his welfare." The association has taken up the matter of shorter hours, and committees are at work securing the names of druggists willing to close their stores at 11 o'clock at night. A report from this committee shows the work to be progressing in a satisfactory manner. The membership of the association in the N. A. R. D. gives fifty members in good standing. Another matter the druggists took in hand was the offering of prizes to catch trade. It was unanimously agreed that such schemes should not be tolerated among the members. It was also decided that no member of the association should open a store within two blocks of a fellow member.

WOMAN BANKRUPT WHO OPERATED A DRUG COMPANY.

Marie Mott Gage, known also as Mary E. Gage and the Gage Drug & Chemical Company, of 121 East Eighty-second street, filed her own petition in bankruptcy without aid of an attorney in the United States District Court here last week. It was the first case on record in the court here where a woman had acted without legal advice. Mrs. Gage's liabilities are $3,058, with no assets. Most of the debts are for advertising. One of the clerks in the court said that Mrs. Gage's petition in its "make-up" was a model that might be followed to advantage by many who made a business of framing them.

Refused to be Hoodwinked by Cabman.

Edgerton D. Hill, a druggist, 221 West 133d street, was complainant against Joseph Walker, a cabman, in police court one day last week. Mr. Hill stated that Walker drove him a few blocks to his home and then charged him $1 for the ride. The druggist thought this price was exorbitant, so he asked the cabman for his rate book. Walker did not have one, and Mr. Hill had him taken to the station house. In court Magistrate Zeller fined Walker $5.

NOTES.

—Among those who visited the trade last week were the following druggists: W. H. Flandrau, Troy, N. Y.; S. L. Hadley, of Hadley Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Wirth and A. Rosenfeld, of New Orleans, La.; W. J. Becker, representing N. C. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.; W. R. Jones, Danville, Va.; C. H. Case, Jefferson, O.; Samuel Davis, Boonton, N. J.; Harry McDowell, president of the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., of Vancouver, B. C.; Mr. Snouter, proprietor of Conkling's Pharmacy, Oyster Bay, L. I.; E. E. Fisher, Bridgeport, Conn.; Bert Messner, with A. W. Musgrave, Scranton, Pa.; J. A. Leberty, of Leberty Bros., Bridgeport, Conn.; E. S. Schoonmaker, Ansonia, Conn.; W. H. Whiteside, of Whiteside & Walton, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Walter, Philadelphia; A. L. Williams, Detroit, Mich.; G. H. Lathrop, Livingston Manor, N. Y.; P. T. Troutman, Long Branch; George D. Pushee, Boston, and Miss Anna Raviler, of Detroit.

—A number of the druggist friends of Dr. George C. Diekman, surprised him and his new wife at their home, 279 West 71st street, Friday evening. The affair had been carefully planned without the doctor's knowledge and when he arrived in his parlor and found about a dozen of his friends there to congratulate him and his wife on their recent marriage, he was taken aback. The guests brought ice cream and cake with them and following its service, Dr. Diekman dispensed his favorite brand of cigars. After a pleasant hour's chat the guests departed wishing Dr. and Mrs. Diekman much joy.

—A large number of members of the Alumni Associations of the New York and Brooklyn Colleges of Pharmacy attended the family reunion and outing of Charity Lodge, No. 727, F. and A. M., at Donnelly's Park, College Point, yesterday and passed an enjoyable afternoon and evening. One of the attractive features of the programme was the ball game between teams from the New York College of Pharmacy and Charity Lodge.

—A petition to have Annie J. Lawrie, doing business as Lawrie & Company, wholesale dyestuffs at 13 Stone street, adjudged an involuntary bankrupt was filed by Benjamin Goldberger Wednesday of last week. Goldberger claims that she owes him $588 on a loan, and that she is insolvent. He also states that she has transferred property valued at $1,000 to other persons. The firm of Lawrie & Company began business in 1890.

—The will of the late Donald L. Cameron, whose death at his home in Rutherford, N. J., surprised the trade from its suddenness, was admitted to probate Monday, Aug. 27. His entire estate, valued at about $25,000, is left to his widow. The will stated that not over $50 should be expended for funeral expenses, and further it read: "Rather leave for the living that which unnecessarily goes to the dead."

—Frank Confalneri, a drug clerk, residing at 528 East 149th street, was arrested last week on complaint of Nicholas Biondi, a saloon keeper, who accuses him of forging checks drawn on himself and brother to the amount of $71. Confalneri formerly worked for Biondi and familiarized himself with Biondi's signature through being paid by check.

—Charles Gutkini, Ph. G. of the class of '99 of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, and for some time head prescription clerk for S. Nauheim, Lexington avenue and Fifty-ninth street, has resigned, and after taking a few weeks vacation expects to open a store of his own.

—David Regar, of the class of '95 of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and formerly manager for Frederick Kleinschmidt, at 579 Columbus avenue, has recently accepted a position with Hudnut's Pharmacy, at 205 Broadway.

—Dr. Samuel F. Brothers, of 227 Madison street, President of the New York County Medico-Pharmaceutical League, has returned with his wife after a very pleasant sojourn at Montvale, N. J.

—H. G. Shaw, with McKesson & Robbins, has returned from a fishing excursion at Seaconnet Point, R. I. Unlike many of his fellows, Mr. Shaw has no elaborate fish stories to tell his friends.

—Harry C. Yager, with Wm. R. Warner & Company, and who took "The Era Trip" to the Paris Exposition, arrived home Saturday after a most delightful excursion of six weeks.

—The amount of drugs, chemicals, etc., brought into this port for the week ending August 31 reached $584,441. The largest item was a shipment of nitrate of soda valued at $142,534.

—Policeman Walter Boston, for a number of years night cashier in Perry's Pharmacy, in the Sun building, died suddenly at his home, 23 Manhattan avenue, Monday.

—Charles S. Erb has been named a member of the committee on Membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association for New York State.

—H. H. Wonters, a druggist formerly in business at Weehawken, N. J., has recently accepted a position in Kirstein's pharmacy at Rahway, N. J.

—T. J. Galligan, formerly in the Columbia Pharmacy, Belmar, N. J., has recently accepted a position in R. Hudnut's pharmacy at 205 Broadway.

—Col. E. W. Fitch, manager for the local branch of Parke, Davis & Company, returned last week from a vacation at Digby, N. S.

—The drug store of George Walthman, at 97½ Hester street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $150 Friday, August 31.

—F. S. Warner, druggist at Seventh avenue and Thirty-seventh street, is confined to his home with rheumatism.

—Edward H. Buehler, Chicago representative for Schieffelin & Co., was in town last week for a few days.

—The amount of drugs, chemicals, etc., sent from this port for the week ending Aug. 28 reached $63,025.

—Yancey Bartholow, president of the Texas Drug Company of Dallas, Tex., was in the city last week.

—F. W. Fletcher has recently accepted a position in Barnaby's pharmacy, at 193 Eighth avenue.

—George Minstrell, formerly with R. Hudnut at 205 Broadway, has resigned his position.

—Leo Dreyfus, of 69 Sixth avenue, has returned from a vacation spent in the mountains.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

"Here's a State of Things."

Boston, September 1.—It recently has come to light that some parts of the Federal Building in this city, where the Post Office, United States Sub Treasury, United States Circuit Court and United States Weather Bureau are all situated, are simply overrun with the festive bed-bug, which has made life wearisome for the employes in the great granite building. So rapidly did the vermin multiply that the matter assumed a most serious phase. Clerks were being bitten and poisoned by the bugs and there was fear of spreading the trouble by the insects crawling into pieces of mail, especially newspapers, etc., and thus being introduced here, there and everywhere about the city. To fight the pest, a mixture has been used, composed of benzine, pennyroyal and mint. This is found to be effective upon either sex of the festive insect. The mail clerks are each supplied with a bottle of the remedy, and use it thoroughly. The bugs appear to like the concoction, but they soon begin to feel the effects of it and die. Visitors to the great building have noticed recently suggestive odors that completely permeate every nook and corner of the east end of the structure. A sweetish, not unpleasant smell it proves to be. It appears that the foreign mail, particularly from Mediterranean ports, brings in many bugs, and once in they have quickly multiplied.

NOTES.

—Among the counsel returns of Legislative expenditures during the past session, as required under the act relating to legislative counsel, is one showing that the J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell, paid to Francis W. Kittredge, for services in opposing legislation relative to the formulas of medicines, the sum of $125. William E. Weld is the paid secretary of the Massachusetts Wine & Spirit Merchants' Association, and as he is paid an annual salary it was stated to be impossible to determine what amount the association pays for legislative business on liquor laws. Eben D. Jordan, for Jordan, Marsh & Company, makes return that he paid to Everett

W. Burdett, as counsel, $1,000 for his services in opposing the proposed legislation affecting department stores, when it recently was proposed to tax each department roundly. Also to the same, $200 for his expenses, printing and stenographer. Also to Lawrence Whitcomb, for his testimony as a real estate expert on the same matter, $100, making a total of $1,300.

——Goods have been mysteriously disappearing from Green's drug store at Worcester, from time to time recently, and the police have now arrested a man for the larceny of a box of cigars and a bottle of wine, from that store. The arrested man is one of a gang which has made a practice of hanging around the drug store late at night, and he long has been suspected of being responsible for the strange disappearance of many articles from stock. An officer watched the gang and noticed that while the other members occupied the clerks' attention, the prisoner appropriated a bottle of wine and then, on his way out, he took a box of cigars, and the officer caught him with both in his possession.

——Arthur E. Webber, who has been prominent as a Springfield druggist, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with indebtedness of about $1,850 and no assets. There are no secured claims. Among the creditors are Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, for merchandise to the amount of $196; Sharp & Dohme, New York, judgments, $154; H. & J. Brewer, Springfield, drugs and medicines, $155; Morris Barnett, Springfield, cigars and tobacco, etc, $141. The other claims against Mr. Webber are mostly those of Springfield business men and range from a dollar to $75.

——On complaint of the United States revenue authorities, a young man was this week brought before Commissioner Fiske, upon the charge of receiving and selling cigars which had not been branded and stamped. He pleaded "not guilty" and was held in $200 for later examination. The authorities claim that the cigars were stolen from a firm in Waltham street, and changed hands several times until they were sold to the prisoner, who, in turn attempted to dispose of them.

——Westfield has had a sudden spasm of virtuous reform and a tight close of everything on Sunday was the result. Druggists could sell no cigars, soda water, candy, etc., and little shops for selling candy and cigars, Sunday papers and like things were shut up. Druggists draped their soda fountains with cheese cloth, to show that they were not "working." The whole situation was as absurd as it was unreasonable, in these enlightened times.

——The R. H. Gordon drug store, at the corner of Dudley and Greenville streets, in the Roxbury district, has just been sold out at public auction, including a fine soda fountain complete with everything, show bottles, and quantities of roots, herbs, drugs, medicines, toilet articles, sundries and the usual array of things ordinarily found in any good pharmacy. The fixtures of the store also were sold, counters, shelving, desks, etc.

——Samuel A. Neil, one of the senior salesmen of the Eastern Drug Company, and who for a long time was connected with the house of Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover street, before that firm became a corporate part of the Eastern Drug Company, has gone to Christmas Cove, in Maine, for his annual vacation, his wife accompanying him.

——While riding at Arlington Heights, one evening this week, a Lexington man fell from his bicycle and died in a drug store nearby before aid could reach him. The body was taken later to undertaking rooms at Arlington Centre, where the medical examiner pronounced death due to heart disease. The druggist had quite a scare.

——Citizens of Fall River are anxious that there be appointed in that city authorized places where spirituous liquors may be obtained for medicinal purposes. It is urged that druggists' licenses be granted to a few reliable druggists who can be depended upon not to abuse the terms of their licenses.

——Bouvier's drug store in the flint district of Fall River, was made use of recently, when an elderly man was badly bruised in a bicycle collision. The man was riding one wheel himself. His injuries were dressed carefully by the druggists.

——This week's exports from the Port of Boston include, among other things, drugs and chemicals, $10,620; india rubber manufactures, $7,672; tobacco, $4,350; wax, $1,336; spirits, $2,500.

——John E. Garfield, the leading druggist in the Maplewood district of Malden, is away at this time enjoying a vacation at several of the Maine summer resorts.

——Arthur L. Green, a prominent druggist at Manchester-by-the-sea, recently has been at Portsmouth, N. H., on a vacation visit to his parents.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Secret of Success.

Philadelphia, September 1.—A man of good commercial instincts, who has made a success of the retail drug business, thus discloses his secret: "Of course it is hustle, but that don't mean simply advertising per pamphlet or in newspaper—or by a general cutting of prices—or by the giving away of 'leaders,' at less than cost. I have found out that the people, and by the 'people' I do not mean the rich classes exclusively, are constantly on the look out for novelties—new goods—new packages—new methods. I don't sit in my store and wait for business. When I find a new thing in my exploring outside, I make it as well as I can, and put it up attractively, and charge a good round profit. These novelties sell. When the department stores or the cheaper concerns catch on, and the thing becomes common, I have something else ready. As a matter of fact, I have a number of customers, to whom I send all my new goods, just as soon as I get them out. They don't even come to the store to look at the things—know by experience that my novelties are all right and up-to-date. Never had a single package returned when thus sent out. The simple way to keep business alive is to keep constantly improving it—anybody can set up a store and fill it with things that have been called for, but hundreds of other merchanta are doing the same thing. The question is, 'What will sell over your counters?"

NOTES.

——H. K. Mulford writes from the steamship "Westernland" off the Lizard, that he has had a most delightful trip up to that point with none of the party sea-sick, and that he is looking forward to a pleasant jaunt on the continent, with a careful glance at the pyramids of pharmaceuticals at the Paris show. On the way over Mr. Mulford took photos of the Vesper eight, the Quaker City crew which was destined to sweep all before it at the International races. The negatives, which were recently published in one of the dailies, show the boys grouped 'round the ship's capstan, and at the different forms of exercise with which they kept their up muscle on shipboard. The exposures were made on a rather cloudy day, but otherwise they are excellent specimens of the photographer's art.

——Superheated gases in a furnace of Harrison Brothers & Co.'s experimental plant, plus the carelessness of an emyloye, might have caused the destruction of the entire establishment, had it not been for the prompt action of the firm's private fire brigade. Yesterday, while conducting some experiments along the line of the effect of the current on highly heated gases, the temperature rose beyond the safety limit, and finally the gases exploded, blowing the door of the furnace out, and wrecking a portion of the building. Before the city firemen reached the spot, however, the flames had been extinguished.

——Lit Brothers' drug store will occupy both sides of the first floor of an extension which the firm has run through to Seventh street. It is called the "arcade" and opens into the easternmost Market street property. Mr. Heckler, the manager of the pharmacy, could not be seen when your reporter called this week, but the store is far from finished, not even all the shelving being in place. From all appearances, the store will not be in condition to do business under three weeks. It is stated positively that the concern will not compound prescriptions.

——Shoemaker & Busch will remove in a few weeks from their present quarters, 602 Arch street, to a commodiously suitable building on the north side of Arch street, just

across the way. The new store was formerly occupied by the General Electric Company and has a big frontage on Arch street, and extends clear through to Cherry street, giving them good shipping facilities in the rear. The store at 602 has long been inadequate for their growing business and the office and store are delighted at the idea of having room in which to swing their arms.

—The members of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists interested in the larger association were greatly pleased with bulletin No. 9 just issued by the N. A. R. D., and the local association in turn immediately mailed copies of it to every retail druggist in Philadelphia. J. C. Perry, by the way, has been elected chairman of the Philadelphia delegation—which body of pharmacists expects to join, on the 11th September, the special train bearing the New York and New England States delegation to the Detroit convention.

—Dr. Loesch and L. C. McClure of the St. Cloud pharmacy, Seventh and Arch streets, have purchased the Capitol pharmacy, Eighth and Vine streets, and will conduct it on the same basis as the other store, namely, medical advice gratis with usual charge for prescription.

—H. N. Nolte, Eighth and Race streets, has brought his family up from Atlantic City, and will wind up their summer vacation by personally conducting them over the Great Lakes.

—R. C. Cuthbert, Fortieth and Chestnut streets, is spending his time during the tropic-term at the sea, gaining strength and vigor for a prospectively busy winter.

—W. H. Pile, the wholesale druggist of Passyunk avenue and Catharine street, has been spending the summer with his family in a cosy cottage at Spring Lake, N. J.

—James Crumble, Broad street and Allegheny avenue, and T. D. McPhee are booked to arrive any moment from Paris and their European trip.

—T. N. Neel, one of S. K. F. Co.'s most popular city salesman, has dropped order-taking for a two week's rest at Atlantic City.

—Charles P. Kirby, Thirty-third and Chestnut streets, has left business for an outing covering ten days or a fortnight.

—C. Bender, manager of the E. Preston, Jr. pharmacy, is back from his two weeks' vake in the mountains.

—D. H. Shull, Thirty-ninth and Market streets is indulging in a holiday at Atlantic City .

—F. W. Shoch, Twelfth and Wolf streets, will be back from Paris in a few days.

BALTIMORE.

The Right to One's Face.

Baltimore, August 31.—A New York law firm has been instructed by M. A. Kraus, a business man of that city, to bring suit against the Goodwill Chemical Company, of Baltimore, for the unauthorized use of his wife's portrait in the company's advertising matter. The lady in the case is a former actress, who achieved some fame on the stage under the name of Anna Belmont. When the Baltimore company began to use the portrait Mr. Kraus protested and threatened to apply to the courts in this city for an injunction restraining the company from further utilization of the picture. The lawyer representing Mr. Kraus thereupon received a long letter contending that such use of the portrait was in no sense an injury, and promising compensation, if Mrs. Kraus would give her consent. The attorney claims to have secured the desired permission, and the Goodwill Company, which manufactures a facial remedy, holds his receipt for $25 for services rendered in this connection. Now Mr. Kraus asserts that no authorization has ever been given, either by Mrs. Kraus or himself, and that, as the picture continues to appear in some magazines, it is his intention to sue for damages. The trial of the case will be rendered particularly interesting in view of the recent decision of a Supreme Court judge in the Empire State. Miss Abigail Robertson had brought suit on similar grounds, and the court decided that she had just cause for action; that she had suffered actual damages by the indiscriminate publication of her portrait, and could recover. Mr. Kraus says he is not after money, but merely desires to protect his wife against undue and objectionable notoriety. "Mrs. Kraus," he declares, "is not now on the stage, and her face is as much a private matter as anything else she possesses. The fact that her photograph may be bought does not carry with it the right to indiscriminate use." He states that some time ago he warned the New York papers to cease publication of any advertising matter which contained a reproduction of his wife's face, and that the warning was heeded. In looking over some magazines, however, he discovered that his wishes were being disregarded, and he determined to teach the offenders a lesson.

Receivers Appointed.

Baltimore, August 25.—Receivers were appointed yesterday for the Snowden & Cowman Manufacturing Company, dealers in dental supplies and publishers of the American Journal of Dental Science, at 9 West Fayette street. The receivers, who were named with the consent of the company, gave bond in the sum of $60,000, indicating assets of half that amount. The bill of complaint was filed by Mrs. Mary V. Snowden, who owns 298 of the 400 shares of the company's capital stock. The corporation was formed July 9, 1894. Recently it has become financially embarrassed and has had to borrow money to pay pressing obligation. A bill of sale of its stock in trade has been executed, and there is no cash available to meet maturing debts. Insolvency is admitted and receivers were applied for so as to avoid a waste of assets. It is expected that the embarrassment will be only temporary and that the concern, which also builds elevators and hoisting machinery, will be able to resume.

NOTES.

—Among the out-of-town druggists in Baltimore last week were T. E. Zimmermann, of Emmittsburg, Md.; William G. Burgess, of Newport News, Va., and J. E. Seitz, of Glen Rock, Pa.

—J. C. Muth, of the wholesale firm of Muth Bros. & Co., East Fayette street, is back at his desk again after a brief vacation in Hartford county. He enjoyed the outing very much.

—The pharmacy hitherto conducted by Dr. James A. Bailey, at St. Paul and Twenty-first streets, has been sold to Raleigh T. Lilley and will be managed by the new owner.

—Druggist J. J. King, has sold his store at the corner of Columbia avenue and Barre street, to Leeds & Peters Mr. Leeds formerly clerked for Roe & Smith.

—The retail drug store of J. V. Singer, Druid Hill avenue and Dolphin street, this city, has been closed.

DETROIT.

Bees as a Side Line.

Detroit, Aug. 30.—John M. Sutton, clerk in the city department of the Michigan Drug Co., accompanied by Mrs. Sutton, has been in Chicago attending the convention of the National Bee-Keepers. Mr. Sutton spends all of the time out of the office in the study and culture of bees, and, with Mrs. Sutton's enthusiastic help, has established quite an apiary at their home in the outskirts of the city.

The story of Mr. Sutton's interest in bees is an interesting one. It seems that he has a sister teaching in the public schools who became much interested in some bee hives belonging to the janitor of the building. She wanted her brother to get a hive, but he had no such desire, and Mrs. Sutton was horrified at the idea. At last the sister bought a hive and its accessories and gave all to Mr. Sutton for a birthday present. In spite of himself he had to pay some attention to his new possessions, and it was but a short time before he became very much interested. Then followed a long, weary time for Mrs. Sutton in taking care of him when the bees stung him, and in looking after the bees themselves while he was laid up. Much to her surprise she began to be interested herself. It was not long before both became immune to the sting, and they were fairly launched on an enthusiasm for the wonderful little insect which has lasted four years and

grows every day. They now have a great many hives, among which are three glass ones, through the sides of which all the marvellous operations of the little creatures can be seen and studied. Mr. Sutton has had a travelling case built into which he can put one of his glass hives and take it with him when he goes out to lecture on the bees.

A visit to the Sutton home is very delightful. There is a workshop where Mr. Sutton makes the honey boxes and where the other mechanical part of the business of the apiary is done. In Mr. Sutton's "den" is one of the glass hives, close to a window, and with an exit for the bees on the window sill. Magazines and periodicals published in the interest of the bee-keepers are on the table, and all the authorities on the subject are on the book shelves. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are good talkers, and warm easily to their subject when talking of their favorites. Their bees know them, and they handle them fearlessly. In time Mr. Sutton expects to quit the drug business and to devote all his time and attention to bee culture.

K. of P. Convention Draws Country Druggists.

Detroit, Sept. 1.—The K. of P. Convention at Detroit, with its low railroad rates and other attractions, brought in many of the small town druggists of the State. Many of them took advantage of Parke, Davis & Co.'s invitation to look over the big laboratories. Many wandered around calling on old friends in the business and on the wholesale houses. Said an employe of one of the latter: "We have seen men in here this week whom we have not seen for years. It brought forcibly to my mind the difference between old time business methods and present ones. Formerly we would see our country customers every few weeks, or at the longest, months. Now years go by without a glimpse of them. Our travelers visit them so often there is not the slightest necessity for them to come."

Preparing for the N. A. R. D.

Detroit, September 1.—The local secretary, C. F. Mann, is receiving many inquiries from delegates to the approaching N. A. R. D. meeting at Detroit. From the number of letters received asking him to engage rooms for them, Mr. Mann thinks there will be between two and three hundred delegates in attendance. The committe will carry out the program as planned by them, and promise all who come an enjoyable as well as a highly instructive meeting. It is hoped that all of the thirty-six states which have affiliated will be represented.

NOTES.

—The Michigan Drug Company's baseball team defeated the team of the Ideal Manufacturing Company, on Saturday, August 25, by a score of 7 to 3.

—H. E. Harrison, druggist at Vassar, Michigan, was among the druggists visiting in Detroit during the K. of P. convention week.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE DUNBAR SCANDAL REVIVED.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Nora Bradley, who, with her paramour, Charles Dunbar, the New Albany druggist, attempted to commit suicide at a Kansas City hotel, arrived in Louisville last Saturday night and is now with her sister. Dunbar has not yet been forgiven, and his reception, if he now returned to New Albany, would certainly be warm enough. Both the man and woman are well known in Louisville. Dunbar, in fact, bought all of his goods from the local wholesale firms, and his drug store, which is just across the river, was the rendezvous for the Louisville druggists when they visited the Indiana city. The story of their elopement and their subsequent attempt at self-destruction is not without interest. Dunbar is married and the father of three children. He conducted a drug store in New Albany which was frequently visited by Mrs. Bradley. There was no suspicion that their relations were other than correct until they disappeared simultaneously on the 1st of July. Mrs. Bradley is the belle of Southern Indiana. Gradually the people accepted the theory that the two eloped, but two months passed before anything was heard of their whereabouts. Then the story of their sensational attempt at suicide in a Kansas City hotel appeared in the newspapers. After writing letters which would reveal their identity, they took a quantity of morphine which the druggist prepared. But the rash act was discovered before the drug had time to take effect, and both were resuscitated. Then other letters were discovered. They told of the illicit love of the pair. A diary was also discovered. The first few entries were loving, but soon the happenings of the day grew monotonous and the tone disappointing. Both Dunbar and Mrs. Bradley expressed themselves delighted at their recovery, and immediately promised to reform and lead a model life. Dunbar made overtures to his wife and promised to ever treat her with consideration. But the woman was not easily appeased, and at the last account Dunbar was still in Kansas City. Mrs. Bradley was more successful, as her sister and mother clung to her and she is now living with them. Her husband who is one of the most prosperous business men in New Albany, has filed suit for divorce. During the absence of her husband Mrs. Dunbar conducted the drug store.

DRUG STORE ROBBERY.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 28.—Schoettlin's drug store, Fourth avenue and Chestnut street, was the scene of a most daring robbery on Sunday. The robbery was committed in broad daylight, and the robbers succeeded in escaping with their booty, $160. The thieves entered the building some time during the day and concealed themselves behind the prescription case. Four clerks were on duty, but the robbers were not detected. The first intimation of the robbery was when the head clerk went to lock the safe. He fell back in consternation. The safe was open and the money drawer missing. The thief evidently was an expert at opening safes, as he worked the combination without the trace of a burglar's tool. The detectives were notified, but they have not yet succeeded in obtaining the slightest clue.

DRUGGISTS NOT TOGETHER YET.

Louisville, Ky., August 30.—The mass meeting of the retail druggists of Louisville which was held on Thursday night broke up in confusion. The meeting was called especially that the druggists might decide whether they would return to the old scale of prices, but so quickly was it adjourned that the members are vainly crying, "where are we at." More than fifty druggists were present when Chairman Oscar Dilly called the meeting to order. The druggists were happy. They are tired of the cut-rate and felt happy at the prospect of a renewal of the old prices, which meant a fair profit and prosperity. The meeting opened harmoniously with several of the most aggressive cut-rate druggists present. They represented the brawn and the stamina of the recent fight and the legitimate druggist felt greatly encouraged at their presence. One of the committeemen appointed at the last meeting arose and reported that the manufacturers had been interviewed and had promised to sell only to the jobbers designated by the retailers. Everything looked rosy and all were confident of a return to the old scale. Several speeches were made and with one accord their gist was the same. A return to the old prices is the only sensible thing to do. They were ready for a vote and the outcome was certain, when Frank Cohen arose and asked to be excused for a few minutes. The request was considered extraordinary and the druggists awaited in silence his return. When he walked down the hall with a large box under his arm, those present awaited with expectancy the next development. Mr. Cohen walked to the platform and taking a knife from his pocket cut the lid from the box and revealed the name of a prominent proprietary medicine in large letters. Then he turned to his companions and asked to be excused. The druggists could scarcely believe their own eyes. After the assurance which they had from the manufacturers they could scarcely believe that the agreement had been broken so soon. The box had been found in front of the store of one of the most aggressive cut-rate druggists of the city and had been so packed that the name of the manufacturer had been concealed. The

vote which seemed imminent was never taken, and the druggists adjourned without the formality of a vote. They are much cast down at the sudden turn which affairs have taken. It is said that the package which caused the trouble was sold direct from the manufacturer to the druggist and that it did not pass through a jobber. There are many rumors in the air. One is to the effect that the preparation will be tabooed, and that it will no longer be found on sale at the Louisville drug stores. This, however, is merely talk, as no official action has been taken. The adjournment was so hastily taken that no time was set for another meeting.

NOTES.

——Harry Bowers, the former Louisville druggist, is expected to return in a few days after a two years' absence in the Klondike. Mr. Bowers has been very successful in his search for the yellow metal, and returns to Louisville a rich man. But it was only after showing a wonderful amount of staying ability that fortune smiled upon him. The first year was fraught with many dangers and hardships. But the most keenly felt misfortune which befell him was his surrender of a title of a mine that promised to make him a millionaire. He and a partner purchased a mine, and after demonstrating that it was indeed a gold mine, they were forced to surrender their claim on account of a defective title. Mr. Bowers is still extensively interested in the gold mines of the Klondike, and his visit to Louisville is only a pleasure trip.

——The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the druggists to canvass the city and secure the opinion of the proprietors of the stores upon the question of returning to the old scale has about completed its labors, and a meeting has been called for the first of the week to take final action. The committee met with many disappointments, and it is not yet an assured fact that the old scale will be adopted. Many of the druggists were in favor of an increase in the prices of drugs, but preferred a moderate increase to the old scale. The wholesalers were visited, and it is said that the aggressive cut-rate druggist will have considerable difficulty in securing their supplies from the local wholesale dealers.

——Harry Trague, an Indianapolis druggist, was thrown from a buggy while driving on the Jacobs Park boulevard on Sunday and seriously injured. Trague came to Louisville on an excursion to spend the day, and with a companion started out to the park. The animal which they drove was vicious and became frightened at an obstruction in the road and ran away. Trague's companion, who was driving, clung to the lines, but the Indianapolis druggist jumped from the vehicle. It required several minutes to revive him, and he was taken to the City Hospital.

——D. Ewing, one of the oldest druggists of Louisville, died of cancer at his home, 2,408 West Walnut street, on Sunday. Mr. Ewing was sixty-eight years of age, and for many years conducted a drug store at Twenty-fourth and Walnut streets. He retired about ten years ago. He was a member of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A. He is survived by an aged wife. The funeral, which took place on Monday afternoon at the Jefferson street M. E. Church, was well attended.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Crecelius and daughter, Miss Helen, are at the Indiana lakes on a vacation.

——Harry Jacobs, the druggist at Tenth and Jefferson streets, has returned from Atlantic City.

——Charles Scribner, of the Scribner pharmacy, will leave shortly for Atlantic City and the East.

The Silent Salesman Cigar Case which John Phillips & Co., Detroit, make, will sell cigars. The case itself will make the first sale by displaying the cigars in attractive manner, and as these cases keep them in prime condition, all that is required is to have the cigars all right to bring the customer back. The Silent Salesman Show Case is made in many different styles. In addition to cigar cases, they make cases for displaying several other kinds of goods. They also make an illuminated case, that is, a case with electric lights set in it, which is particularly desirable in stores that have not a great deal of natural light.

CHICAGO.

LYDSTON HITS AT DRUGGISTS.

Chicago, August 30.—In a recently published pamphlet by G. Frank Lydston, M. D., of Chicago, containing the text of a lecture delivered by him at the public meeting of the St. Joseph County Medical Association, of South Bend, Ind., the doctor pays his respects to the druggists in these words:

"The subject of the medicine fakir naturally leads to the question of our relations with druggists. Much has been said on this topic, but it is difficult to see wherein the status of our relations to our alleged co-worker has been improved thereby. Personally, so long as the drug business is overcrowded, as it is at present, I fail to see any possibility of improvement. Under existing conditions the motto of the druggist must necessarily be, "every man for himself." The pharmacist must live, and there's no way to live and be square with the doctor. Three things that are opposed to our interests the druggist must do or go to the wall: 1. Sell patent medicines; 2. Prescribe over the counter; 3. Charge exorbitantly for the medicines we prescribe. There is nothing in all this that is illegal, but it is opposed to the best interests of the profession. At first sight it appears an evidence of imbecility to send prescriptions to be compounded by a competitor. Yet we send them to the druggist, who is our most active competitor. Not only is he one directly, but he is often the agent of some other doctor or doctors whose merits he gliby contrasts with our demerits, for the edification of the patient. We tell him, time and again, not to repeat our prescriptions, but to no purpose. In some cases we know that he is giving commissions to one set of doctors, while his clerks are getting commissions from practice sent to others, yet we stick to him. Now, there's but one solution of the problem. Every doctor who can should dispense his own medicines. The people like it, and the profession will soon learn to like it. The doctor can furnish medicines cheaply and still make a profit. The patient pays a bill for services and medicines much more cheerfully than for services alone. Such success as homeopathy has attained has been largely along these lines. It is high time the regular took the hint."

A moment later, in attempting to clinch an argument that doctors ought to be more familiar with the drugs they prescribe he states:

"Most men enter practice without the least knowledge of the physical qualities of the drugs they intend to use. Many a man has prescribed over and over again remedies he never saw, smelt or tasted."

Such a condition of affairs would seem to argue that doctors should not dispense, or should take a good course in pharmacy before trying to dispense their prescriptions in their own laboratories. Hospital practice is said to cheapen rather than enhance the value of human life to those who indulge in it. The learned doctor may not entirely have escaped the hardening process. The patient is certainly unfortunate even in the hands of the best physicians, and much more unfortunate if the physician is not competent. To be ill is trouble enough, but to be at the mercy of an inexperienced doctor, for instance, and of a dispenser who dispenses "remedies he never saw, smelt or tasted" before, is surely too much to ask the sick man to bear. "Trying it on the dog" is a good plan sometimes, but let not the patient be the dog.

BANQUET TO THE IRON BRIGADE.

Chicago, August 30.—On Monday evening, August 27, Charles H. McConnell, of the Economical Drug Company, tendered the survivors of the "Iron Brigade" a banquet at the Chicago Athletic Club. Mr. McConnell was a sergeant in the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, during the Civil War. The famous Iron Brigade was composed of the 2nd, 6th and 7th Wisconsin Infantry, the 19th Indiana Infantry, the 24th Michigan Infantry and Battery B, of the 4th U. S. Artillery. The reunion of the old brigade was in every sense delightful, except that so few were left to attend it out of the many who once answered the roll call. After the banquet the following toasts were responded to: "The Private Soldier of the Great War," Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.; "The New Birth of Our Country," Gov. James A. Mount, of Indiana; "A Poem, Recited by the Author," James Whitcomb Riley; "Wisconsin's Record in the Civil War," Gov. Edward Scofield, of Wisconsin; "The Song of the Iron Brigade," Comrade Oscar B. Knight, of Chicago; ——— Hon. Washington Gardner, member of Congress, from Michigan; "What the Younger Generation Owes to the Iron Brigade," Hon.

Chas. G. Dawes, of Washington; "The Duties of Good Citizenship," Hon. James G. Flanders, of Milwaukee; "Gen. John Gibbon and His Children, the Iron Brigade," Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin; Mr. McConnell was the toastmaster of the evening, and is president of the organization.

DR. ERNST SCHMIDT DEAD.

Chicago, August 30.—Dr. Ernst Schmidt, for more than forty years a well-known physician of Chicago and head of the consulting staffs of the Alexian Brothers' and Michael Reese hospitals, died at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, August 26, at his residence, 424 North State street.

Dr. Ernst Schmidt was born on March 2, 1830, in the Village of Ebern, Bavaria, where his father was the licensed druggist of the district, holding at the same time the office of Mayor. Young Schmidt, after having graduated from the college at Nüremberg, entered the University of Würzburg the medical faculty of which was then the most celebrated in Germany. In 1848 and 1849 the revolutionary spirit of the times pervaded the seats of learning and created much interest. Young Schmidt, being of gigantic stature and lively disposition, soon became a leader among his fellows. But the revolution failed, and, with many others, Schmidt had to seek safety beyond the borders of his fatherland. After some months, during which he continued his studies at Zurich, Switzerland, influential friends secured the leniency of the university authorities for those who had been misled into identifying themselves with the revolutionary party, and Schmidt was allowed to return and finish his studies.

In June, 1857, Dr. Schmidt arrived in Chicago. He soon established an active practice and also found time to interest himself in the "underground railway" and to agitate the abolition of slavery. In 1858 he was prevailed upon to take the stump in favor of Lincoln. In December of the same year he was a speaker at the John Brown memorial service. In 1861 Dr. Schmidt joined the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry and was present at the taking of Camp Jackson. He remained with his regiment until, in 1862, sickness compelled him to leave the service.

Since that time Dr. Schmidt has been a resident of Chicago, well known for his kind heart and his many good deeds as well as his radical views on social and political questions. He was elected Coroner on the Republican ticket in 1869, but resigned the office. In 1879 he was nominated as candidate for Mayor by the Socialists' Labor party, and he received 12,000 votes out of a total of 50,000. His followers were drawn from the ranks of the Republican party, and this gave the majority to the Democratic candidate, Carter H. Harrison. In 1886, Dr. Schmidt, following the dictates of his views, acted as chairman of the Defense committee for August Spies and others who were found guilty in connection with the Haymarket riot.

Of late years Dr. Schmidt has not been active in his work because of poor health, and his illness confined him to the house since last November.

Dr. Schmidt leaves a widow and four sons, Fred M. Schmidt, druggist; Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Dr. Louis Schmidt and Richard E. Schmidt, architect.

From 8 A. M. Tuesday, August 28, until 11 the body of Dr. Schmidt was viewed by hundreds of his friends for the last time. At the latter hour a brief musical service was held, the musicians being former friends of the dead physician. The Pilgrims' Chorus and other selections from "Tannhäuser" were played, after which the body was removed to the hearse and, accompanied only by the pallbearers and the sons, was taken to Graceland Cemetery and cremated. The pallbearers were: Dr. Henry Banza, Dr. L. E. Frankenthal, Dr. C. B. Wagmer, Dr. J. D. Lackner, William Urban, Edward Deuss.

NOTES.

——A traveling man tells this story as actually having occurred recently in a Chicago drug store in his presence. A well dressed woman entered the store and asked the proprietor if she might use his telephone, which was one of the "free' kind. Receiving his permission she went to the 'phone, called up her husband and asked him to go to Siegel, Cooper & Company and get a bottle of "Paine's Celery Compound." When she had left the 'phone, the druggist met her and expressed himself somewhat as follows: "Madam this has gone far enough. I have given you free telephone service, run your errands, sold you postage stamps, for a long, long time. Now to save ten cents you send to a department store over my telephone for a patent medicine that I keep in stock. Madam, you need not come here any more. I don't want to give you the use of my 'phone or be your errand boy any longer."

——Robert H. Van Schaack, of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, returned last week from a sojourn in Maine with his family. He declares deep sea fishing to be uninteresting. It consists, he says, in "big hook, small clothes line and pull."

——Frank Rogers, general representative of the Searle & Hereth Company, has been spending his vacation in Massachusetts, and will return to his duties the latter part of the week.

——E. D. Searle, of Leadville Colo., a cousin of Geo. D. Searle, of the Searle & Hereth Company, is visiting his relatives in Chicago this week.

——Mrs. William Lynch, owner of a drug store at 4601 Wallace street, was arrested last week on the charge of keeping a "blind pig."

——O. T. Eastman, of the Searle & Hereth Company, and wife will go to Lake Maxinkuckee, Ind., next week on a brief vacation.

——Arthur Dawson, of Robert Stevenson & Company, was one of the veteran marshals in the G. A. R. parade last Tuesday.

——B. R. Smith, representing the Searle & Hereth Company in Central Illinois, was in Chicago this week.

——W. O. Steinmeyer, a well known druggist of Carlinville, Ills., was in Chicago last week.

——William Weller, a prominent druggist of Sigourney, Ia., was in Chicago this week.

——Mr. Brainerd, a druggist in Oak Park, has sold his drug store to a Mr. Hughes.

——E. Liebrecht, a druggist on Fullerton avenue, has sold out to L. J. Conrad.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 1.

——Between two and three months ago E. M. Quackenboss and M. H. Howells were arrested in this city for the alleged offense of imitating Peruna and Lydia Pinkham medicines. In Justice Griswold's court they were bound over to the criminal court and the grand jury returned two true bills against them. On a requisition, after obtaining bail, the men were taken to Pennsylvania to answer the same charge there, when they again obtained bail and straightway came back to Cleveland. Detectives were hot on their trail, and they learned that Howell was at his aunt's house at No. 74 Luther street, last Saturday. The detectives wanted to get the plates of prints to make good their evidence. Consequently Constable Hudson, armed with a search warrant, went to the Luther street house yesterday. The result is that he confiscated plates and prints innumerable. One plate represents the likeness of Lydia Pinkham.

——No better evidence of improvement in the retail drug business could be brought forward than the marriages of three druggists in one week during the past month. The bridegrooms were, Mr. Grossman, of Riegelhaupt & Grossman, Woodland avenue; Jacob Lustig, of Broadway, and Arthur J. Peck, of Wade Park and Genesee avenue. Another good evidence is found in the fact that Strong, Cobb & Company and Benton, Myers & Company, report the largest business in the history of summer trade of both houses, notwithstanding that stocking of new stores is apt to be a semi-annual occurrence where formerly it was almost a weekly incident.

——A large number of druggists and their friends attended the first annual outing of the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association at Manhattan Beach, August 28. They put in a glorious day, with various kinds of amusements. The retailers defeated the wholesalers in a hot game of ball that was greatly enjoyed, and in addition there were sack, potato and peanut races, rag baby contests, peg

throwing contests and games too numerous to mention. The evening was spent in visiting and dancing, the whole day combining to form an outing of unusual pleasure.

——Far-sighted druggists who rely on a high class of patronage are taking a hand in the anti-cigarette crusade. Yesterday the following sign made its appearance in front of a West Side drug store:

"We don't sell cigarettes.

"We never did.

"But we do sell good cigars."

——The Northern Ohio Druggists Association is still booming, the membership is fast approaching 400 and half a thousand will be the enrollment by New Year's Day. Mr. Holliday was in town recently consulting with the Board of Control of the Association.

——J. J. Weiler, of Woodland avenue, has opened a very nicely furnished branch store at the corner of Willson avenue and Sibley street.

——C. J. Bechberger, who has been ill for some weeks, is rapidly recovering and expects to be in his store again in a few days.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Chemist's Edifying Discoveries.

St. Paul, August 24.—John A. Hummel, the official chemist of the State Dairy and Food Department, is setting his house to rights preparatory to his retirement from the department, September 1, when he will assume charge of the laboratory at the State Experimental Farm at St. Anthony's Park. He has embodied the result of his researches in adulterated food in an exhaustive report. Referring to the growing sentiment against food adulteration, he states that the field for spurious articles is being extended even in the States where the laws are strictly enforced, the percentage of adulteration being much higher than it ought to be. The chemical preservatives used in human foods, he adds, are generally injurious, and he especially condemns their use in milk. Of coal tar colors, he finds that some are violent poisons, and, therefore, the use of all ought to be prohibited. They are now used extensively in the manufacture of cheap and highly-colored candies, which are eaten principally by children. They are also used in sausages, catsups, butter, cheese and preserves, and most of the highly-colored fruit syrups and crushed fruits at soda fountains contain the dangerous colors, as do also bottled carbonated beverages. The wholesale adulteration of vinegar, lard, flour, spices and syrup is alluded to, and to such an extent has the dishonest practice been carried that no one short of an expert can detect the cunningly contrived deceits from the real and genuine articles they are supposed to represent. Prof. W. F. Kunze, superintendent of the Hastings public schools, was, as the Era has already chronicled, elected to succeed Mr. Hummel and accepted, but now he has concluded to remain at Hastings. Commissioner J. M. Bowler has tendered the position in the food department to Julius Hortvet, teacher of physics in the East Side high school, Minneapolis, and it is nrobable that the offer will be accepted.

NOTES.

——C. J. Anderson, of Cokato, Minn., one of the pioneers of the State, died recently at the Fergus Falls Hospital for the Insane. His age was sixty-six years. The deceased was postmaster at Cokato for many years and afterwards a druggist until two years ago, when he was sent to the hospital. He was a bachelor and a miser. When his guardian was appointed cash and property to the amount of $18,000 were found in his store and rooms tucked away in many peculiar hiding places. Mr. Anderson's sister, Mrs. Sundberg, died at Cokato less than a month ago and two other sisters are living in Sweden, his native land.

——Kjarlang & Hermark, proprietors of the City drug store at Battle Lake, Minn., have been arrested for selling intoxicating liquors illegally. They gave $200 bonds. The defendants, on examination before Justice Strain, were discharged from custody. The complaining witness, Louis Hallum, claimed he purchased some liquor at the drug store, and placed it in his trunk to produce at the trial, but when he came to produce it he found it was only sweetened water. He claims that the lock of his trunk had been tampered with and the water substituted for the liquor.

——Through the agency of the Enforcement League, injunctions were served Tuesday on the three drug stores and three private blind pigs in Kulm, Lamoure county, N. D., restraining the proprietors from selling intoxicants. The district is inhabited by Russians and Germans, and it has been very difficult to obtain evidence against the keepers of these places.

——Successions: Mrs. C. M. Crocker, Faribault, Minn., by Crocker & Hawley; F. W. Mills, Keb., Ia., by J. A. Hull; R. W. Ady, Osage, Ia., by W. P. Kane; Ray Humiston, Worthington, Minn., by F. A. Groezinger & Co.; Fleming & Leweaux, Grafton, N. D., by H. Leweaux.

——W. J. Howard, pricer for Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, is taking his vacation in the woods of Northern Wisconsin, angling for fish instead of for bargains. W. E. Dockstader, head of the order department, is in Chicago enjoying his annual recreation.

——Romans & Rohrback, St. Paul, who have for several years occupied the southeast corner of East Fourth and Wabasha streets, will remove to the corner diagonally opposite, where a fine building is being erected.

——Harry Filbert, who has been for the last two months in charge of Schweitzer's store at Mapleton, has returned to the city, and will now look up a suitable location for himself.

——J. S. Griffin, of Winthrop, was in the city on business this week; also Dr. J. Lonsdale, of Royalton & Benham, of Latimore, N. D.

——New: W. H. McLeay, Gandy, Neb.; S. I. Belknap, Prairie City, Ore.; M. A. Black, Pomeroy, Wash.

——Nels Carl Nelson, clerk for F. M. Parker, St. Paul, spent his vacation at Owatonna and Wells, Minn.

——T. H. Kibbee, of Drayton, N. D., was in the city this week, having been to look after his gold mines.

——F. I. Schulte, who has been lately with Rudow & O'Donnel at Foley, has returned to this city.

——Koehler & Frank have started in at Cavalier, N. D., and the Veblin Drug Co., at Veblin, S. D.

——A. E. Grout has gone to Aitkin to relieve John Danewick, who takes a short vacation.

——Miss Edith Mory, Larimore, N. D., and R. E. Collett, Pleasant Grove, Utah, have sold.

——O. P. Schwartz is now engaged as pharmacist in Bradley's store at New Paynesville.

——L. C. Weber & Son, Arlington, Neb., have been burned out. Fully insured.

——E. E. Lorton, Cambridge, Idaho, has sold his branch at Salubria.

——George H. Reed, West Salem, Wis., has moved to Fotteville.

——Louis Meyer, the Milwaukee, Wis., drug man, died this week.

——J. D. Barnes has bought out Ed. Johnson at Fullerton, Neb.

——Roy Poehler is now working for A. A. Campbell in this city.

——Barber & Melville, Cromwell, Ia., have given a bill of sale.

——H. L. Gibbs has returned to the city from Breckenridge.

——Peter J. Arbes has left Cloquet and returned to St. Paul.

——Eugene Babo is working in a Minneapolis drug store now.

——The Mayville, Ore., Drug Co. has been incorporated.

——N. Johnson & Co., Miller, S. D., have sold.

——Walter J. Kemper, of the firm of Kemper & Terrill, druggists, La Junta, Col., formerly of Harrisonville, Mo., has bought out Mr. Terrill's interest in the Arcade Pharmacy, of which he is now the sole proprietor. Mr. Kemper is a young man and has been in the drug business for eight or nine years.

ST. LOUIS.

At The County Fair.

St. Louis, September 1.—Thee druggists of St. Charles, Mo., attended the county fair in a body. There were H. T. Meyer, Sr., H. T. Meyer, Jr.; C. E. Meyer, Mr. Meyer in charge of the Mercantile Pharmacy; T. Hackman, and the gentlemanly manager of the F. A. Vinke Drug Co. They examined the champion fat hog and discoursed on its chemical constituents. After that they took in the side shows and were just about to settle down to a trade conference, it is alleged, when Micheal Orendes, the hustling and temperately thirsty representative of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, spied a red lemonade stand. That ended the conference, and as the drug trade in St. Charles is fairly peaceful it has been postponed until the next county fair.

NOTES.

—The committe in charge of the silver jubilee of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, September 21, have decided on the Liederkranz Hall, 13th and Choteau avenue. Supper will be served at $1.50 per plate. Charles Lips, chairman of the committee said to-day that they have assurance of a good attendance and can promise all who attend a most enjoyable and memorable evening.

—Doctor D. V. Dean, who for ten years was superintendent of the city hospital, died on Sunday last. He was also at one time a member of the Board of Trustees and Prof. of Phys'ology at Beaumont Medical College.

—C. F. Simmons, the St. Louis patent medicine manufacturer, has permanently located on a ranch recently purchased about sixty miles northeast of Corpus Christi, Tex.

—A. G. Rockel, formerly with Meyer Bros. Drug Company, now represents James A. Kirk & Company, Chicago, to the large local jobbing trade.

—The Boston Drug Company, Franklin and Twelth streets, has opened a branch, corner Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, in charge of A. P. Gest.

—E. J. Koeberlin has returned from Denver in improved health and goes to southeast Missouri to engage in mining.

—Louis Schenck, druggist of New Athens, Ill., has recovered from his serious illness and is again at the store

—The August meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy was held in New Orleans, August 4. Twenty-five applicants presented themselves for examination, of which number three were successful. They are: J. W. Brown, Shreveport, La.; T. Lobenhopper, New Orleans, La.; M. C. Judd, New Orleans, La. Two papers were forfeited on account of communication during the examination, and one applicant was refused examination as he was not yet twenty-one years of age. Two qualified assistants were granted certificates as registered pharmacists by virtue of four years' experience in the retail drug trade. They are: C. W. Perkins, Ruston, La.; A. P. Irwin, Clinton, La. The next meeting will be held in New Orleans on November 3. F. C. Godbold, secretary.

—The Georgia Board of Pharmacy will hold its next meeting in Atlanta, November 26. Chas. D. Jordan, of Monticello and J. Glisswell Dodson, of Americus, are the new members appointed to succeed J. P. Turner, of Americus and Harry Sharp, of Atlanta. The board has just awarded to O. W. Bethen the Sprague medal given by John F. Sprague, of New York City, to the pharmacist who each year passes the examinations with the highest rating. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association and takes great interest in Georgia pharmacy affairs. Mr. Bethen has accepted a position at Florence, S. C.

—W. H. Wilson, a p'oneer druggist of Topeka, Kansas, has just been elected president of the Board of Education of that city.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ALABAMA.—Clayton.—C. H. Feagin & Co., sold to O. B. & J. G. Pruett.
Greensboro.—A. Stollenwerck, deceased.
ARKANSAS.—Argenta.—G. M. Street, deceased.
Conway.—J. F. Kinchloe, deceased.
CALIFORNIA.—Long Beach.—Wilson & Jackson, succeeded by E. H. Jackson.
COLORADO.—Denver.—Mrs. I. R. Broadwell, 2200 Downing, sold to F. Lawrence.
CONNECTICUT.—Hartford.—James A. Kennelly, of the firm of Kennelly & Co., deceased.
New Britain.—M. J. Halloran, sold store at 365 Main street, to James R. Halloran.
FLORIDA.—Dunnellon.—J. L. Davis, burned out.
IDAHO.—Wieser.—Hubbard Drug Co. sold to Davis Drug Co.
ILLINOIS.—Forrest.—N. Hurt & Co., sold to D. T. Torrence.
Newton.—St. Clair Andrews, sold to George W. Crail.
Smithfield.—George W. Newberry & Son, damaged by fire.
INDIANA.—Logansport.—O. A. Means, sold to C. R. Beard.
Tipton.—D. B. Coppess, sold to W. G. Alford.
Warsaw.—C. E. Wahl, sold to Dr. C. W. Burket.
IOWA.—Minden.—Henry Pieper, sold to M. J. Lehman.
Redfield.—C. B. Walsh, removed to Reasnor, Jasper County, Iowa.
Runnells.—E. E. Draper & Co., succeeded by Draper & Switzer.
KANSAS.—Wakefield.—I. W. Thomas, sold to Claud Rankin.
KENTUCKY.—Bethany.—Watson & Taylor, succeeded by J. A. Watson & Co.
MICHIGAN.—Oxford.—C. F. Tunstead, sold to Brooks Drug Co.
MISSOURI.—Koshkonong.—L. J. Wood, sold to J. M. Huff.
Sturgeon.—M. H. Harris, deceased.
Wellsville.—J. M. Enslen, sold to J. W. McKibben.
Wheeling.—T. D. Taggart, sold to A. V. Fore.
MONTANA.—Helena.—John Schonborn, succeeded by Schonborn Drug Co.
Lewistown.—Charles F. Little, sold to Hemphill & Allen.
NEBRASKA.—Fullerton.—E. Johnson, sold to J. D. Barnes.
NEW YORK.—Buffalo.—A. C. Anthony, 384 Seneca street, deceased.
Dansville.—G. Bastian, succeeded by E. N. Bastian.
New York City.—Charles Veprovsky, 1430 First avenue, should be added to D. D. List.
NORTH DAKOTA.—Grafton.—Fleming & Leweaux, damaged by fire.
OHIO.—Dayton.—John E. Wenz, 1516 East Fifth street, deceased.
Marietta.—Mason & Dorr, succeeded by A. I. Dorr.
OREGON.—Junction City.—Lee & Hill, succeeded by Mueller & Hill.
RHODE ISLAND.—River Point.—Brayton A. Round, sold to Parker & Matteson.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Greenville.—Davies & Mullins, succeeded by R. P. Mullins.
SOUTH DAKOTA.—Hetland.—S. J. Austin, sold to A. Shelby.
TEXAS.—Dallas.—Q. O. Bradley & Co., 238 Main, sold to Geo. W. Bowman.
Galveston.—C. J. Michaelis, Tremont and Post Office streets, succeeded by Michaelis & Wilder.
Waxahachie.—E. A. DuBose, succeeded by Du Bose & Co.
WASHINGTON.—Ilwaco.—Parks & Rogers, succeeded by C. D. Rogers.
WISCONSIN.—Marinette.—Fairchild Drug Co., sold to Robert A. McDonald.

RICHARD N. WHITWORTH, a Piedmont (W. Va.) druggist, died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, last month. He had been taken to the institution to be treated for cancer of the lungs. He is survived by a widow and several children. His age is given as 49 years.

SECRETARIES OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Alabama.—E. P. Galt, Selma.
Arizona.—Has no pharmacy law.
Arkansas.—W. W. Kerr, Russellville.
California.—S. L. Waller, San Francisco.
Colorado.—A. W. Scott, Fort Collins.
Connecticut.—Willis L. Mix, New Haven.
Delaware.—C. D. Sypherd, Dover.
District of Columbia.—R. N. Harper, 609 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., Washington.
Florida.—Thomas Clarke, Jacksonville.
Georgia.—George F. Payne, Atlanta.
Idaho.—Law provides for boards in each county.
Illinois.—L. T. Hoy, Springfield.
Indian Territory.—Has no pharmacy law.
Indiana.—C. E. Crecelius, New Albany.
Iowa.—C. W. Phillips, Des Moines.
Kansas.—W. C. Johnston, Manhattan.
Kentucky.—J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.
Louisiana.—F. C. Godbold, New Orleans.
Maine.—D. W. Haseltine, Portland.
Maryland.—D. R. Millard, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.—A. K. Tilden, Boston.
Michigan.—A. C. Schumacher, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota.—H. G. Webster, Minneapolis.
Mississippi.—S. L. Crain, Columbus.
Missouri.—A. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia.
Montana.—J. B. Lockwood, Helena.
Nebraska.—H. H. Barth, Lincoln.
Nevada.—No law.
New Hampshire.—G. F. Underhill, Concord.
New Jersey.—Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton.
New Mexico.—W. C. Porterfield, Silver City.
New York (State).—E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse.
New York (City).—Sidney Faber, 1102 Second avenue.
North Carolina.—W. Simpson, Raleigh.
North Dakota.—W. S. Parker, Lisbon.
Ohio.—W. R. Ogier, Columbus.
Oklahoma.—F. B. Lillie, Guthrie.
Oregon.—W. C. Blakeley, The Dalles.
Pennsylvania.—C. T. George, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.—W. R. Potter, Providence.
South Carolina.—M. H. Sandifer, Rock Hill.
South Dakota.—E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.
Tennessee.—R. L. Eves, Nashville.
Texas.—Board for each judicial district.
Utah.—J. L. Boyden, Coalville.
Vermont.—J. G. Bellrose, Burlington.
Virginia.—E. R. Beckwith, Petersburg.
Washington.—J. W. McArthur, Spokane.
West Virginia.—W. S. Hamilton, Fairmont.
Wisconsin.—E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville.
Wyoming.—J. J. Steffen, Douglas.

MONTANA PHARMACISTS IN SESSION.

The Montana Pharmaceutical Association held its tenth annual meeting at Butte, August 7. In his annual address President Newbro recommended that some means be found to induce drug clerks to become members of the association. Regarding the existing pharmacy law he said: "The law as it stands to-day is like all other laws, it could be improved; it should be amended so that the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy can tell from his books just what registered pharmacists are employed in each drug store or place where medicines are sold. This would give us an advantage, because if you prosecute a man for selling drugs who does not employ registered pharmacists, the burden of the proof lies entirely with the Montana State Board. I would also suggest in this amendment that the fine of $250 be decreased, because I believe the pharmacy board could much easier get a conviction on a fine of $25 or $50 than they can where the fine is so large." He thought that the National Association of Retail Druggists would be able to stop the price cutting on proprietary medicines. This class of goods forms an important part of every druggists's business and in order to make money out of proprietary medicines prices on these goods must be upheld, and this can be done only by getting the goods out of the hands of those who exploit them for advertising purposes. He said the wholesaler must be brought to realize that his interests are served by giving his assistance to this end and the result will be that the manufacturers, the jobbers and the legitimate retailers must work together. He understood that sixty-one of the largest proprietary manufacturers of the country have adopted a definite class of jobbers as distributers of their products.

The address was referred to a committee and later a motion was made and carried admitting drug clerks to membership in the society upon the payment of an initiation fee of $1 and yearly dues in the same amount. A motion to amend the constitution providing for the election of one vice-president was also made and this provision of the association's laws changed to permit three vice-presidents to hold office. Butte was chosen as the place to hold the next meeting. The officers elected were: President, E. E. Gallogly, Butte; vice-presidents, L. G. Smith, Lee Warren, Bozeman; Emil Starz, Helena; secretary, S. J. Coffee, Missoula; treasurer, F. A. Warner, Great Falls. The meeting closed with a banquet at which speeches and responses to toasts were made by various members. The attendance was much better than that of any previous year.

ASBESTOS.

By EDWARD W. PARKER.

The commercial product of asbestos in 1897 was limited to two localities—Sall Mountain, Georgia, and Elsinore, California. In amount the product in 1897 was 580 short tons, exceeding that of 1896 by 15 per cent., while the value increased from $6,100 to $6,450, a little more than 5 per cent. The domestic product is entirely true asbestos, which usually occurs associated with soapstone, and is in fact a fibrous variety of hornblende. Mineralogically it is entirely distinct from the Canadian product, which is a fibrous form of serpentine, and which should be properly classed as chrysotile. Both minerals, however, are, similar in their heat-resisting properties, and both are usually classed commercially as asbestos. Manufacturers of asbestos textiles in the United States obtain their supply of crude material almost exclusively from the Canadian deposits of chrysotile at Black Lake and Thetford, as is shown by the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The total value of the asbestos imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was $191,097, of which the imports from Canada were worth $190, 971, the difference ($126) being made up by two small shipments from Germany.

Canadian asbestos, or chrysotile, possesses greater strength and elasticity of fiber than the domestic product, and is consequently much preferred for the manufacture of woven fabrics. Occurrences of chrysotile similar to that of the Canadian product have been noted in the United States in Loudoun County, Virginia, and near Casper, Wyoming, but conditions have not been favorable to their successful development, and, except for specimens and the necessary assessment work to maintain title, they have not been exploited. Fibrous hornblende, or true asbestos, which is produced commercially in the United States, is not so well adapted for the manufacture of textiles as the Canadian chrysotile, owning to the brittleness of fiber, but for such purposes as fireproofing paints, boiler and safe packing, etc., where strength of fibre is not essential, its heat-resisting qualities make it valuable. The use of the domestic product is, therefore, confined to these lines.

Workable deposits of asbestos have been found in several States, notably in California, Georgia, Maryland, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. Most of these have been worked at one time or another, but with the exception of the Sall Mountain, Georgia, mines, which began producing in 1894, the production has amounted to very little in the last ten years. In Mineral Resources for 1882 and for 1883-84 the production was reported at from 1,000 to 1,200 tons principally from California, but fell off to 300 tons in 1885, 200 tons in 1886, and 150 tons in 1887, after which time it did not exceed 100 tons in any year except 1892 (104 tons) until 1894, when the Sall Mountain mines were opened. The richness and

proximity of the Canadian crysotile deposits, added to the superior quality of the fiber, have been potential factors against the successful operations of our eastern deposits, while the long distance from the manufacturing centers, and the consequent expensive freight costs, have militated against the development of the western localities.

PROCESS OF PRESERVING WOOD.

Mr. Fritz Hasselmann has invented a process for preserving wood. It is called the xylosete process, and consists in boiling the wood in a solution of metallic and mineral salts, under a pressure varying from 15 pounds to 40 pounds per square inch. The solution is composed of the sulphates of copper and iron crystallized together in the proportion of 80 per cent. of copper and 20 per cent. of iron, alumina and a salt which is mined at Stassfurt, in Germany, called "kainit." This latter chemical is a compound of sulphate of potash and magnesia and chloride of magnesia. The properties that this solution exercises upon the woods so treated are the withdrawal of the sap and its dissolution with the liquid, the destruction of the germs of decay by the action of the copper, and a chemical formation, by the iron, which is insoluble in water, with the cellulose or woody fiber. Several experiments have been carried out with wood which has been treated by this process near Vienna. The treated wood was utilized as props in the vineyards and never displayed the slightest tendency to decay. Sleepers treated by the process have also been employed on the Bavarian government railways, and it has been found that even the softest woods are rendered as strong and as durable as oak by the solution.

FULLER'S EARTH.

Fuller's earth is found at a number of localities in England, but though of wide distribution geographically the individual occurrences are generally of limited extent.

The original use of the English earth was for fulling cloth, and at one time it was considered so valuable for this purpose and sought after so much by foreign as well as English manufacturers that the British Parliament passed a bill prohibiting its exportation. Since then large quantities of the material have been used in the clarification of oils and for many years the English earth has been the only satisfactory one. The recent discoveries in the United States have, however, made themselves seriously felt in England.

CEREAL TOOTH POWDER.—In a paper read before the American Medical Association and reprinted in the Journal, Dr. M. H. Fletcher recommends a tooth powder made in part from the hard parts of cereals, such as rice and indian corn. He said the grit in this powder does the work most thoroughly without the least injury or wear on the teeth. The formula most followed is pulverized cereal, 75 parts; sodium borate, 18 parts; potassium chlorate, 7 parts; Mix, sweeten with saccharin, and flavor to taste. This dentifrice may be used freely and often enough to prevent any accumulations whatever on any surfaces accessible to a good brush.

CRURIN is a double thiocyanate of bismuth and quinoline, of the formula $(C_9H_7N.HSCN)_2\ Bi\ (SCN)_3$. It is described as a reddish-yellow powder, melting at 76° C. and insoluble in the usual organic solvents. It is recommended as a strong antiseptic.—(Chem. Ztg.).

BEVERLY E. SHORE, a prominent young business man and for years head of the drug supply house of B. E. Shore & Co., of Richmond, Va., died there on the morning of August 28. His demise caused profound regret among a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

One of the best known whiskies now on the market is Hunter Baltimore Rye. It has been advertised attractively and extensively in the newspapers for so long that probably every discriminating consumer knows it. Hunter Rye appeals to the druggist as a whiskey which he can put on his counter and sell to his fine trade without question. It is a credit to his store, and its widespread reputation ought to put it foremost for recommendation to druggists everywhere as a type of the purest whiskey.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business of a Hand-to-Mouth Order.

New York, Sept. 5.—Weather conditions have not been favorable to a resumption of activity, and business has been mainly of a hand-to-mouth order, pending the opening of the Autumn and Winter campaign. The vacation season is on the wane, and general affairs are shaping themselves for an early revival of trade, but no material change is looked for until the advent of cooler weather. The general market, however, continues steady in tone and the outlook is considered promising to a renewal of the satisfactory conditions which have prevailed for several seasons past. There have been no developments of consequence in quinine during the past week, and the market has ruled quiet without quotable change in values. On Wednesday last there was an auction sale in Batavia of 140,000 ozs., Java quinine, and similar monthly sales are announced for the balance of the current year. The result of the last sale was evidently satisfactory, as the entire quantity was sold, and the average price was considerably higher than that of the previous auction. Spot trading has been limited to the light current requirements of consumption, but all domestic and leading German brands are steadily held on the same basis. The London market is a shade easier presumably on account of speculative influences.

The easier undertone which has been reflected in the opium market for some time past has resulted in a modification of holders views regarding values, and quotations for both the gum and powdered show a slight reduction. Similar conditions are said to exist in primary markets, but the concession in prices has not stimulated interest on the part of buyers, either here or abroad. Camphor has continued to harden in price under the influences heretofore noted and domestic refiners have further advanced their quotations ½ cent per pound. Foreign markets for both crude and refined are correspondingly higher and it is believed that extreme prices are probable owing to an expected material increase in demand for manufacturing purposes. Aqua ammonia has undergone a material reduction in manufacturers' prices, on account of sharp competition between the article made from coal tar direct, and that manufactured from the sulphate.

Among the essential oils general business has continued of fair seasonable volume. Lemon is firmer and sweet orange easier, both in sympathy with the Messina market, where similar changes have occurred. Cubeb oil is again higher on account of the upward tendency in values of the berries. Pennyroyal is weaker, owing to more abundant supplies, new crop having begun to arrive more or less freely. Cod liver oil is stronger and wholesale prices are fully 50 cents per barrel higher, with indication of further improvement as the active consuming season advances.

German ergot is somewhat unsettled owing to a light inquiry from the consuming trade, together with low offers to sell by holders in Hamburg, and spot values show a decline. Manna continues very firm. Large flake is about out of market, and quotations for small flake are a shade higher with limited quantities offered. Grains of paradise have undergone a sharp further decline in price owing to liberal arrivals which have entirely relieved the stringency of the market. Continued firmness prevails in senega and golden seal roots with values somewhat higher. It is estimated that the crop of the latter will be about 60 per cent. short of last year's.

Pretty Good on the Whole.

Boston, Sept. 1.—With a week beginning intensely hot and soon changing to one of delightful weather conditions, the drug trade has been pretty good on the whole. There are evidences of returning summer travelers and families with children are getting home, as school time draws near, and their presence in the neighborhood is sure to bring trade to the nearby drug store. In the districts where trade is not thus influenced by these conditions, business has been good, and there is found no complaint at all with present conditions.

In the general market no special activity of one line over another is found. There is something going on in chemicals, in drugs and in the dyestuffs and other lines, but with no feature to make any one article more prominent than the others. There seems to be an undertone of strength, as if underlying coming good trade, and this is confidently expected to be brought to the front a little later in the season.

A Very Dull Week.

Philadelphia, September 1.—In the drug and allied trades, this has been one of the dullest weeks of the Summer. The weather is largely responsible for it. It drives people out of town, and although reducing the vital energies to a minimum, it has had no compensating advantage, from the dispenser's standpoint, of causing a plague with a resulting large demand for medicines. It has been a fatiguing but very healthy Summer. Nevertheless, there is not the faintest suspicion of blueness in trade circles, and everybody is quite certain that, with the first breath of cool air from the north or southwest, buyers will swoop into town from the surrounding landscape, deplete stocks and inaugurate one of the biggest booms yet recorded. Some surprise was expressed that quinine made no further ascent. The Fall, it is asserted, is quinine time, and it may yet advance. There were a number of good orders in town to-day, buyers stocking up in several lines for the holiday of next Monday. It is always more or less dull at the end of the month, so that the quietness of the current week should excite no comment.

Business Quiet.

Baltimore, September 3.—Business among the jobbers of this city was decidedly quiet, a condition which frequently characterizes the close of a month. Retailers put off sending in their orders, so that the bills to be met on the first may be as small as possible. Of course this means merely a postponement of purchases, which is followed by a corresponding increase in orders later on. But it serves the purpose of deferring obligations and is resorted to in many instances. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals are also affected by this state of affairs, but the laboratories continue busy, their activity being on the whole uniform. The market for botanicals remains uneventful, and the retail trade is practically unchanged. No especially noteworthy developments have taken place in the movement of heavy chemicals.

A Good Week in Detroit.

Detroit, Aug. 30.—The local druggists kept the wholesalers hustling the first part of the week, everybody wanting to be well stocked up for the big K. of P. crowd in attendance at the convention here. The Eastern end drug stores, in particular, have done a good business, the camp being located in that direction. "Very little trade" is reported in the country departments of the jobbing houses.

Quiet Trade in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Business has been only fair in drug circles this week. The warm weather, added to practically a week of festivity incident to the G. A. R. Encampment here, has caused a slackness in local trade. There is a tendency to good Fall orders, but the heavy part of this business will come later on. Sundries are in good demand and staple drugs hold about as usual.

Manufacturers say that, considering the season and the fact that many salesmen and druggists are still away on vacation, business is as good as could be expected.

Dull Trade, But Bright Prospects.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., August 31.—It is a tale of woe that Twin City retailers are telling. Nearly all who were questioned said business had been rather slack the past week and collections "dead." The last three or four days in the month are prone to be dull. But "the flowers will bloom again and the springs will gush anew." September 1st and the days immediately following always bring the lake dwellers back to town—most of them, at any rate. To their absence is ascribed the trade dulness from which retail drug men are bound to suffer as regularly as summer comes. There are one or two happy exceptions to the foregoing conditions. For example, the proprietor of one of the down-town drug stores in St. Paul generally reaps quite a harvest the last few days of the month, while everybody else has more time on his hands than he would wish. Another St. Paul retailer, who occupies a prominent corner in the aristocratic St. Anthony Hill district, declares that he has experienced none of the disadvantages accruing from the wonted "dull season" this summer. His prescription work and general trade have prospered "from start to finish." The jobbers represent themselves as well satisfied with conditions, there being not the slightest falling off in the volume of orders, which has been larger than ever before known in a so-called dull season. At last a change is to be noted in quotations for Western products, which have for many weeks remained stationary. Linseed oil has dropped 2 cents per gallon and ground oil cake is $1.50 per ton lower.

Encouraging Reports from St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—Country trade is of satisfactory volume for the season. Locally, business with the retailers is picking up. Next month the return of the vacationizers, including very many absolute and quasi-invalids, will stir up the prescription trade with a vengeance, the druggists say.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, September 5.—Warm weather continues to retard the opening of the Autumn and Winter season, but there is no abatement of steadiness in the tone of the general market, and the outlook for improved conditions in the near future continues satisfactory.

OPIUM.—Round lots are again slightly easier, but there is no further change in jobbing quotations and the ruling figures are $3.45@3.55 for 9 per cent. and $3.55@3.65 for 11 per cent. according to quantity, the higher prices for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—A continued slow inquiry is noted with transactions small and unimportant, but jobbers are still quoting $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent.

MORPHINE.—Dealers report a continued good demand from the consuming trade with prices ruling steady on the old basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—There have been no further developments during the past week and a quiet feeling has prevailed with all leading brands of both domestic and foreign steadily held on the basis of 44@45c. in ounces, according to size of order.

CAMPHOR.—The influences noted in last week's report, together with an increased demand from large manufacturing consumers, have caused a further advance in jobbing quotations, and the revised figures are 60½@61½c. in bbls. 61@62c. in cases, and 66@72c. for broken lots. Japanese also is higher and ounce cakes are held at 61@62c. by the case and 67@72c. for less; half ounce cakes, 61½@62½c. by the case, and 68@73c. for less.

ERGOT.—An easy feeling prevails owing to unsettled conditions abroad and spot quotations for German have been reduced to 60@70c. for whole and 70@80c. for powdered.

MANNA.—Crop conditions continue unfavorable and the tone of the market is firmer with quotations for small flake advanced to 48@53c. as to quantity.

OIL PENNYROYAL.—Supplies are more abundant and the market is easier, jobbing quotations showing a decline to $1.55@1.75.

OIL ORANGE.—Sweet is lower in sympathy with primary markets and local jobbers have reduced quotations to $1.95@2.20 as to brand and quantity.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—The market continues to harden owing to reported crop shortage and jobbers have advanced quotations to 75@85c. for whole, 80@90c. for ground and 85@95c. for powdered.

SENEGA ROOT.—Stocks are light, and with primary markets strong, spot holders are firmer in their views, jobbing quotations showing an advance to 55@65c. for whole and 60@70c. for powdered.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—The market is abundantly supplied, and decidedly easier in tone, with quotations for jobbing parcels reduced to 30@35c. for whole and 35@40c. for powdered.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Only a limited inquiry is noted and prices for short have reacted to 27@32c. for whole and 32@37c. for powdered.

QUICKSILVER.—An advance in the primary markets has influenced a firmer feeling among holders and jobbing quotations have been advanced to 75@80c. as to size of order.

BALSAM PERU.—Market firmer with an advance in jobbers' prices to $1.75@1.90.

GUM KINO.—The market is quiet and easier with quotations reduced to 75@90c. for whole and $1@1.15 for powdered.

GUM SANDARAC.—Jobbers have modified their views to the extent of reducing quotations to 25@30c.

LEAVES.—Both henbane and belladonna have been reduced by jobbers to 23@30c. for whole, 28@32c. for ground and 30@35c. for powdered.

SALICYLIC ACID.—Jobbing quotations have declined to 60@70c. in pounds, 65@75c. in halves and 70@80c. in quarters.

BAYBERRY WAX.—There is an easier feeling among holders and jobbers have reduced quotations to 30@35c.

LOBELIA SEED.—Market firmer and quotations have been advance to 45@55c. for whole and 50@60c. for powdered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Home Soap Co.	18	National College of Phar.	2
Hood & Co., C. I.	3	Parke, Davis & Co.	5
Ideal Rubber Co.	4	Phillips & Co., John	8
Lanahan & Sons, Wm.	8	Smith, Kline & French Co.	8
Lucas & Co., John	4	University of Michigan School of Pharmacy	Cov. D
Mulford Co., H. K.	6	Welch Grape Juice Co.	Cov. D
New York Quinine & Chem. Works	Cov. D		

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TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FULL COURSE, $10.00.

For fuller particulars see announcement facing third cover.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus, now ready. Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

THE DRUG ASSOCIATIONS.

The entire drug trade is awaiting with interest the result of the work which will be accomplished this week and next at the annual meetings of the three national associations representing the three branches of the trade.

At Detroit, Mich., September 12 to 14, occurs the third annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists; at Chicago, September 17 to 20, will be held the yearly meetings of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association of America.

These three bodies represent respectively the interests of the retailer, the jobber and the patent medicine manufacturer. These interests have by many been considered and without doubt they have been in the past antagonistic in some respects. But the work of these national organizations has tended and is tending to a unification of interests and to a broad feeling of sympathy and harmony between what were three factions formerly, three allies now. The jobbers and proprietors, through the N. W. D. A. and P. A., have come so close together that it is hard to differentiate them, as a large proportion of the members of one organization are members also of the other. But the retailer, until very recently, has been, in effect, left out in the cold. The retailers have never had an efficient national business organization which shall look after trade matters purely, although many attempts have been made in this direction.

The N. A. R. D. is an infant in years, but in purpose and accomplishments it has already attained maturity of growth. During the three years of its existence it has impressed the other two branches of the drug trade with its power as a factor in settling the problems which concern all. It has won the respect of the wholesaler and the manufacturer, and, to a certain extent at least, has forced compliance with its wishes. But this body of retailers has not followed a policy of intimidation, rather one of arbitration and conference. It has tried and is trying to get together with the other two, whom it would consider its friends and coworkers, rather than its enemies. The prime work of the N. A. R. D. is, as everyone knows, to secure the decided amelioration, if possible the abolition, of the abuse of cut prices upon proprietary medicines. It has thus far succeeded in securing the co-operation of a large number of the leading proprietary medicine houses and of the majority of the jobbing trade, and a practical test of its plans is about to be made. It is fair to state that the jobbers and proprietors have met the retailers upon the com-

mon ground of good-fellowship and community of interests. The last named two sections have not waited to have pressure and the spur applied to them, but have, apparently at least, willingly come into the tripartite agreement.

This tripartite agreement is, as every drug man knows, very simple in theory, and great things are expected of it in practice. It requires of the manufacturer of proprietary medicines that he shall sell his goods only to a recognized selected list of wholesale dealers, which list of wholesalers shall include none who violate agreements regarding prices and none who sell under any conditions to the cutters and price demoralizers. The second part of this agreement is that the selected jobbers in turn shall sell to no cutters, and to all retailers at same prices, thereby giving the large retail purchaser no advantage over his competitor who may purchase in smaller lots. The third feature concerns the retail druggist. In return for the agreement on the part of the jobber and proprietor to maintain prices and confine trade to legitimate channels, the retailer undertakes to maintain prices on his own account, not to supply cutters and traitors, and, what is most important, to give the customer every time the particular proprietary article he inquires for, and not to substitute therefor something of the druggist's own make.

The keynote of the whole problem is, of course, good faith and honesty of act. While it will be impossible to bring into the fold all of either branch of the trade, and while some who do get in may be traitors at heart, yet it is believed that the majority sentiment and the majority influence of the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers will be sufficient to keep the trade in line, and make it impossible for the would-be traitors to undermine the fortress.

At Detroit the N. A. R. D. will discuss the plan in detail and will doubtless have definite information to render, and the following week at Chicago the wholesalers and jobbers will take action upon the matters brought before them by the retailers.

The success of this movement depends entirely upon the support given it. It will not succeed unless the retail druggists are so organized that they represent the great majority of the retail trade of the country, and unless this great majority emphatically demands that its desires be complied with. The N. A. R. D. is founded upon broad lines, but it does not yet represent so large a proportion of the trade that there will be no possibility of failure. It should be the mouthpiece for at least 75 per cent. of the retailers, but up to date it has but little over half of them. One bad man can do infinitely more harm in amount than a dozen good men can accomplish good, and if the retailers expect to control this patent medicine business they must be so strongly organized that the mere weight of their influence will be sufficient to hold the scheme together. There are some jobbers who in their keenness for trade will not hesitate to violate the spirit of the agreement, though they may live up to its letter, and the risk of such an act must be made so great and so terrifying that the dishonest jobber will not dare attempt it. Similarly among the retailers, among the proprietors, the same element of danger exists.

The whole may be summed up in the statement that if the majority of the proprietors, the majority of the jobbers and the majority of the retailers desire and will work for this one thing, they can get it. If they do not honestly desire and work for it the plan will be a failure. Its success is possible, and probable, too, its advocates believe, and these three annual meetings will show whether this optimism is warranted.

A full news report of the N. A. R. D. meeting will be published in this journal next week, September 20, and of the wholesalers' and proprietors' associations in the following issue, September 27.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

From the number of letters received from St. Louis correspondents and published in Our Letter Box this week, it is evident that the writers are determined to put into effect the suggestion made in our St. Louis news letter a week or so ago, that the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by establishing a scholarship Though this combination of effort is so evident it is none the less praise-worthy, for the suggestion is an eminently good one. Alumni associations too frequently seem to exist only to keep up a little college spirit, which as years pass gets feebler and feebler. Some of these associations have had success to a greater or less degree in maintaining an alumni journal, but none of them has ever done or suggested a more practical and beneficial act than the establishment of a scholarship as now proposed. We hope our St. Louis friends will be enabled to realize their hopes in this direction, and that a sufficient sum may be available to make the scholarship a credit to the Alumni Association, to the college, and well worth winning by any student. Certainly the men who write us that the idea is a good one know what they are talking about, and their desires and influence should not fail to bring about the desired result.

PRIZE TRIPS TO THE YELLOWSTONE.

Conformable to previous announcement the prize of two free trips to the Yellowstone Park has been awarded by those in charge of the Era Course in Pharmacy to two students, one each in last year's junior and senior classes respectively. The fortunate recipients of these prize trips are Mrs. Maude E. Warnock, of McKeesport, Pa., of the senior class, and Miss Laura B. Hemens, of South Lyons, Mich., of the junior class. These ladies, previously supplied with the necessary railroad tickets, stage transportation, cash for incidental expenses, etc., met, according to pre-arrangement, at Chicago,

Monday morning last, September 3, thence to proceed in company throughout the trip. The itinerary laid out leads from Chicago to Omaha, to Monida, to and through Yellowstone Park, to Cinnabar, Livingston, St. Paul, and return to Chicago, requiring some fourteen days. Nothing need be said in advance of the sights and experiences of this trip, but when the young ladies return we shall publish as soon as possible thereafter a fully illustrated story, which is sure to prove of interest to all the Era Course students and our readers in general. The Yellowstone trip is the greatest of scenic excursions in this country, perhaps in the world, and the story of what these young ladies see and what they do will be a narrative of intrinsic value.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

INDEED, IT IS A GOOD SUGGESTION.

I refer to your correspondent's item in the Era for August 30, relative to the silver anniversary of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy Alumni. He refers to the establishment of a permanent fund by subscription from the members, the interest to be used for the establishment of some useful memorial of the occasion.

I had the honor of being president of the Alumni Association ten years ago when it celebrated its crystal anniversary. I have ever since felt guilty of a dereliction of duty for not making good my opportunity to urge the establishment of a similar fund at that time.

Banquets and other usual celebrations are very pleasant affairs, but soon over and almost forgotten. It is said that those who plant trees love posterity. It is not necessary to wait for a new generation in order to see the benefits of a properly established memorial fund.

Let us follow the suggestion made in the Era, raise as large a fund as possible and have it invested in such a way that either the investment or the interest thereof will contribute to the education of some worthy but needy young pharmacist each year. We will be able to see the fruits of our labors from season to season, and when the time comes for our golden jubilee twenty-five pharmacists will be unanimous in testifying to the wisdom of our judgment and the success of our good intentions. The association is in a financial position to vote a substantial nucleus to start the crystalization of a silver anniversary memorial fund.

St. Louis, Mo. H. M. WHELPLEY.

The reference in your issue of August 30 to the matter of having a lasting memorial arranged on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy is, in my opinion, a particularly appropriate one. The celebration of the quarter centennial of the foundation of that organization should not be permitted to pass without some permanent memento remaining that may be pointed to in the future as having originated at this interesting period of its existence. This memorial may take the form of an annual prize, a scholarship, or possibly it might be deemed best to place in the college building some fixture, apparatus or appliance for teaching, which would be in constant evidence of the thoughtfulness of the alumni for their Alma Mater. I would be glad to see the suggestion in the Era result in the arousing of sufficient enthusiasm within the association's membership to result in a successful carrying out of some such plan as here outlined. J. C. FALK, President, 1893.

St. Louis, Mo.

In your journal of August 30, page 249, I notice a "good suggestion" for the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. It is needless for me to say that the idea strikes me favorably. This association has in the past shown a vital and practical interest in the success of the College and the progress made by the students by bestowing a gold medal upon the one in the senior class showing the greatest proficiency in all of the branches of study. To take the necessary steps to provide a fund, the interest of which should be used to found a "scholarship" in the institution, would be an admirable way for the Alumni to celebrate its silver anniversary.

J. M. GOOD.

St. Louis.

I am pleased to note the suggestion made by some member of our Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, as published in your issue of August 30, 1900, viz.: That on the occasion of the celebration of the silver jubilee on September 21, 1900, a free scholarship be established.

What could we do that would be a more worthy object than this?

Inasmuch as the present administration is bent upon advancing the youth, let this good suggestion be put into effect on that night.

Very respectfully,
FRANCIS HEMM.
St. Louis. An ex-President.

ERA COURSE OF GREAT BENEFIT.

My diploma arrived to-day. Please accept my sincere thanks for same. I am certain that my connection with the Course for the past two years has been of very great benefit to me.

I can speak only in highest terms of the Era Course in Pharmacy and everything in connection with it. I again thank you for your kindness and courtesy, wishing the Era Course the best success.

A. J. URBISH.

Flatonia, Texas.

ERA COURSE HELPED HIM 100 PER CENT.

The diploma was received some days ago, and I highly appreciate the kind attention and promptness with which you treated me. I advise every boy ready to enter into the study of pharmacy to take the Era Course first, for it certainly will help him. It helped me 100 per cent. I will help the Era all I can. EUGENE STARCKE.

Brenham, Texas.

ENGLISH RED.

Iron oxide is a material of considerable importance, though not wanted in very large quantities, as a polishing agent for glass, etc., and also as a coloring matter. It is not used in the pure state, but the admixtures and impurities must be restricted to within certain limits. It is a bye-product from the manufacture of sulphuric acid, alum, and of vitriol from pyrites. Hardness and fineness are the chief requisites. In testing such natural or artificial preparations, the substance is not further ground, but dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the iron, aluminum, calcium, magnesium and copper contained in the filtrate are determined. The residue is essentially silica; further mica, quartz, feldspar, substances which can be distinguished under the microscope, and which give clues as to the origin of the material. Good English red is an expensive substance, and should contain a high percentage of iron oxide, 90 per cent. and more. No hard impurities can be tolerated.

Cantharides Pomade.

Ox marrow	900 grams
White wax	100 grams
Oil of mace	3 grams
Oil of cloves	3 grams
Essence of rose or geranium	30 drops
Tincture of cantharides	28 grams

(Durch Ztschr. f. Kosm.; Ap. Ztg.).

(Written for the Era.)

STRAMONIUM VS. BELLADONNA.

A Plea for an American Plant.

FREDERICK T. GORDON, Pharmacist, U. S. N.

On my daily trips to and from my office at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., and my home, I pass by clumps, rank and vigorous in growth, of a plant whose virtues and possibilities seem to be sadly neglected in this, its adopted country, a plant which asks no more than a little soil, air and water to thrive and spread further and further with each year's growth. Cut it down to the root and come back in a few weeks, new shoots will have sprung up from the old stem; let its fruit ripen and next year the tiny black seeds will have been scattered far and wide, each now a lusty plant to send off its offspring in new colonies to grow and gain. Indeed it is astonishing to note how this plant will flourish under the most adverse circumstances. I have counted dozens and dozens of plants growing between the rails of a street car track, ballasted with broken stone at that, in the short space of a hundred feet, and outside the rails, well, I did not have the time to count a tithe of the number there. It is in moderately rich soil, though, that it reaches its best and fullest growth; in a vacant lot on Philadelphia's famous Broad street I counted over fifty plants in the small space of twenty square feet; at that time (the end of July) from two to four feet high, with magnificent spreading leaves, dozens of white and palest purple blossoms and promise of yet larger growth in the tiny crest of unfurled leaves and stems at the top of each branch. From one of these plants I picked seventy-five large leaves, not one of them less than five inches along the mid-rib and many of them nearly nine inches in length. There is nothing of the hot-house about this plant's growth.

What is it? some one asks. The farmer calls it "jimson weed," "thorn apple," "wild okra," or "stink weed," according to his locality, and swears at its rapid growth along his hedges and field sides. We, more scientific, give it the name "Datura Stramonium," with the added information that it is of the order "Solanaceæ" and that all parts of it contain more or less of a powerful principle allied to atropine. Our Dispensatory states that its administration produces effects precisely similar to those of belladonna, and that its physiological action is precisely similar to that drug. Hence, for its action, doses, uses, etc., the reader is referred to the article on belladonna. Furthermore, the active principle of our plant is pronounced by competent authorities (Von Plante, Trommsdorf, et al.), to be exceedingly like that of belladonna; indeed, "daturine" has been found to be nothing more than a mixture of atropine and hyoscyamine, the former in greater proportion.

What of this similarity in two plants? Has it any useful, scientific or commercial bearing? I think it has all three and more besides, for we have at our very door-steps, one might say, a plant that may to all intents and purposes replace a much more costly and less abundant drug, in an unlimited quantity at that.

Belladonna leaves, common, are quoted at 27@32c. a pound; English, best, at $1.35. Stramonium leaves are quoted at 15@20c. per pound. Atropine sulphate is now priced at $5.75@$6 per ounce in eights. As the tendency of the age is to the use of pure, isolated active principles instead of preparations of the crude drug, let us compare the two plants, commercially, on the atropine basis. Belladonna averages 0.35 per cent. alkaloid, stramonium averages 0.30 per cent., a difference in favor of belladonna (taking it for granted that this will exist, although the difference may vanish when stramonium is gathered and cultivated as carefully as belladonna) of one-sixth. This would make atropine manufactured from stramonium cost, at the highest figures per pound for drug of similar quality, $4.30 per ounce against $5.75@$6.00 per ounce for belladonna, a difference of $1.45@$1.70. These figures take into consideration the lesser percentage of alkaloid in stramonium, as well as the relative cost of the two drugs. But, some will say, pure atropine cannot be obtained from stramonium without an excessive cost for manipulation, and that the active principle of stramonium is a mixture of two alkaloids difficult to separate. Neither can atropine be obtained from belladonna without tedious operations, and, as the manufacture of atropine from stramonium has not yet been attempted save in laboratory and scientific work, it is begging the question to argue that commercial chemistry could not be applied as well to stramonium as it has been to other plant principles. Cocaine goes through many different manipulations between the leaf and the five-gram bottle. As far as I have been able to learn, the various species of belladonna and scopola alone have been used in the manufacture of atropine; the process of separation and purification of this alkaloid is long and tedious, especially in the case of drugs of low percentage, but chemistry, somehow, seems to have solved the problem. Could not the same science solve the problem of isolating and separating the alkaloids of stramonium so that it would pay commercially?

Even granting that there will be more difficulty (and cost) in the making of atropine from stramonium, there will be a "by-product" that will go far to lessen this expense and make it of little moment to the manufacturer. Hyoscyamine is a very costly drug, its price is quoted by the grain, and it exists in stramonium, in company with atropine, to a considerable proportion. The old "daturine" is but a mixture of the two alkaloids, and their separation is easily accomplished already in the experimental laboratory. So, we see, that not only is the source of atropine cheaper in stramonium but that we have at our disposal another most valuable constituent that may be made to yield a handsome profit above and over any excess in the cost of manufacture of the drug.

But I do not base my plea for stramonium against belladonna on the question of alkaloid alone, nor on the initial cost; these are questions more for the manufacturing chemist to take up. I have merely chosen this point to bring out clearer the comparative value of the two plants. What seems to me to be the strongest arguments in favor of the utilization of stramonium are "the vastly greater quantity of the former to be obtained with lesser cost, "the supply of belladonna of strictly high-grade on the market being no where near the demand;" and "the constantly increasing disproportion between the supply and the demand for the latter drug." Indeed, so important is this question becoming that efforts are being made to introduce the culture of belladonna into this country, the supply from natural sources being entirely inadequate and the cultivation of it in foreign countries not yet being sufficient to give the needed quantity.

Any person in this country who will cultivate and supply a high quality of belladonna may be assured of finding a good market for his product without going very far, and the more he raises the more will be the demand. During the past summer, in an attempt to solve the problem of the successful culture of belladonna in these latitudes (Pennsylvania) I have had occasion to go to some length into the question of supply, demand, cost, etc., as well as into the more strictly agricultural portions of the proposition, seeking to find some factor on which to base a calculation of the possible profit to be made on the cost of raising the drug here. The further I went the more I became impressed with the fact that something must soon be done or we will not have enough belladonna to supply our wants, but I had no thought at that time of looking for a substitute. The thought of a substitute came from observing the rank growth of an allied plant, at first because of its relation to belladonna and hence the affording from it of a hope that the latter would also thrive here, later, because of its own merits. When my "jimson weeds" shot up in vigorous growth and towered high above their English cousins, the thought came unbidden "Why seek to cultivate an exotic with doubtful results when nature has given you an equally valuable plant in lavish abundance and without cultivation?" And the only answer I could give was that I had never thought of the question in this light: Nor do I think many Americans have either. Bel-

ladonna has the prestige of centuries of tradition and romance, conservatism in medicine holds to it, the very name is a household word and besides, it is a foreign product, that alone would be enough to make it sacred in our eyes and worth more than a native drug. Who will be so bold as to be first to make his "belladonna plasters" from extract of stramonium standardized to 0.3 per cent. alkaloid? Possibly some shrewd manufacturer is doing this now, but none will admit it. Poor stramonium goes into the market under its own name in a very limited quantity, and if it passes for belladonna the maker is very careful not to say anything about it.

I could go on and on with this topic, but I see that I am alredy taking up too much space. Let me, then, sum up in brief and leave the case to my fellow druggists, scientists and manufacturers. Stramonium, a plant of the same order as belladonna, grows wild in great abundance in the United States; it need not be cultivated to furnish an ample supply. Stramonium contains the alkaloid of belladonna—atropine—with another of equal value medicinally and of far more value commercially—hyoscyamine—hence it may be used as a cheaper source than belladonna and hyoscyamus for the manufacture of both, the details of which may safely be left to the manufacturing chemist. Stramonium offers a surer supply than belladonna, growing by every roadside, almost, and can be gathered and put on the market without need of going beyond the farmers' fields. Stramonium is a native drug, one for which we need not pay custom duties, ocean freight, the charges of foreign brokers, etc., a drug whose supply we in the United States can control, whose price we can fix. Our manufacturers could be independent of foreign growers and brokers in getting their crude supplies for extracts, plasters, alkaloids, etc. As far as the therapeutic question goes, competent authorities have declared the action and effects of the two plants to be exactly alike; this would be a matter easy to decide by a fair and extended trial. It would be easy to make plasters from stramonium and compare effects with some made from belladonna.

All in all, why should we pass by our own native product to pay a higher price for an inadequate supply of a foreign drug that has only its halo of medical tradition and veneration on which to base its claims of superiority? I do not say "cast out belladonna;" its worth has been tried and found true, but let us give an equal chance to its rival, our own product. Our Paarmacopœia is now in the hands of the Revision Committee. If this should reach their eyes and notice, let its plea cause them to consider the question. Could they not make the use of stramonium in plasters, say, just as official as belladonna; could they not authorize the formulæ for stramonium preparations alongside of those of belladonna and make the use of either optional with the medical user? Then the court of last resort, the physician, would have a chance to compare the merits of the two, but if a fair trial is desired, we druggists must take part in it to the extent of calling these stramonium preparations to the attention of the physicians,for few of them read the Pharmacopœia. It would be presumption on my part to offer any suggestions to the manufacturers; the relative cost of supply of the two drugs will show them where their interests lie.

Why should we be seeking to add another foreign substitute for belladonna into our Pharmacopœia, "scopola," when we have one just as good of our own? Scopola is a very valuable plant and no doubt it could be used to advantage to eke out the deficiency in the supply of belladonna, but so can stramonium; stramonium grows here.

If my enthusiasm has carried me away, I beg the indulgence of my readers for my ardor; a further favor, though, I ask, that they ,too, give a little thought to this matter, and if they find in it the same importance that I have, let them, too, take up the cause of a plant that is our very own.

DRY DEPILATORY.—Barium sulphate, 10 parts; zinc oxide, 5 parts; white starch, 5 parts. Rub into a very fine powder. Before use, make into a thick paste with water, and leave in contact for ten minutes.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MOSQUITO FOR THE LIMITATION OF MALARIA.

Celli and Casagrandi have made many experiments with reference to the action of different substances in destroying and preventing the development of the mosquito, either in the larval state in the water, or in its perfect form as a flying insect. Their paper contains many tables of different substances, showing the length of time required for killing the insects, the quantity, the cost, and other particulars. Their general conclusions are as follows:

(1) The condition in which the mosquito is most readily destroyed is either that of the larva or of the winged insect (not the egg). In the first case they are destroyed the more easily the younger they are.

(2) For destroying the larva the following substances have proved efficient in the order named:

(a) Among mineral substances, anhydrous sulphuric acid, potassic permanganate, common salt, potash, ammonia, carbonate of lime, bichloride of mercury, chloride of lime, sulphate of iron or copper, lime, and others of less efficiency.

(b) Among organic substances, powder of chrysanthemum flowers (pyrethrum) tobacco, petroleum, formalin, cresol, aniline colors, and tar.

Considering, however, the doses necesssary to destroy the insects, and the questions of practicability and price, all mineral and some organic substances must be disregarded, and vegetable powders, petroleum, and aniline colors only can be considered.

(3) To destroy the winged insect, odors, fumes or gas may be employed. Among odors are turpentine, iodoform, menthol, oil of nutmeg, camphor, and garlic. Among the fumes are those of tobacco, pyrethrum, fresh leaves of eucalyptus, quassia. Among gases, anhydrous sulphuric acid. It is to be noted, however, that these gases, odors, etc., in order to be efficient, must fill or saturate all the surrounding air, otherwise they only cause apparent death, or at best the flight of the insects, by which means they are sometimes useful in protecting man from mosquito bites, and preventing the insects from settling in habitations and sucking the blood from malarial patients.

(4) The problem of destroying mosquitoes can be solved experimentally, but practically only when economic considerations demand it. In the latter sense it is worthy of note that the antiquated use of petroleum for killing the mosquito has never become general even in districts where it is very cheap, and it is probable that such substances will be preferred as will also destroy other forms of aquatic life which are injurious to agriculture, and such as may be cultivated on the spot. For example, if the cultivation on a large scale of the chrysanthemum cinerariæ is carried on, it may happen that the very spot infected with malaria will produce the material needed for the destruction of the mosquitoes which infest it.

(5) The best time to destroy the larvæ is the winter season, when they are few in number and new generations are being produced. Destruction of the mosquito in houses is always possible, but work on a large scale may be best conducted in winter. A better knowledge of their habits, places, and times of breeding will facilitate their destruction, which will, even in the most favorable cases (that is, when the drainage of the soil shall have been effected), be an undertaking not as easily accomplished as some have imagined. Nevertheless, we may hope, in view of the vast sums spent by nations in preserving the grapevine from noxious insects, that something may yet be done for saving the life of man from the malarial mosquito.

To this paper the authors have added an appendix containing the results of later experiments, with a new aniline color known as larycith III, a substance of unusual culicide action and comparatively low cost, when used for the destruction of larvæ.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

(Special Correspondence.)

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITS.

PART I.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

THE French exhibits, all through the 1900 World's Fair, are very complete and well arranged. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Group is no exception to this rule, and the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor, which has just (August 18th) been conferred on Prof. Troost, chairman of the Committee of Organization of this group, has been well earned. The French were a little late in arranging their Chemical Industries Court, but the work has been carefully planned and well executed.

One interesting feature of this 1900 Exposition is the

Retrospective Exhibit

(illustrating the history and progress of the art or craft from 1800 to 1900), which is to be found in most of the classes. In the Transportation building, for instance, we see the mule litter, the sedan chair, and the post chaise, side by side with the locomotive of half a century ago; and the costumes of the accompanying figures complete the illusion.

These historical sections are, as a rule, well organized, and of much interest. There are some—those in the perfumery, hygiene and other sections—where the pharmacist will find much to detain his steps. But for the present we must confine ourselves to the

Centennial Chemistry Court.

This section (about 40 ft x 50 ft.) does not evidently appeal to the general public, consisting as it does of some twenty odd, modest looking glass cases of specimens. But the grand work which France carried out in the pioneer days of chemistry renders it well worthy of a visit.

The desire of M. Guimet, who organized the exhibit, was to arrange all in strictly chronological order. But this idea had to be largely modified to suit the wishes of those who lent the objects; and who, in most cases, expressly stipulated that their collections should be shown intact and separately.

TROOST.

Lavoisier

does not come strictly within the present century, having been executed in 1794. But the great savant who laid the foundation of all modern chemistry could hardly be omitted on account of this unfortunate occurrence, and we accordingly find his bust surmounting the first case, and his experiments recalled by the instruments he used, the majority of which are lent by M. Etienne de Chazelles. The large scales, made by Fortin, are a creditable piece of work for a century ago; with a charge of 600 drams the scales turn at 5 milligrams. Lavoisier's calorimeter aerometer, hygrometer, thermometer, microscope, and laboratory masks are also on view. The Museum sends the first apparatus used in 1783 by Lavoisier and Meusnier for the synthesis of water, as well as a bottle containing the water thus produced, which has been religiously preserved by Gay Lussac and his successors. Of the two oil portraits shown, one (a monochrome which formerly belonged to F. V. Raspail, the pharmacist-politician), is said to have been painted on the eve of his execution. Grimaux's "Life of Lavoisier," and Berthelot's book on Lavoisier's "Chemical Revolution" find their appropriate places in the collection.

The objects loaned by

The Scientific Schools

like the Polytechnic, the College of France, the Faculties of Medicine and Sciences, the School of Pharmacy, the "Normal" and "Central" schools, etc., etc., and a few private collections, fill the rest of the cases. To describe all in detail would occupy a whole number of the Era and give a complete history of French chemical progress during the last hundred years. It is, by the way, curious to note how France, the very home of chemical science during the first half of this century, has been outstripped by other nations in latter years. But she is still proud, as she may well be, of the grand share she took in unveiling the secrets of Nature in the days when it was said that "Chemistry was a French science."

Mr GUIMET IN JAPAN

The portraits of chemists are in many cases accompanied by a summary of their principal discoveries, thus forming

An Illustrated History of Chemistry.

We read for instance:

"Vauquelin, 1763-1829. Chrome, 1797; Glucine, 1798, analysis of silicate, 1799; Asparagine, 1805 (with Petit);" and so we follow the work of Berthollet and Chaptal, Becquerel and Balard, Dulong, St. Claire Deville, Frémy, Gay-Lussac, J. B. Guimet, Kuhlmann, Proust, Peligot, Chevreul, Wurtz, etc., etc. Busts, engravings, photographs, etc., are all utilized, and, as a rule, a sample of the product is shown near the discoverer's portrait.

There are also many relics of interest; apparatus, autographs, etc. Here, for instance, is the pipette which Balard, the discoverer of brome, used at his college lectures on the new product; the barometer and sextant that J. B. Boussingault took to America in 1822, Brogniart's pyrometer and alkalimeter, the first ingot of aluminum forged in 1855 by St. Claire Deville, the first crucible he made with 80% of platinum and 20% of iridium, a platinum crucible given to Thenard by Dulong, the sample of silver by which J. B. Dumas proved the presence of oxygen in this metal, etc., etc.

The amateur of autographs will notice the note books in which Gay Lussac and Fremy sketched their chemistry lectures, letters by Gerhardt, Liebig, etc., Pasteur's book of notes on his ferment experiments, and other souvenirs of historical interest.

N. L. VAUQUELIN.

ANTOINE LAURENT LAVOISIER.

Apparatus and Models

are numerous. We may just instance the first apparatus used by Gay Lussac and Thenard: (1) For the industrial preparation of potassium and sodium, in 1808; (2) For the analysis of organic substances by chlorate of potassium, in 1810; the oxyhydric gas furnace used for the fusion of 2 cwt. of platinum by St. Claire Deville, and models of furnaces, etc., for producing sulphuric acid (1855), sulphate of soda (1859), chlore (Weldon Pechiney's process), phosphorus (primitive design compared with the one in use in 1882), etc.

Chemistry Up to Date

is represented by M. Moissan's electric furnace, with samples of vanadium, titanium, tungsten, chrome, molybdene, and carbide of calcium; his apparatus for preparing fluor is close by. His artificial diamonds are also shown here; they are tiny little things, as many may be aware. While speaking of precious stones, we may name Fremy and Verneuil's fine artificial rubies and the handsome "diamond" necklace of Thallium made by Lamy and Th. Deck in 1869. A lady visitor remarked that "it was in this size that M. Moissan ought to make his diamonds." Hard by, the radio-active metals, polonium and radium, are exhibited by the discoverers, M. and Madame P. Curie, and gallium may also be examined.

M. Berthelot's researches in thermo-chemistry, synthesis, fixation of nitrogen and hydrogen, etc., are illustrated by a case of apparatus. M. Armand Gautier, another leading member of the 1900 International Chemical Congress, has also a special case. We note M. Andre Pontier's new "History of Pharmacy," recently reviewed in our columns, a sample of Pelletier and Caventou's quinine, and the case of the Paris School of Pharmacy, with its 250 specimens arranged by M. Jungfleisch, Professor of Organic Chemistry. Lyons shows us a case of dyed textiles, illustrating the tints popular in France for the last 500 years; and M. Poirrier's collection of alizarine and other dyes, with names and dates of discovery, may be compared with the similar collection in the German Court already described in our pages.

There is indeed much to examine in this Retrospective Section, but we must, for the sake of brevity, content ourselves by simply naming the other chemists whose work is represented, but of whom we have not yet spoken. These are Berthier, Bebal, Combes, Cahours Ditte, Debray, Dessaignes, Etard, Friedel, Aime, Girard, Grimaux, Hanriot, Haller, Lamy, Personne, Moureu, Robiquet, Ruolz, Scheurer-Kestner, Schutzenberger, Troost, Geo. Ville, etc., etc.

Leaving the Retrospective Court we find still on the ground floor

The Machinery in Motion

which always draws the public.

M. Picard's idea was to show, in every case, the raw material, the process of fabrication, and the finished article side by side, instead of grouping every kind of machinery into one vast hall, as was done in 1889.

In the Chemical Section the machinery department is but small. The "Congo" soap (a well known mark here), has secured an excellent corner site, where the article is rolled, cut, and packed before the client, and good business seemed to be doing at the sale counter as we passed. Savy & Co. show us how printing ink is made and white lead ground, while Derriez manufactures "conversational" peppermint lozenges close by. Fournier & Co., of Marseilles, illustrate the production of stearine candles; they state that they not only produce 21 out of 56 million packets annually consumed in France, but that this figure does not include the 15 million packets made for export.

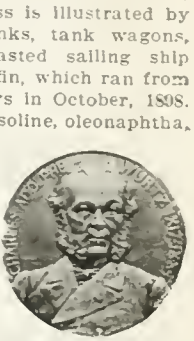
We may pass by one or two distilling apparatus, but pause for a moment at the

Petroleum Refiners' Exhibit.

Here the idea of exhibiting the process was a difficult one, for "They'll hardly let us make our paraffin in the Exhibition," an organizer grimly remarked. But the court is attractive and interesting, though less handsome than the exhibit of the Standard Oil Co. (New York) in the United States section. The raw material used here naturally comes either from Russia or America; the refining is done at several places in France. Various duties make it expensive (we pay 12 cents a litre in Paris for good lighting oil). It is usually put up in 5-litre rectangular cans to facilitate storage, etc., and labelled a fancy name—"Saxoleine," "Oriflamme," "Luciline," etc., etc., the maker's name and address never being given.

A model of an oil well occupies the centre of the courts, and the carrying and distilling process is illustrated by models and photos of apparatus, tanks, tank wagons, tank boats—one notices the four-masted sailing ship "Quevilly" carrying 3,900 tons of paraffin, which ran from Philadelphia to Rouen in fourteen days in October, 1898.

Vaseline, ceresine, paraffine wax, gasoline, oleonaphtha, benzine, etc., etc., are all shown, and there are two large wall paintings in excellent taste, one allegorical of the industry in Russia, America and France, and the other illustrating "The Uses of Petroleum" for lighting, warming, heating, driving locomotives, boats, motor cars, etc.



But we must hasten upstairs to examine

The Pharmaceutical Exhibit.

Here all the cases are uniform, as will be noted by our illustration, but each bears the name of the exhibitor. In some instances several small exhibits occupy the same case, but are placed in separate compartments, and each name is given above. All is handsomely gotten up, well lighted, and arranged with an eye to picturesque effect. But there are few attendants, and little printed matter. By the way, why do people who design exhibition show cases never think of adding a box or any accommodation for circulars? A curious feature, here and elsewhere, are some most elegant cases disfigured by a packet of cheap circulars hanging on a string on a rusty nail in the most conspicuous position, instead of being placed in a neat box or case, or in a clip or roller.

French Pharmaceuticals.

The cachet or wafer form of administering medicaments is exceedingly popular in France, and the first case in the gallery makes a tasty show in this line. There is a series of flowers reproduced in cachets, etc. The machines for making this class of goods are in many cases suited for use in England and the United States as well as in France, being provided with a double set of moulds. Finot's prices seem to be about $4 or $5.

Another form of putting up goods is the ampoule. Cacodylate of soda, atropine, cocaine, aseptics and anæsthetics, serums, ergotine and saline solution were among those we noticed in these little glass tubes. Capsules are of course common; some of cod liver and castor oil were attractively gotten up and prettily boxed. Fumouze makes a good show of ovules, suppositories, etc., etc., as well as bottled goods. Surgical dressings (gauze, cotton-wool, plasters) are shown by several firms; in Chazy, Mulsant & Co.'s case we notice the type of "individual dressing" adopted by the French War Department. There are few veterinary goods, but M. Voiry (whose name will be familiar as one of the assistant secretaries at the last International Pharmacy Congress) shows a special mus-

stard plaster for stable use, and M. Mère also exhibits various veterinary remedies; he is a pharmacist at Chantilly, the great racing centre. The "Pharmacie Normale" shows quite a series of field, house and pocket pharmacies. The only homeopathic exhibit we noticed was that of M. Ecalle, pharmacist, who was treasurer of the recent International Homeopathic Congress.

Proprietary Medicines

are of course well to the fore. Remedies like Leprince's cascarine, the Fer Bravais tonic, Penne's vinegar, Chaumel's ovules, Astier's granulated kola, Robin's peptonate of iron, as well as sundries well known to every Frenchman, Langlebert's ouataplasme, Rigollot's sinapisms, etc., etc., are innumerable.

Well Known Names

in French pharmacy may be found on the cases. M. Bocquillon shows oxygen inhalers, alcohol meters, and his well known Formulary. The works of M. Petit (chairman of the last Congress), may be noticed in the stand of the "Federal Society of French Pharmacists," as his manufacturing business is called, now that it has been floated as a company. Prof. Verne, of Grenoble, an indefatigable "globe trotter," shows us botanical and other specimens he has recently collected in the Far East, with a few phials of his specialties. Adrian & Co. have samples of crystallized digitaline, etc. M. Tanret illustrates his successive discoveries by a series of specimens of the alkaoids, etc., he isolated. Of M. Fumouze we have already spoken. M. Labelonye (treasurer of the Pharmacy Congress), shows ergotine and other specialties; the list might be indefinitely continued.

Various Exhibits

more or less connected with the chemical and pharmaceutical lines are to be found in this gallery. H. Hamelle shows valvoline and other oils, Lorilleux has printing ink here (as well as in several foreign sections), and a very pretty show is made by the various colors. There is gelatine and glue from Lyons & Givet, guano and phosphates, blacking and polishing pastes, "Ripolin" (which is coming largely into use here) etc., etc. Two handsome camphor exhibits are noticeable, one by Roques, the other by Raspail. De Laire & Co. have a big case of artificial perfumes, which attracted some attention when the Chemical Congress made their visit. This is the firm that bought up the French rights for Baur's artificial musk patent; they make a long list of cheap perfumes, Tiemann's ionone, which replaces the violet, etc., etc. M. De Laire, like M. Petit, has just been named a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Local Industries.

The extraction of iodine from seaweed is an industry located in the rocky, storm beaten coasts of the Breton peninsula. A handsome collective exhibit of various factories fills a large case, and reminds us of the existence of a co-operative Society of French Pharmacists formed to exploit this industry, and which was somewhat unremunerative just at first.

The enormous and handsome stearine candles, familiar to all who attend Catholic churches, seem to be principally manufactured in the suburbs of Paris and other large towns. The cod liver oil exhibit comes from Dunkirk, one of the principal stations of the Newfoundland fishing fleet—the other chief centre is Brittany. The Riviera is the home of the raw perfumery trade, but this industry figures in a separate section. The "Bouillie Bordelaise" (as the chemical mixture used for dressing vines is called) appears to be made on the Mediterranean coast, and a good many chemical and salt works are located in the same region. The four sulphur exhibits are all from Marseilles, and very pretty effects have been obtained by placing the pale brimstone, arranged in statues and stalactites, in cases lined with deep blue velvet. But

The Soap Industry

is the great feature of Marseilles. Of the 250,000 tons annually produced in France, 140,000 are manufactured in this district. The yearly output in 1789 at Marseilles was but 20,000 tons, in 1866 it had risen to 55,000, in 1876 to 86,000. It is exported everywhere; in one case the exporter may learn an object lesson as to the size and kind

FRENCH CHEMICAL SECTION.

most appreciated in each country, for M. Eydoux exhibits specimens prepared for the West African, South African, Indo-Chinese, Japanese and Chinese, North American, South American, Egyptian, and other markets. The mottled bar soap, we notice, is labelled "for all countries."

This section is also very tastefully arranged. In many show cases the trade mark (a virgin, a bee, etc., etc.), modelled in soap, surmounts the exhibit; and in one case a book modelled in the same manner, gives some of the statistics above quoted.

The Chemical Exhibit

comes next. As we described in some detail the German and Austrian chemical courts, it is perhaps unnecessary to weary the reader with a detail of about a hundred show cases, many of striking merit. Suffice it to say that it is the only exhibit of this character which can compare with the German court in extent and variety; but the exhibits being individual, and not rigorously classified, it is less easy to describe. The most remarkable, perhaps, is the case of the St. Denis Color, Dye and Chemical Works (Poirrier's establishment), with its splendid show of aniline dyes presented in the most attractive manner, we may also notice the St. Gobain and several neighboring stands. Here again, for instance, is the "Rhone Works Chemical Society's" exhibit, with its array of synthetic perfumes, each perfume being accompanied by the flower whose product is thus replaced. The same firm show how they pack their colors for exportation to Oriental lands in neat little boxes or "catties," adorned with gay pictures in the Chinese style of art. Synthetic indigo is one of their specialties; a glass carboy of this product occupies the middle of the case, supported by two plates of glass, on which the dried leaves of the natural indigo plant have been pasted. The preparation of the indigo is illustrated by samples: (1) the coal; (2) coal tar; (3) toluol; (4) ortho-nitro toluene; (5) benzoic aldehyde; and (6) synthetic indigo; and statistics are given to prove the artificial dye is more durable than the natural. In fact, this case is an illustration of M. Berthelot's prophecy of the day when all that pleases the human eye or tickles the palate and the olfactory organs will be produced by chemistry!

We must pass over a number of equally interesting collections—there is enough to occupy one's attention for hours—and leave with regret this handsome court. We may just note the model of Solvay's Chemical Works, at Varangeville, near Nancy; and remark that these models (so largely used by American exhibitors), are the exception in French expositions. In fact, this is the only one of its kind in all this extensive section.

(To be Continued.)

COMPOSITION FOR COATING BLACKBOARDS.—A composition recently patented in England consists of 3 to 4 ounces of shellac, 24 to 32 ounces of sealing or bottle wax, 36 to 46 ounces of ivory black and 3 to 6 ounces of lampblack, mixed as directed with 1 gallon of methylated spirit. The product is claimed to dry quickly, and to yield a dead-black surface which offers a firm grip for chalk or crayon writing.—(Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.).

THE NEGRO AS A DRUGGIST.*

By L. L. BURWELL.

"It is with profound gratitude that I appear before this audience in the city of Boston to discuss the Negro as a druggist in this country, along with other questions in connection with the organization of the Negro National Business League of America. Boston has the right to the honor of the organization of this league. It was here that, from a wooden house, grew up one of the largest and most flourishing congregations in America. This little hut is the most historic structure in this country; none has grander history, save Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

"It was here on Massachusetts soil that the Pilgrims from the Old World planted their feet and drew up the first constitution or compact in the world. It was here in Boston that the patriotic spirit and self-denial were first practiced, in the dark colonial days of British rule, establishing the fact that has come down through all the ages, that we must deny ourselves even of the necessities of life to gain such recognition and independence as will cause us to be known and respected by the nations of the earth. Upon a tree somewhere here in Boston was placed this inscription in golden letters: "This tree was planted in the year 1646, and pruned by the Sons of Liberty Feb. 14, 1766." Thus you see that in Boston was the beginning of many good things, and I think it is an appropriate place for the discussion of noble beginnings concerning the future prosperity and progress of any body of American citizenship.

"As we cast our eyes over the broad domain of the United States we see only a few Negro druggists. But there is a beginning, a substantial beginning, of this most important department of the medical profession by the Negro. A druggist is one who deals in drugs. A pharmacist is one who prepares medicines. He is a manufacturer on a small scale. So, in speaking of the Negro as a druggist, he is also comprehended as a pharmacist, the two being so closely related that to be the one is necessarily to be the other. This beginning has not come too soon. There has been, and is, a loud demand for Negro pharmacists and druggists. And sad, but true, the supply falls far short of the demand. In this, as in all things, that the greatest good should result to the race, this supply must coincide with the demand.

"In the South, during the dark days of slavery, there was no demand for Negro druggists. But since then, working through man and the all-wise providence of God, slavery has been abolished, and the Negro of the South has beeen born into a new life, bringing with him opportunities and possibilities that make him a servant of his people, a helper and contributor to the great sciences and arts of the medical profession and the alleviation of the ills of his people. In medicine the pharmacist is playing his part well. He stands with his co-worker druggists between the patient and doctor, with pestle and mortar in hand to compound the medical ingredients that are intended for the alleviation of suffering humanity. He stands with microscope and a knowledge of posology to detect an illegitimate dose or poisonous ingredient. He stands as an investigator of adulterated food-stuffs and water; thus protecting the people from malicious infringements and malignant diseases; and he helps to promote the health, happiness and lives of the people.

"Among our own people the Negro druggists have a wide field in which to labor. There are duties devolving upon them that are not upon the white druggists. The masses of our people, especially of the South, are void of proper hygienic knowledge, and their readiness to use all kinds of medicines for all kinds of diseases places them in a peculiar and unsafe position. Many a time medicines are taken to the druggist by these people to get his advice as to whether or not to use them I shall never forget the day when a man came to my drug store with arsenic, thinking it to be quinine, but by due warning he was saved from an untimely death. No doubt all druggists have had the same experience with some of their customers.

"The Negro druggist is functionary to the wholesale druggist, who in turn is functionary to the manufacturer, thus helping to promote the sciences and arts of medicine and the distribution of trade. The Negro must enter the medical field, not for pecuniary gain alone, but to help glorify his profession, promote and protect his people and to go down into the hidden mysteries of medical science and add to the already long list of medicinal preparations. He enters the field of medicine as an adjudicator of the public welfare and a searcher after pure food, pure drugs and pure water. He enters the field as an agent for medical preparations that he may accomplish the purpose of the physician, the manufacturer, and to dispose of the deadly poisons in such a way that no one is harmed. He stands between the insane man and the insane woman who seek to destroy their lives through the medicine route, and thus may save thousands of lives from disgraceful and suicidal death.

"Such an important position calls for thoroughly competent men . I believe that laws regulating the practice of pharmacy and the handling of drugs, should be so rigid as always to keep out of the profession the incompetent. The laws of the country would greatly assist medical science in regenerating the lost vigor and weak constitutions of the human race. In the hands of the druggists and pharmacists the lives of the public are largely entrusted, and sad should be the feelings of that druggist who, through ignorance or carelessness, should cause one person to lose his life, however humble it might be.

"Pharmacists and druggists should be chemists. A prescription coming from an incompetent physician going to an incompetent pharmacist places the life of that patient in a perilous condition. A slight chemical change, though apparently harmless, would produce a poisonous compound, the result of which might be certain death. The Negro druggist is preparing himself along these lines that he may be fully prepared and competent to detect the slightest mistake, whether chemically or physiologically incompatible.

"The Negro has not entered largely into the manufacture of drugs for several reasons. First, leaving school with the mere theory and the small amount of practical knowledge and void of the opportunity to associate himself with large manufacturing concerns so as to gain that practical knowledge so necessary to success, make it very difficult and almost impossible for some time for him to enter largely into the manufacture of drugs. Second, there are so few drug stores of the colored people that, with the existing prejudice, it would be difficult to find sufficient field in which to dispose of the goods. Third, the financial condition of our druggists, as a whole, is not sufficient to establish such a business as would do credit to the medical business world. These are some of the hindrances which the Negro druggists have to meet. But, as time rolls on, we trust that the day is near when we shall see large manufacturing establishments operated entirely by Negro pharmacists.

"There are between 150 and 200 colored druggists in the United States, the majority of whom are conducting respectable drug stores. In nearly every city and town of any importance in the South you will find from one to two colored drug stores are supported by colored trade. It was not easy sailing with the first druggist. The people not being accustomed to see colored people mixing medicines naturally had a strong prejudice against them; but, with tact, integrity, perseverance and will power, backed up by a qualified education, these new people in a new profession have gradually pushed their way step by step, till to-day they are gradually destroying this prejudice, and establishing themselves as competent business men and are receiving the commercial attention of the business world. We are pioneers in a new field.

"We have borne the hardness well, and hope to smooth the pathway for our coming generation, that they may take up the work so nobly begun and place their names alongside of Remington, Prescott, Lowe and other hard students of medical science, who have done so much in

*Address delivered in Boston, August, 1900, at the organization of the National Negro Business League.

thwarting ravishing and malignant diseases and in protecting and prolonging the lives of so many people. We hope to see colored druggists in every State of the Union, as far as possible organized into an association where they may meet and exchange ideas with each other for the betterment of their race and for the advancement of practical and scientific education.

"Many, if not all, of our young men had to start business with but a few dollars. They had no rich parents to bestow gifts of money upon them. They had no commercial standing as an inheritance from some rich father or other relatives. They could not borrow money from the banks, but had to win their way through hardships and many privations to that place of confidence demanded in the world of commerce.

"The outlook for the Negro druggist is hopeful, and as time rolls on the Negroes in the medical profession will naturally divide themselves into specialists as their ability and education will allow. As I look over these broad fields of the nited States from Maine to California, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, I see an abundance of room for thousands of our color. There are rich fields that have never been touched by the reaper's hands, patiently awaiting our coming. In many places these fields are not waiting, only, but are calling for your appearance. There is yet room in the Pharmacopœia and Materia Medica for additional drugs. There are plants and metals whose functions the botanists and the chemists have not yet found. Let us go and help make the investigations. When this shall have been done we shall in heart and hand be joined with the intelligent, progressive people of the world and be crowned with credit and honor as real contributors to medical science and art.

CHRONIC BRASS POISON.

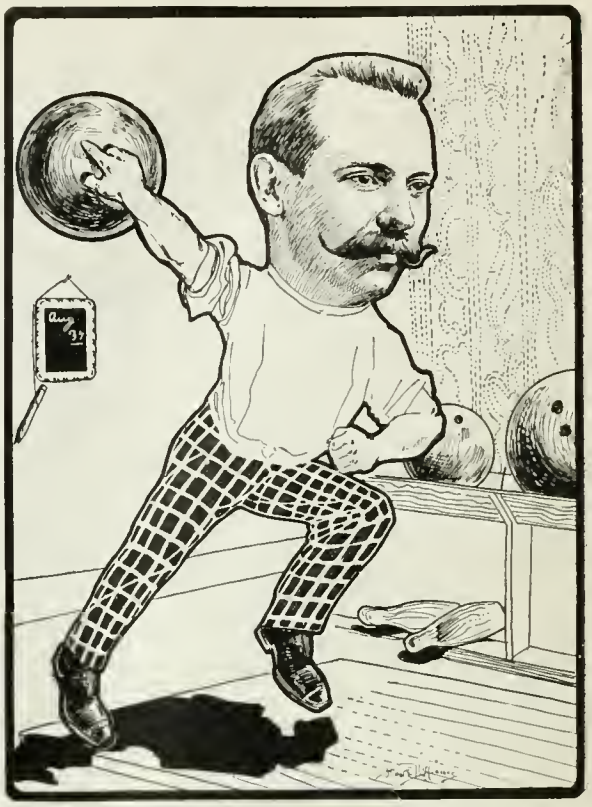
Metallic poisoning in its various forms is quite frequent in certain industries. It is specially common in those employed in lead works and with painters who use lead colors. Those who use hair dyes and cosmetics containing lead also frequently suffer, and water passing through new lead pipes also is responsible for some cases. Other forms of metallic poisoning are less common. Copper poisoning is not generally observed, although it may occur in those engaged in operations in which either the metal itself, or its alloy with zinc, namely brass, enters. A study has been made of this condition as it occurs among artisans in brass in Birmingham, England, and the Medical Record recently contained an editorial upon the subject, from which we glean the following:

The patient is likely to be a young workman, presenting a more or less markedly anxious expression, with a thin and haggard face, a sallow complexion and an unhealthy and wasted appearance. He complains of gradual loss of strength, of a dry and hacking cough, and cold sweats, pain in the chest, loss of appetite, and progressive emaciation in addition raises a suspicion of pulmonary tuberculosis. The nature of the disorder is not clear, and treatment fails to give relief. An examination of the teeth shows a typical green line, probably due to deposition of copper. As the disease progresses emaciation becomes conspicuous, with loss of strength and tremor. Headache is almost always present, as well as neuralgia. As a rule, digestive disturbances are present, with loss of appetite and occasional nausea and vomiting. There may be a dry tickling cough. Symptoms of catarrh are not uncommon, and there is a sense of dryness or discomfort or contraction in the throat and a metallic taste. A feeling of oppression or nervousness, sometimes intense, is common, also repeated attacks of faintness and sinking in the morning or at work. There is profuse perspiration, staining the linen, the hair is green, and there also are many other bad features of the disease, but phosphorus pills and dilute phosphoric acid yielded satisfactory results. The use of milk as a beverage was found to be of distinct advantage.

Quinine Pomade.

Ox marrow	325 grams
Lard	225 grams
Oil sweet almonds	55 grams
Quinine sulphate	3 grams
Balsam of Peru	3 grams
Oil of cloves	7 grams
Essence of rose	30 drops

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.



AUGUST RENDIGS.

Rendigs is a name well known in Cincinnati, and the subject of this sketch, August R. Rendigs, is one of a family of young men all of whom have distinguished themselves either in business, professional or political life. Most of the citizens of Walnut Hills are well acquainted with August R., or "Gus" Rendigs, as he is known by his friends, who has for the past fifteen years operated two drug stores in that suburb, one at McMillan street and Gilbert avenue and the other at May and McMillan streets, both under the firm name of Rendigs Bros.

"Gus" first saw the light of day thirty-five years ago. He spent his boyhood in Walnut Hills and attended the Twenty-second District school on Locust street.

Three older brothers, Dr. John, Charles and William Rendigs, were druggists; Dr. John Rendigs owning a store at Spring and Abigail streets; Dr. Charles Rendigs at Woodward and Broadway and William Rendigs at Peebles Corner, than known as Rendigs' Corner.

During his youth, lured by the seductive fizz of the soda fountain and the candy displayed in the show cases, Gus spent considerable time about his brothers' stores, and became interested in the drug business. He attended the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and graduated in 1884. Soon after he acquired a part interest in his brother William's store at Peebles' Corner and started in on a business career. The drug store at May and McMillan streets was opened by Rendigs Bros., and shortly after this William retired from the drug business, studied law and was afterwards elected to the position of County Solicitor. After William's retirement, "Gus" associated himself in business with his brother-in-law, Henry Brakenmann. The latter took charge of the store at May and McMillan streets, while "Gus" supervises matters at the Peebles' corner store. Dr. John Rendigs was elected county coroner for two terms and died some years ago. Ten years ago "Gus" Rendigs married a daughter of

Adam Mueller, a wealthy pioneer citizen of Cincinnati, and is at present the father of an interesting family of two boys, August and Walter. "Gus" is fond of athletic sports. He is a member of the Cincinnati Druggists' Bowling Club, and one of its experts; is short stop of the Cincinnati Druggists' Base Ball Club, and can handle a lot liner with the same ease that he draws a glass of soda or empties a slot machine of its hard-earned pennies at night. He is an Executive Committeeman of the Hamilton County Druggists' Association, and as an all-round good fellow he is hard to beat. He owns and occupies an elegant home on Hemlock street, Walnut Hills, where he resides with his little family.

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF ALL THE STRATA OF THE ATMOSPHERE.*

By Dr. GUSTAVUS HINRICHS.

The discovery, by Lord Rayleigh, of argon in the air, has led to renewed analytical examinations of atmospheric air. Helium and krypton are now known to be present with the argon. About a month ago, Prof. Armand Gautler completed his researches proving the constant presence of two volumes of hydrogen in every 10,000 volumes of air. Putting the amount of helium, not yet accurately determined, at half that of hydrogen, the composition, by volume, of the air surrounding us is as follows:

Old Constituents:			
Oxygen	21.00		
Nitrogen (by difference)	78.00		99.00
Carbon dioxide		0.03	
New Constituents:			
Argon	0.94		
Helium (estimated)	0.01		
Hydrogen	0.02	0.97	1.00
Total by volume			100.00

According to Dalton, each gas forms its own independent atmosphere. At the surface of the earth, the pressure of each single gas-atmosphere is proportional to its volume; the above values of the chemical analysis, therefore, give the pressure of each gas.

According to Laplace, the pressure of each atmosphere diminishes in logarithmic proportion to its density. The formula used for such calculation is well known, being in general use for the determination of heights by the barometer. The densities in question are here given:

Carbon dioxide	1.529	Nitrogen	0.9670
Argon	1.377	Helium	0.1380
Oxygen	1.105	Hydrogen	0.0695

With these data of experiences, my calculations are made. The results are given in the following table, for every second myriameter in height, corresponding very closely to strata twelve miles in thickness:

COMPOSITION OF THE UPPER STRATA OF THE ATMOSPHERE IN PER CENT. BY VOLUME.

Height, Myriameters.	Argon.	Oxygen.	Nitrogen.	Helium.	Hydrogen.	H'g't. Miles.
0	0.94	21.00	78.00	0.01	0.02	0
2	0.4	15.9	83.4	0.1	0.2	12
4	0.1	11.5	85.6	0.8	2.0	24
6	0.0	6.9	72.7	4.7	15.7	36
8	...	1.8	27.5	14.1	56.6	48
10	...	0.0	4.0	16.6	79.4	60
12	...	...	0.5	14.8	84.7	72
14	...	...	0.0	12.9	87.1	84
16	...	...	...	11.2	88.0	96
18	...	...	...	9.6	90.4	108
20	...	...	...	8.1	91.9	120
25	...	...	...	4.3	95.7	150
30	...	...	...	3.5	96.5	180
40	...	...	...	3.2	96.8	240
50	...	...	...	0.5	99.5	300
100	...	...	...	0.0	100.0	600

In our atmosphere we must, therefore, distinguish the following five strata or separate atmospheres:

I. The lowest atmosphere, containing the aqueous vapor and clouds—the real "atmosphere"—and, also, carbonic acid gas. The height of this layer is 2 myriameters, or 12 miles.

II. The oxygen atmosphere reaches to about 5 myriameters, or 30 miles, where the amount of oxygen becomes less than 10 per cent. in volume.

III. The nitrogen here forms 86 per cent. by volume of the air, and gradually diminishes to 4 per cent. at the height of 10 myriameters, or 60 miles.

*Reprint from the National Druggist.

IV. The helium atmosphere here shows the largest per cent., namely 16. It gradually gives way to

V. Hydrogen, which at the height of 17 myriameters or about 100 miles, already constitutes 90 per cent. by volume of the air, and finally is the only gas present in the upper layers of our atmosphere.

Meteorites are known to contain hydrogen and helium occluded in the iron; these gases may have been taken up while traversing the upper layers of the atmosphere.

The auroral beams are seen in those parts of our atmosphere where helium prevails, while lower forms of the aurora are indicative of the krypton in the lower strata.

These results are given as a preliminary notice of work begun more than thirty years ago; publications of 1860, 1864 and 1876 might be referred to. The work of Gautler has made it possible to bring this research to a definite conclusion.

The atmosphere of our globe consists of five well-defined strata, the outermost of which is composed of hydrogen.

BANANA FLOUR.

During the past two or three years many popular statements have appeared concerning banana flour or meal. Little reliable information, however, has apparently been available on this subject. Banana flour is prepared by cutting the fruit into suitable pieces, drying, and grinding. Several years ago the Royal Gardens, Kew, England, published a somewhat extended discussion of the food value of bananas and banana flour and stated that the latter article, according to the testimony of travelers, had been prepared by native inhabitants of tropical countries since early times. The Connecticut State Station recently published analyses of banana flour made from three sorts of bananas. In the following table the composition of these samples is shown. For purposes of comparison, the composition of fresh bananas, wheat flour, rice and fresh and dried apples is also included:

Composition of banana flour and other foods:—Banana flour, from Porto Rico fruit, water, 13.43 per cent.; protein, 3.50 per cent.; fat, 0.47 per cent.; carbohydrates, 79.82 per cent.; fiber, 0.54 per cent.; ash, 2.24 per cent.

Banana flour, from Florida fruit—Water, 5.34 per cent.; protein, 2.81 per cent.; fat, .66 per cent.; carbohydrates, 87.45 per cent.; fiber, .84 per cent.; ash, 2.90 per cent.

Banana flour, from Honduras fruit—Water, 10.33 per cent.; protein, 2.87 per cent.; fat, .50 per cent.; carbohydrates, 87.02 per cent.; fiber, .73 per cent.; ash, 2.55 per cent.

Bananas, fresh, edible portion—Water, 75.30 per cent.; protein, 1.30 per cent.; fat, .60 per cent.; carbohydrates, 21.00 per cent.; fiber, 1.00 per cent.; ash, .80 per cent.

Apples, fresh, edible portion—Water, 84.60 per cent.; protein, .40 per cent.; fat, .50 per cent.; carbohydrates, 13.00 per cent.; fiber, 1.20 per cent.; ash, .30 per cent.

Apples, dried—Water, 28.10 per cent.; protein, 1.60 per cent.; fat, 2.20 per cent.; carbohydrates, 66.10 per cent.; fiber, nil.; ash, 2 per cent.

Wheat flour, patent roller process—Water, 11.50 per cent.; protein, 11.40 per cent.; fat, 1 per cent.; carbohydrates, 75.40 per cent.; fiber, .20 per cent.; ash, .50 per cent.

Rice—Water, 12.30 per cent.; protein, 8 per cent.; fat, .30 per cent.; carbohydrates, 78.80 per cent.; fiber, .20 per cent.; ash, .40 per cent.

Dried ground bananas are seen to contain in the same bulk more nutritive material than the fresh. This would naturally be the case, since a large part of the water in them was removed in drying. Fresh bananas and apples are somewhat similar in chemical composition and the same is true of the dried products. The dried apples contain somewhat more water and hence less nutritive material than the dried and ground bananas. Banana flour contains much less protein than wheat flour.

As pointed out by the Connecticut State Station, the three samples of banana flour analyzed are quite alike in composition. They contain less than half as much protein as rice. Their nutritive value rests almost wholly in the materials which constitute nitrogen-free extract. In those countries where banana flour is prepared in con-

siderable quantity, it is used in combination with milk, sugar, etc., in the preparation of custards, cakes and similar articles.—C. F. Langworthy.

W. A. WRENN.

It may be remembered that a short time since a group of the citizens of Taunton, Mass., celebrated the 250th anniversary of the foundation of their township by a visit to Taunton, Somerset, England. This visit is about to be returned, Mr. W. A. Wrenn, Mayor of the Englisa Taunton, having decided to cross the Atlantic this month (September) on an official visit to the Massachusetts town.

W. A. Wrenn has owned a drug store at Taunton for the last sixteen years, with branches at Langport and Wellington. He was the only representative (exclusive of journalists) of English pharmacy at the Paris International Congress of 1900. He also attended the 1897 International Pharmacy Congress at Brussels, where his paper on "Essential Oils; Should they be Valued by Chemical Standards?" gained him a gold medal.

Essential oils are Mr. Wrenn's specialty, though by no means his only study. In his youth he was a fervent wheelman, and his bicycling trips to Mitcham, Hertford and other districts famed for lavender, peppermint, etc., seem first to have drawn his attention to this matter. Later on, about the time he entered a tea broker's office in the city of London, he made the acquaintance of Charles Umney, of Wright, Layman & Umney, distillers of essential oils, who advised Mr. Wrenn to devote himself to chemistry. He did so, and is now well known in England as the author of several interesting contributions to leading drug journals on essential oils, the perfume of flowers and other subjects.

Mr. Wrenn is a licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall (the ancient London institution we described in a special article some time ago), a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, a fellow of the Chemical Society and one of the founders of the London Chemists Assistants' Association. Since he has settled in Taunton and married he has filled various offices in connection with the ancient borough and its Court Leet, having been constable of the borough, portreeve, etc., etc. He takes a keen interest in ancient institutions, and can tell many interesting tales of the Somerset town during the old historical times. A thorough globe-trotter, he knows half of Europe, and more particularly the South of France, home of the perfume industry, and a part of Asia and Africa. He has played chess with Arab sheikhs in Palestine, has bicycled right across Europe, has visited French, German, Swiss and Italian chemical works, and attended lectures at the Paris Biological Institute. There are probably few pharmacists of thirty-eight years of age who have traveled further or seen more, and none, we venture to say, who can better describe their experiences. Our Taunton friends will find Mr. Wrenn charming in conversation and eloquent in public; he spoke on behalf of English pharmacy at the banquet which terminated the 1900 International Pharmacy Congress at Paris. Our portrait shows him in his furred robes and regalia as mayor; we understand that he brings these to America on his official visit.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Violet Ammonia.—(N. L.) See May 3 and June 28, 1900, issues of this journal, pages 474 and 701 respectively.

Tasteless Chill Tonic.—(N. L.) See the following issues of the Era: October 19, 1899, page 548; November 19, 1899, page 642; April 12, 1900, page 394.

Pills of Albuminate of Iron.—(S. M.) No special formula has been published so far as we are aware for the preparation of these pills. Probably as good an excipient as any is a mixture of powdered tragacanth and powdered elm bark in the proportion of 1 of the former to 7 of the latter. A very small quantity of the powder is needed (5 to 8 grains of the excipient to each dram of albuminate of iron). After thoroughly mixing with the albuminate of iron the mass may be made with a little syrup.

Paste Stove Polish.—(B. C. O.) We cannot give the formula for the proprietary article. Why not try one of the following: (1) Bayberry or vegetable wax, 8 parts; plumbago, in fine powder, 200 parts; mineral oil, 100 parts; oil of lavender, 1 part. Mix. (2) Soap, 4 ounces; boiling water, 16 fluid ounces; black lead, sufficient. Dissolve the soap in the water and add enough of the black lead to form a paste. (3) Mix together finely ground and dried plumbago with sufficient sodium silicate to form a smooth paste, then add to every pound of the paste 1 ounce of glycerin. A little aniline black may be added if a more intense black is required.

Books on Gems and Precious Stones.—(H. C. M.) The best work on this subject is "Gems and Precious Stones of North America," by Geo. F. Kunz, gem expert with Tiffany & Co., of this city and special agent of the United States Geological Survey. The price of this book is $10 and it is said to be the best monograph published on American gems. Other works you may profitably consult are the various annual reports of the United States Geological Survey and also the various volumes of the "Mineral Industry," by Richard P. Rockwell. Some information on the manufacture of artificial gems may be found in "Workshop Receipts" (volume III.) published by Spon & Chamberlain, of this city.

Sterilizing Surgical Instruments.—(E. H. N.) wants a process for sterilizing dental and surgical instruments without the use of heat or corrosive sublimate solution.

Nearly all authorities are unanimous in the opinion that heat is the most effective agent for sterilizing surgical instruments, a method quite generally used being to boil the instruments after a preliminary cleansing in a covered vessel containing a 1 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate. However, we give the following formula by which the use of heat and corrosive sublimate is avoided: Borax, 10 parts; cyanide of mercury, 2 parts; distilled water, to 1,000 parts. In place of borax, sodium carbonate or sodium benzoate may be used. It is said that steel instruments will not become oxidized by use of this solution even after a long time, and softening of the cutting edge is avoided, which inevitably happens if the instruments are passed through flame.

Bismuth Subnitrate and Sodium Phosphate.—(B. H. G.) submits the following prescription:

Bismuth subnitrate	4 drams.
Sodium phosphate	3 drams.
Tincture of gentian	3 drams.
Tincture of nux vomica	3 drams.
Milk of magnesia, enough to make	3 ounces.

Mix. One teaspoonful every four hours.

He says it forms a thick mass within half an hour after compounding and he wants to know if the substances can be combined to make a "proper" mixture. No, a thick gelatinous mass will occur, regardless of the order in which the substances are combined. Bismuth subnitrate reacts with both sodium phosphate and milk of magnesia, to say nothing of the tinctures. The prescription is a mixture of incompatibles and should not be dispensed.

Complexion Tablet.—(R. Z.) Arsenic is said to be much used in the preparation of tablets to be taken for the "purification" and whitening of the skin, but it is not to be recommended. It is too dangerous, and it should never be used unless by direction of a physician. Attention to the well known rules of hygiene and the practice of them will do more toward the production of a good complexion than anything else. To "stir up the liver" a tablet containing podophyllin might be given, with the remark that so long as the system is kept in order no medicine is necessary. An old fashioned complexion tablet consists of 5 grains of washed sulphur, 1-6 grain podophyllin, and 1 grain of cream of tartar, one to be taken every morning and night.

The following books on the toilet and kindred subjects are recommended: Shoemaker, "Heredity, Health and Personal Beauty;" Cooley, "Toilet in Ancient and Modern Times;" Wooten, "Toilet Medicines;" Paschkis, "Cosmetics, a Treatise for Physicians and Pharmacists." For several hundred formulas for toilet preparations consult the Era Formulary.

Menthol Cough Drops.—(E. H. G.) Try one of the following:

Gelatine	1 ounce
Glycerine (by weight)	2½ ounces
Orange-flower water	2½ ounces
Menthol	5 grains
Rectified spirit	1 dram

Soak the gelatine in the water for two hours, then heat on a water-bath until dissolved, and add 1½ ounces of the glycerine. Dissolve the menthol in the spirit, mix with the remainder of the glycerine, add to the glyco-gelatine mass, and pour into an oiled tin tray (such as the lid of a biscuit box). When the mass is cold divide into ten dozen pastilles.

Menthol pastilles are said to be an excellent remedy for tickling cough as well as laryngitis. They should be freshly prepared, and cut oblong, so that the patient may take half of one, or less, as may be necessary.

Chlorodyne Lozenges.

Capsicum	5 grains
Menthol, in crystals	6 grains
Benzoic acid	1 dram
Compound ipecacuanha powder	4 drams
Gum arabic, powdered	1 ounce
Starch, powdered	2 ounces
Sugar	16 ounces

The ingredients are made into a mass with water and divided into lozenges; they need no special care in drying, and are said to keep their strength well. Compound ipecacuanha powder used in the above may be prepared as follows:

Soluble saccharin	2 parts
Dover's powder	100 parts
Gum arabic	400 parts

Mix, and pass through a sieve.

Painting Tin and Shingle Roofs. (B. and W.) We have had no practical experience with any particular formula, but we give the following hints and processes upon the recommendation of "House Painting and Decorating:" (1) A good mixture for coating roofs may be made as follows: Heat 35 parts mica slate and about 35 parts of resin, both finely powdered, with 50 parts of tar. (2) Tin roofs should be painted at least once in two years. The paint should never be applied heavy, for this will cause the tin to crack and to peel, particularly about the seams and edges. Light, cool colors are preferable, because they reflect the warm rays of light and thereby lessen the expansion and contraction of the metal and the shrinking of the boards underneath and so lessen the liability of the tin to crack in the seams. The temperature of attic rooms will be materially lowered if the roof be painted with a light rather than with a dark color. A good grade of yellow ochre is probably the most economical pigment that can be used for that purpose. If, as is sometimes the case with country houses, where the roof is a conspicuous object in the architecture of the building, a darker color is indispensable, pure Venetian red, darkened with lamp black, is recommended as most economical and durable. Raw linseed oil, being less liable to become hard and brittle, and thereby to cause cracking and scaling, is preferable to boiled oil. The poorest oil paint is preferable to nothing or to neglect, and the truest economy consists in keeping tin entirely and thoroughly protected from the corroding influences of dampness. Old paint, or what has been mixed several days, is better than new for roof painting. Of course, turpentine should never be used in such work, nor too much drier.

Mercury, Nitric and Sulphuric Acids.—(F.) takes the following prescription from the questions of the Nebraska Board of Pharmacy, published in this journal August 16, 1900, page 180, and asks how it should be prepared, what chemical reactions take place and for what the mixture is to be used?

Hydrargyrum	60
Acidum nitricum	60
Acidum sulphuricum	60
Cantharis	16
Antimonium nigrum	16

M. Sig. Apply as directed.

It is a question whether a mixture of this character should be prepared at all, and it is quite likely the formula was included in the examination questions more for the purpose of "drawing out" the candidate than anything else. Mixtures of this type with lard have been used by veterinarians in the treatment of scratches, foul ulcers, mange and the like. The reactions which may occur depend considerably upon the order in which the substances are brought together, the most probable reaction, however, being the formation of a basic mercuric sulphate and the evolution of NO. For a discussion of these reactions see U. S. Dispensatory, eighteenth edition, page 706. Taking some of the possible reactions separately, nitric acid with mercury forms mercurous and mercuric nitrates, nitric oxide being evolved; concentrated sulphuric acid, especially when heated, will dissolve mercury, sulphurous anhydride being evolved. Nitric acid with black antimony forms the nitrate and sulphate of antimony and, of course, the organic matter of the cantharides is charred by the sulphuric and nitric acids. There is considerable risk in compounding a mixture of this kind and the work should be carefully looked after, the mixture being made out of doors and in a capacious vessel not affected by heat or acid fumes.

Soluble Scale Salts of Iron.—(C.) propounds the following questions, which we answer categorically:

(1) Are the soluble scale salts of iron intended to be made into pills? Is not a solution more preferable?

Soluble scale salts are frequently prescribed in pill form, though many writers are of the opinion they are best administered in solution. All pharmaceutical manufacturers list coated pills of all of these salts. Iron and quinine citrate should never be prescribed in solution (U. S. D.)

(2) Are not all of the scale salts of iron incompatible with protoiodide of mercury?

Yes, if water be present.

(3) What is the result of mixing the following prescription and (4) is it not incompatible?

Iron and strychnine citrate	80 grains.
Protoiodide of mercury	16 grains.

Mix and make 64 pills. One pill 3 times a day.

The reaction here depends upon the excipient used. If resin ointment be employed and the salts be mixed

separately with portions of it before combination a satisfactory pill mass may be made. Iron and strychnine citrate may be made into pills with manna and powdered tragacanth as the excipient, using the smallest quantity of water, but such pills are best preserved by coating with sugar.

(5) Will a deliquescent mixture in pill form keep in damp or rainy weather and in a warm climate without a coating?

Not very well.

(6) I am aware that I can fill this prescription under certain circumstances but I do not make "pills;" I get "boluses" and they last only a short time with powdered licorice in damp or rainy weather.

Very true, if you use an excipient containing water or one which will allow the iron salt to absorb moisture. The surest way is to give the pills a protective coating.

(7) If I should use powdered gum arabic would it form a more compatible compound?

Not necessarily, but the use of gum arabic is not required.

(8) If I should use too great an amount of powdered licorice, which has a laxative effect, would it be filling the prescription correctly?

Powdered licorice is so mildly laxative that any quantity you might use in making pills would cut no figure whatever. It is demulcent in its action, and its principal use in the preparation of pills is to give them the proper consistence and also to prevent them from cohering.

(9) Is this prescription a practical one which may be carried in the pocket in damp weather, or in a trunk when traveling?

See answers to Nos. 5 and 6.

Your other inquiries are all answered in the dispensatories. In the official scale salts of iron the Pharmacopœia sets a limit on the content of ammonia and for the preparation of pills of these salts the so-called "soluble" varieties should be avoided. Iron and strychnine citrate, as stated above, is always best administered in pill form, for a solution of the salt upon standing invariably deposits a sediment which is likely to contain a large percentage of strychnine. Pills of ferrous iodide are official, and this form of administering ferrous iodide is preferred by many practitioners.

PHARMACY.

THE HYGIENE OF HIGH ALTITUDES.—It is well known that the chemical composition of the atmosphere differs but little, if at all, wherever the sample be taken; whether it be on the high Alps or at the surface of the sea, the relation of oxygen to nitrogen and other constituents is the same. The favorable effects, therefore, of a change of air are not to be explained by any difference in the proportion of its gaseous constituents. One important difference, however, is the bacteriological one. The air of high altitudes contains no microbes and is, in fact, sterile, while near the ground and some one hundred feet above it they are abundant. In the air of towns and crowded places not only does the microbic impurity increase, but other impurities, such as the products of combustion of coal, accrue also. Several investigators have found traces of hydrogen and certain hydrocarbons in the air, and especially in the air of pine, oak and birch forests. It is to these bodies, doubtless consisting of traces of esential oil, to which the curative effects of certain health resorts are ascribed. Thus the locality of a fir forest is said to give relief in diseases of the respiratory tract. But all the same these traces of essential oils and aromatic products must be counted, strictly speaking, as impurities since they are not apparently necessary constituents of the air. As recent analyses have shown, these bodies tend to disappear in the air as a higher altitude is reached until they disappear altogether. It would seem, therefore, that microbes, hydrocarbons and entities other than oxygen and nitrogen, and perhaps we should add argon, are only incidental to the neighborhood of human industry, animal life, damp and vegetation.—(Lancet).

CULTIVATION OF NUTMEGS.—In the annual report of the Jamaica Botanic Garden for 1900 (Ph. Journ.) it is stated that one T. J. Harris has succeeded in grafting female nutmegs on strong, healthy seedlings, so that the planter can now ensure all his trees bearing fruit. Hitherto nutmeg cultivation has not been popular in the island because, after having waited six or seven years for the tree to flower, the planter found that often two-thirds of them were male trees. The plants to be grafted are used ten months after sowing, while still in bamboos. The strongest shoots of a fertile plant are then bent down to the young plants, placed on stages, and the surfaces of the two stems, of about the same diameter, sliced to the cambium, placed in contact and the stems tied round together with raphia or bast until complete union has taken place. The practical details are given in the report. Our contemporary is of the opinion that this discovery should increase the quantity of nutmegs grown, especially as the United States use a very large quantity of this spice.

"TOMMY ATKINS" DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.—The following formula is for a diarrhœa mixture used in the hospital camps of Lord Roberts' army in the Transvaal: Oil of cajuput, oil of anise, oil of juniper, of each 1½ drams; ether, ½ ounce; Haller's acid elixir (N. F.), ½ ounce; tincture of cinnamon, enough to make 2 ounces. Dose, from 15 to 30 minims administered at intervals of 2 to 3 hours.—(Pacific Med. Jour.).

STERILIZATION OF THE NAIL BRUSH.—Winternitz (Berliner Klin. Woch.) finds that almost all nail brushes, even as they come from the maker, are contaminated with germs, and to a much greater extent, of course, after they have been in use. To sterilize them he recommends boiling for ten minutes in a one per cent. solution of caustic soda.

PROPOLISIN is a disinfectant and antiseptic, prepared by the dry distillation of beeswax, and occurs as a reddish brown, somewhat opalescent fluid. It is probable this product is identical with the well known "oleum ceræ."—(Phar. Zeit.).

FOUL BREATH.—L'Arte medica (N. Y. Med. Jour.) gives the following: Saccharin, 15 grams; bicarbonate of sodium, 15 grams; salicylic acid, 60 grams; alcohol, 3,000 grams. Mix. A few drops in a tumblerful of water.

A RIVAL TO CELLULOID.

The British Journal of Photography calls attention to the fact that nitrated cellulose has long held the field as the basis of a flexible glass, as celluloid has been called, but there sees a probability that before long Messrs. Cross & Bevan's invention, aceto-cellulose, may be found a formidable rival, for it possesses many advantages over the pyroxylin, which, in combination with camphor, is the main constituent of celluloid. . . . . Perhaps the most conspicuous quality of the acetate compared with the nitrate is its non-inflammability—it burns very imperfectly. It differs further from the latter in that it is insoluble in methylic and ethylic alcohols, acetates of amyl and ethyl, acetone and ether, but is soluble in benzoate of ethyl, chloroform, epichlorhydrine, acetic anhydride, glacial acetic acid and nitro-benzene, the solution in the latter becoming a solid, completely transparent jelly. The solution in the other named liquids can be diluted with acetone without precipitation taking place. The aceto-cellulose resists most reagents in a remarkable manner. Dilute acids and alkaline dyes destroy nitro-cellulose; but, with the exception of dilute nitric acid, do not act upon the new substance, in some cases even when boiling. It is probable, too, that, used as a basis for films, it will be impossible to dry them quickly by the aid of alcohol in the usual manner, a process quite out of the question with celluloid, as any one knows to his sorrow who has tried it.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

The Powers are not taking kindly to Russia's proposal to evacuate Pek n, and it seems probable that a considerable garrison will be kept there until the troubles are over.

It is reported that 2,000 Boxers have been killed or wounded in conflicts with the troops of General Yuan Shi Kai, Military Governor of Shan-Tung.

The Russian War Office is hurriedly preparing to provide its army at Manchuria with kits, showing that an extensive winter campaign is expected.

The Dowager Empress, the Emperor and the rest of the Chinese court are at Singan, about 500 miles southwest of Pekin, in Shensi province. It is said that they intend to establish a new capital there, where they will be free from foreign interference, and will not return to Pekin.

Reports of looting, outrage and inhuman atrocities on the part of the foreign troops in China, particularly the Russians, continue to come in. None of the American troops have taken part in these barbarities.

General Gaselee reports that the allied forces marched through the Forbidden City on Aug. 28.

The reported edict of the Chinese Government appointing Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hau Tung and Prince Ching as commissioners to negotiate peace has not been communicated to the State Department, nor, so far as can be learned, have the Chinese authorities at Washington received such an edict.

A despatch to Berlin says that 2,000 additional Italian troops have reached Taku.

Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle on Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in the Far East, for services rendered in China.

The War Department has received a despatch from General Chaffee describing the military situation in Pekin as satisfactory.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the Canton officials have been ordered to transmit all possible revenue to the North for war expenses, and that all pay of officials from the Viceroy downwards has been stopped during hostilities.

According to a despatch from Tien-Tsin to the London Standard, an epidemic of suicides has broken out among the Chinese in Pekin, where entire families are hanging themselves.

South Africa.

The British have taken Lydenburg, the Boer stronghold, and the Boers are retiring to Krugerspost, twenty miles northward. The Boer leader Theron was killed in the fight at Lydenburg.

Boer raiders are busy in the Orange River Colony, and have captured a British supply train; General Botha has checked the columns of General Buller in the Lydenburg Mountains; the Boers have raised the siege of Ladybrand.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation annexing the South African Republic to the Queen's dominions.

The Philippines.

Thirty-one soldiers, fever stricken or wounded in the Philippines, were discharged from the general hospital at the Presidio last week and given transportation to Washington. Most of the complaints are incurable, and the men have applied for admission to the Soldiers' Home.

General Otis expects that with the defeat of Bryan in November the rebellion in the Philippines will collapse. He says the people are perceptibly improving in their attitude towards the Government. Aguinaldo, with a small band of followers, is in hiding in the mountains and is kept informed of the progress of events in this country.

A reign of terror exists in Southern Luzon outside the garrison towns, rebels and ladrones wreaking vengeance on natives who show friendliness to the Americans.

Other Foreign News.

Advices from Guatemala show restlessness and paralysis of business on account of the expected breaking out of a revolution. President Cabreras's position is admitted to be insecure.

The weather in India is promising for crops. Excellent rain has fallen in all the famine tracts, and the winter sowings are practically assured.

The Stellar Polare, with the Duke of Abruzzi's polar expedition on board, returned last week. The expedition reached a point in latitude 86.33 degrees north, thus penetrating further north than Dr. Nansen's record; three members of the expedition perished.

An outbreak of the plague was feared in Glasgow last week, where 103 cases were under observation, many of them undoubtedly genuine; but it is now believed that the health authorities have the situation well in hand.

The coal famine in Germany is becoming very serious, and a demand is being made that the exportation of coal be prohibited.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

Controller Coler of New York seems to be losing ground in his fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Mr. Croker's influence will probably give the nomination to some friend of the Tammany organization.

The New York State Republicans last week nominated B. B. Odell for Governor. The Utah Democrats nominated James H. Moyle; the Montana Republicans nominated David S. Folsom; the Utah Republicans nominated Heber M. Wells.

Senator Wellington (Rep.), of Maryland, and ex-secretaries Olney and Wilson, of President Cleveland's cabinet came out for Bryan last week, on account of his anti-expansion policy.

William W. Stickney (Rep.), was elected Governor of Vermont last week by about 30,000 majority, and Jefferson Davis (Dem.), was elected Governor of Arkansas by about 40,000 majority. John F. Hill (Rep.), was elected Governor of Maine last Monday.

Other Domestic News.

Thirteen persons were killed in a railroad wreck at Hatfield, Pa., last week.

Immense forest fires are raging in Wyoming.

Arthur Sewall, the ship builder of Bath, Maine, and Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1896, died on Wednesday of last week.

The American Steel and Wire Company has under consideration plans for the construction of an immense bessemer plant at Waukegan, Illinois, with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day, and to cost $3,000,000.

Nineteen arrests have been made at Akron, Ohio, of persons alleged to have taken part in the recent riot in that city. A special Grand Jury will probably take up the cases.

A serious outbreak of yellow fever in Havana is confined to a large extent to the Spanish colony; eighty-five cases are under observation.

President McKinley has been obliged owing to pressing public duties to decline an invitation to attend the presentation of bronze tablets to the battle-ships Kearsarge and Alabama at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 18th instant.

The annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the seventh National Conference for good city government will be held at Milwaukee, September 19.

Small riots between the whites and blacks continued last week on the West Side in New York.

The census bureau announces the following city population: Lancaster, Penn., 41,459; Bayonne, N. J., 32,722; Albany, N. Y., 94,151; Dayton, O., 85,333, Canton, O., 30,667; Akron, O., 42,728; Birmingham Ala., 38,415; Salt Lake City, 53,531; Richmond, Virginia, 85,050; Charleston, South Carolina, 55,807; Hartford, Conn., 79,850; Fort Wayne, Ind., 45,115; Scranton, 102,026; York, 33,654; Portland, Me., 50,145; Yonkers, 47,931; Trenton, N. J., 73,307; Atlantic City, N. J., 27,838; Nashville, Tenn., 80,865; Mobile, Ala., 38,469; Galveston, Texas, 37,789; Peoria, Ill., 56,100, and Lincoln, Neb., 40,169. The latter city shows a decrease of 11,985.

—The Board of Pharmacy of Virginia will meet in Richmond the fourth Tuesday in October. Parties desiring to appear for examination will communicate with the secretary, E. R. Beckwith, Petersburg, Va., not later than October 10.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

BUSINESS EDUCATION PART OF PHARMACY COURSE.

As was announced in the Era a few weeks ago, a commercial course is to be included in the regular line of study at the New York College of Pharmacy at the 1901 session. While the idea has not been finally adopted, the faculty preferring to await the results obtained by its practice in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Northwestern College of Pharmacy, it is practically assured, as it is believed such a departure in the education of pharmacists is necessary. Prof. George C. Diekman, of the New York College of Pharmacy, introduced the idea at a meeting of the faculty held some time ago, and he is "booming" it. There was not sufficient time to prepare the proper sort of course for the current term, as the college work is mapped out a year ahead, and there was no place left to squeeze the commercial course in the regular program. It was deemed impossible to give the course at night as many of the students are employed in stores. Prof. Diekman believes that the course should be of the practical sort, including just such matters as come up in the daily routine of the druggist. "He ought to have an idea about checks, he ought to understand leases, chattel mortgages, notes, profit and loss, interest and a great many other things. Of course it is not essential that he should understand shorthand or typewriting, but his business education should certainly be complete. Pharmacists with this sort of knowledge will be in greater demand; it will also tend to draw them closer in business affairs, and I believe social relations would be effected to a better advantage." Prof. Diekman will consult with the heads of a number of business colleges during the coming months with a view to getting a prescription for a business education that will help the embryo pharmacists who mature in the New York College of Pharmacy.

BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

R. E. Queen, General Manager of the California Fig Syrup Company, of San Francisco, Cal., was in this city last week prior to sailing Saturday on the Campania with his wife, mother and sister for Europe, where he will remain until after the first of the year. Mr. Queen said that business on the Pacific Coast is in a higly prosperous condition, with a prospect of its continuance indefinitely. He said: "The condition of trade in the West at present is highly satisfactory. Despite the fact that this is a Presidential year the volume of business has been fully up to that of preceding years, and from my view point I believe the druggists are facing a season flush with new achievements. The outlook for fall could not be more encouraging. I am inclined to the belief that the time is coming when the East and West will be amalgamated in one giant of enterprise; that end is in sight by action already taken. The commercial interests of the West are more closely allied than ever before, and there is the satisfaction of knowing that the confidence of each in the other is unshaken."

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

E. Ruschke, a druggist at Seventh avenue and 137th street, is very anxious to know the whereabouts of a drug clerk employed by him recently, who left the city a short time ago taking with him $50 of Mr. Ruschke's money. The clerk's name is I. Rutland, and he had no particular place of residence when he came to Mr. Ruschke. Being in need of work he was given a position which he kept for just thirty-six hours, when at noon, when all other employes were out, he calmly abstracted $50 from the cash drawer and, locking up the store, took his leave and has not been heard of since.

CONTROL THE WORLD'S OUTPUT OF CAMPHOR.

A short time ago the firm of Samuel Samuels & Company, of London, which has contracts with the Japanese Government for the entire output of crude camphor from the Island of Formosa for five years, discovered that the Japs were marketing crude camphor that according to stipulation should not be sold outside of the Island of Japan. The firm protested and now the Japanese Government has agreed to include the entire product of its islands in the Samuels Company contract; this constitutes the camphor output of the world. The Island of Formosa, as is well known, gives 85 per cent. of the world's supply of crude camphor; the other 15 per cent. is made in Japan. Recently this 15 per cent. which was to have been reserved for domestic use was put on the market and as it was a violation of Samuels & Company's contract, the firm protested.

APOTHECARIES WHEEL TO PHILADELPHIA.

A large number of the members of the Apothecaries' Bicycle Club, whose "biking outings" during the summer have proved of such benefit, took a spin to Philadelphia on Thursday, Sept. 6, it being the "star" trip of the season. The start was made at 6.15 A. M. from the West Twenty-third street ferry, whence the wheelmen went to Elizabeth, N. J., by train and there took to their wheels. The stops on the way included Plainfield, Long Brook, Princeton and Trenton. At the latter place the druggists had chartered a steamer to take those who had become "weary" to Philadelphia. At the Quaker City the cyclists made their headquarters at Zeisse's Hotel, corner Ninth and Walnut streets, and here they stopped during Friday and Saturday, enjoying many of the excellent bicycle trips in and about Philadelphia. The return trip was made by train Sunday.

CROSHER IN VIEW AGAIN.

Henry P. Crosher, the noted drug swindler, and who has more judgments against him than most people have dollars, is again the principal in a judgment for debt. This time it is with John T. Milliken, whom Crosher owes $95. Despite the repeated warnings and published stories of the crooked dealings of this scamp, now and then an unsuspecting victim is secured, but of course it is necessary that the person be unsuspecting," for a suspicion of Crosher would cause an investigation and then the deal would not be made. Crosher is located on Greenwich street, this city, and is still sending out his "kindly send me your list and oblige" letters all over the country. Although Crosher's letter-head sets forth that he is in the drug business, he does not hesitate to send to any manufacturer or dealer for lists.

FEAR STORM DAMAGED DRUGGISTS.

The news of the terrible devastation and loss of life caused by the immense tidal wave and accompanying storm which swept over Galveston, Texas, Saturday and Sunday, September 8 and 9, was received in this city with no little concern, as a large number of New York drug houses have customers in that section of the country. A member of the trade here said that the main part of the drug business of Galveston was located in about the center of the storm area and he was afraid that the loss of life and destruction of property would be great. Among the drug firms he named are J. J. Schott, C. J. Michaelis, Berger & Huebner, August Eysell, W. G. Jones' pharmacy, J. Smith Keene, F. G. Leinbach, Mrs. T. McGork, W. A. Schuchard and I. F. Orton. He was also of the opinion that the "Capt. Pix" reported as being drowned, was a bookkeeper employed by J. J. Schott.

NOTES.

—While Charity Lodge, F. and A. M., of this city, is not a pharmaceutical organization, it has many members who are pharmacists, and when the lodge held its family reunion and outing at Donnelly's Pleasure Park, College Point, Wednesday, September 5, a large number of these was present, especially from the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy. The feature of the day was the ball game between teams from Charity Lodge and the New York College of Pharmacy Alumni, and the latter crowd won by a score of 10 to 2. George E. Schweinfurth, won first prize, a gold medal, in the men's bowling contest, and Mrs. George C. Diekman, won the ladies bowling prize. Among the pharmaceutical celebrities present were: Prof. A. H. Elliot, Prof. Geo. C. Diekman and wife, Assistant Secretary O. J. Griffin and wife, Nelson S. Kirk, Eugene Lohr, Dr. Chas. H. Bjorkwall, Peter J. Erkgott, President Chas. S. Erb, H. B. Ferguson.

—Judgment for $20,294 has been obtained by Mary J. Phillips against the Hart Drug Company, located at 114 West Thirty-second street, for money loaned. The Hart Drug Company deals in patent medicines and sells its goods through mail orders. Its managers claim the Egyptian Drug Company as a part of the Hart Company. The Egyptian people recently had a fraud order issued against them by the Post Office authorities. The company advertised Egyptian Tea, and agreed to give a set of furniture to every purchaser. When money was sent the furniture was found to be a miniature set, and the price was many times in excess of its value.

—Among the druggists who were in the city last week were: J. F. Whitney, Boston; W. H. Averill, Frankfort, Ky.; C. W. Sparks, Bristol, R. I.; T. Troupe, Springfield, O.; George B. Burns, Montrose, Pa.; H. L. McCoy, Smithport, Pa.; E. Du Bois, Bluffton, S. C.; C. F. Hepburn, Plainfield, N. J.; Fred Schneider, of Schneider & Irving, Troy, N. Y.; William Wilson, Jr., Amsterdam, N. Y.; Mr. Burke, of Marsh & Burke, Princeton, N. J.; Dr. Palmer, Elmira, N. Y.; Louis W. Brown, Rahway, N. J., and Mr. Arrington, of Curry & Arrington, Rome, Ga.

—The Youthful Tint Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of perfumes at Rochester, came near falling into the clutches of the wily swindler, Henry P. Crosher, of this city, recently. Crosher had the deal well arranged when a member of the Youthful Tint Company in reading the Era saw a notice of one of Crosher's swindles and immediately cancelled his order.

—Edward Pfaaf, a well-known German druggist, located for many years at Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, where M. Arnemann is now located, died Friday, September 7. He was about sixty-five years of age and had been in business, up to a short time ago, for thirty years.

—The firm of Stillman & Hall, Limited, of this city, has incorporated under the laws of New York State as manufacturing chemists. The capital is given at $25,000 and the incorporators are J. H. Servis, of this city, and F. C. Rowley and Alberto Dal Molin, of Brooklyn.

—William Montgomery, of Twenty-third street and Tenth avenue, is making an addition to his already large store at that corner. The improvements will include a thorough renovation and refitting and when completed the store will present a handsome appearance.

—The opening of the New York College of Pharmacy is scheduled for Oct. 1. The outlook is excellent for a successful year. The usual "cleaning up" has been made in the laboratories, and everything is in shape to meet the demands of a busy season.

—George A. Kelly, of the George A. Kelly Company, wholesalers of Pittsburg, Pa., was in the city last week calling on old friends in the trade. Mr. Kelly was formerly President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

—The amount of drugs, chemicals, etc., sent from this port for the week ending Sept. 4 reached $65,784. This is a material increase over preceding weeks. The largest shipments went to Southampton, reaching $10,389.

—T. McGarven, formerly clerk in Chumar's Opera Pharmacy, Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, died at his home in Toronto, Canada, Thursday, September 6, after a brief illness with consumption.

—Daniel J. Fry, a well-known druggist of Salem, Ore called on the trade last week. Mr. Fry was accompanied by his wife. They had just returned from a trip to Europe.

—Mr. Rosenthal, with the Yahr & Lange Drug Company, successors to the Charles Baumbach Company, wholesale druggists of Milwaukee, Wis., visited the trade last week.

—Mr. Butler, in the store of Caswell, Massey & Co., at Seventy-seventh street and Columbus avenue, has returned from a pleasant vacation in the Berkshire Hills.

—W. H. Ludlam, 184th street and Jerome avenue, has the sympathy of his friends in the death of his three-year-old daughter, Louise, which occurred recently.

—H. Gennen, formerly with Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Twenty-fifth street store, is now in Chumar's Opera Pharmacy, Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.

—H. McK. Kirkland and Irving McKesson, of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, are on a shooting trip in Canada. It is expected they will return with several deer.

—A. Berman, formerly with N. V. Cody at Eighty-fourth street and Park avenue, has been spending a few weeks at Kenoza Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

—The next examination by the Board of Pharmacy will be held Sept. 17 at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, when a large number of candidates is expected.

—Charles H. White, Fifty-third street and Madison avenue, spent Labor Day blue fishing at Rocky Cove, L. I. He reported an excellent catch.

—W. O. Luttman, druggist, Eighty-first street and Columbus avenue, is receiving congratulations over the arrival of a baby girl in his family.

—C. B. Zabriskie entertained C. E. Pickett, of San Francisco, and Thomas Van Loan, of The Hague, Holland, at the Drug Trade Club last week.

—Joseph Bockar, of Bockar & Mitchell, at 270 Stanton street, has recently purchased his partner's interest and will continue the business alone.

—G. L. Kappes, manager for John A. Proben, Seventy-fourth street and Amsterdam avenue, is on a vacation at Liberty Falls, Sullivan County.

—Clarence G. Stone, Eastern agent for Mellins' Food, entertained F. J. Evans and W. S. Evans, of Toronto, at the Drug Trade Club recently.

—Otto Kleg, manager at L. F. Weismann's store, 106th street and Broadway, is on a vacation of two weeks at the Delaware Water Gap.

—James A. Hetherington, Forty-second street and Vanderbilt avenue, has returned after three weeks at Lake Placid, Adrondacks.

—Robert Baldwin, manager of J. F. Cummerford's store at 105th street and Columbus avenue, has returned from a ten days' vacation.

—John Oehler, head of the City Department in McKesson & Robbins, has returned from a three months' visit in Europe.

—A. Parman, manager for Charles Kunz, 104th street and Columbus avenue, is spending his vacation at the seashore.

—Charles Beck, one of the assistants to Mr. Simons in the city department of McKesson & Robbins, is away on vacation.

—H. A. Cassebeer, Seventy-second street and Columbus avenue, returned recently from a two month's visit in Europe.

—Miss Bord, cashier for J. N. Hegeman & Co., Broadway and Eleventh street, is on a visit to the seaside resorts.

—Wm. P. Zemplener, formerly of Hazzard, Hazzard & Co., has opened a new store at 142nd street and Hamilton Place.

—Eugene J. Ward, formerly at Perry's Pharmacy, has been enjoying the summer months at Budd's Lake, N. J.

—W. J. Dunham, one of the book-keeping force of the local office of Parke, Davis & Co., has become a benedict.

—O. H. Jadwin, of the firm of O. H. Jadwin & Company, has returned from a visit of several weeks in Chicago.

—Julius Tausig has accepted a position with Goldwater's pharmacy at 149th street and Willis avenue.

—William Smith, manager for Vredenburgh's pharmacy at New Brighton, is enjoying a vacation at Saratoga.

—George Ramsey, vice-president of Hegeman & Co., is sojourning at his former home in Toronto, Canada.

—The local office of the A. R. Bremer Co. has been moved from 52 Maiden Lane to 1 and 3 Ann street.

—Arthur Higginbothan, Ninety-second street and Columbus avenue, is back from the Maine woods.

—The wife of Otto Koekler, druggist, 19 Rivington street, died Tuesday, August 28.

—P. G. Tenfer has resigned his position with W. E. Dennis at Far Rockaway.

—S. Wasself will shortly open a new store at 102nd street and Broadway.

—S. H. Carragan, with Parke, Davis & Co., spent last week at Boston.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Druggists of Lynn Accused of Illegal Liquor Selling.

Boston, September 8.—Backed by temperance people organized for the purpose of suppressing illegal liquor selling by druggists, the police of Lynn have this week descended upon the drug stores of that city, which, so it now appears, have been closely watched of late by the agent of a temperance fund established to secure evidence against druggists in particular and others who offend the law in this respect.

All kinds of stories have been abroad regarding the way in which some of the Lynn druggists, including several of the largest and most respectable establishments, have been violating the provisions of the liquor law. Many stores were openly mentioned where liquor could be easily obtained and where facilities were afforded for drinking it right on the premises.

The police, acting on evidence secured through spotters, have summoned into court Joseph W. Colcord, who has one of the most prominent drug stores of Lynn, situated right in the heart of the business section of the city, to answer to the charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance. As Mr. Colcord is prominent in Lynn business circles, and, moreover, is a member of the Lynn School Board, the accusation against him naturally has caused considerable excitement. He intimates that he will put up a vigorous defence, and the result of the case will be watched with interest by the public. It is thought that he will bring to light certain motives which have influenced his prosecutors in bringing him into court.

There was a raid on the drug store of Gilman E. Thomas, on Essex street, which resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of contraband goods—contraband, since he has not the customary druggist's license this year. Liquors, including whiskey, several cases of beer, etc., were confiscated by the police. This is considered as ample evidence against him.

Important Decision in Favor of the Moxie Nerve Food Company.

Boston, September 8.—The Moxie Nerve Food Company, of this city, last month obtained a temporary injunction against a rival and imitator, and the United States Circuit Court has just made this a perpetual injunction and gives the Moxie Company the right to destroy all goods resembling their own so closely that an infringement is easily apparent. The court decrees that "No one else shall expose, offer for sale, sell or distribute any liquid for and as Moxie, or Moxie Nerve Food, manufactured by the complainant, the Moxie Nerve Food Company of New England; nor shall any one expose for sale, sell or distribute any liquid resembling the complainant's Moxie in bottles so resembling in appearance the Moxie bottles as to deceive or be liable to deceive purchasers thereof, whether buying by the bottle or by the glass." The company further has the court's permission to seize and destroy any imitations found anywhere.

A Daughter of the House of Ayer Married.

Boston, September 8.—On the evening of Labor Day, Miss Louisa Ayer, daughter of Frederick Ayer, of the well-known Ayer family of Lowell, and Mr. Donald Gordon, a lawyer of Cambridge, were married at Mr. Ayer's summer home, the Norman Williams estate at Little Boar's Head, N. H. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bridegroom, who for the last quarter of a century has been a resident of Japan. He received from Governor Rollins of New Hampshire special permission to officiate on this occasion. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Taylor, of Brookline, and the best man was Mr. Malcolm Churchill, of Andover. There were three bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Ayer, of Boston, being one of them. The spacious mansion was elaborately decorated for the occasion and an orchestra enlivened the general festivity. Many guests were present from Lowell, Boston, New York and other places

NOTES.

—Hon. John Shaw, of Boston, president of the New England Chemical Association, has recently been in Washington, where he had successful conferences with the Treasury Department officials relative to the classification of various commodities handled by the drug and chemical trades. There have been many misunderstandings as to the proper duties assessed upon articles under the drug and chemical schedule of the Dingley tariff bill, and Mr. Shaw's expert knowledge has contributed in no small degree to bring about an equitable adjustment in several such cases. Seen since his return, he expressed satisfaction at the outcome of his mission and stated that in all probability the particular questions involved will not again trouble the domestic manufacturer while the present law is in effect.

—Trouble which Dr. Joseph Petluck, an apothecary having a shop in Leverett street, in the West End district of this city, had resently with a customer resulted in the wielder of the pestle and mortar being summoned into court and fined $15. From this he appealed for a further hearing. It appears that the customer objected to some salve which he purchased and which it was claimed was not like some salve previously bought at this store. Before he realized this possibility, however, the customer had paid fifty cents for his purchase and he then demanded a return of his money. This was refused by the druggist, hence the little "misunderstanding," with the last act in court.

—Josiah Bryant, for a long time a valued senior salesman for Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and who lately has been occupying a like position with the Eastern Drug Company, has been quite ill at his home in Roxbury, for some weeks. Overwork and too close application to business are stated to be the cause of his breaking down. Mr. Bryant is favorably known and liked by the drug trade throughout New England and far beyond its confines. His present empty chair at the Eastern Drug Company's plant is a cause for deep regret on the part of everyone connected with this place.

—The meanest man of the season appears to have been found right here in Boston. He was well-dressed and seemed to be well-to-do, as he entered a down-town drug store and asked for a glass of plain soda, paying the customary five cents therefor. Then finding that he was able to drink only half the soda he looked at the remainded and said, "Hanged if you'll get the benefit of this," and went to the door and threw the soda into the street. From his own mean view point possibly he thought the druggist would turn the soda back into the fountain.

—Some doubt regarding the cause of the death last week of Mrs Ring, wife of Frank Ring, a clerk in the Harvard Square drug store at Cambridge, is to lead to an investigation. Mrs. Ring died the day after she reached the Cambridge Hospital, possibly from poisoning. She and her husband always lived amicably and as she had no reason for taking her own life, there is a mystery behind her death.

—William W. Cutler, formerly of Cutler Bros. & Co., and now of the Eastern Drug Company, has been spending the summer season at Magnolia, the "Newport of

Massachusetts," on the North Shore, his family being with him. They have been staying at the Oceanside Hotel at that place, where his father-in-law, N. J. Rust, who is well known to the drug trade, also has been with his family.

——Walter Baker, a clerk at the drug store of A. G. and J. E. Coleman, Dorchester, has just returned from a vacation pleasantly spent at East Winthrop, Me. His brother, Harry Baker, who has been serving as an extra clerk at this same store during the past summer, goes back to New York this fall to continue there his studies in college.

——L. C. Bentley, a druggist's clerk at Hyannis, recently met with an accident and, as he believed in and carried accident insurance, he has received damages to the amount of about $15 for incapacity for a short time.

——The week's exports from the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals to the amount of $6,852; hops, $175; india rubber manufactures, $3,204; tobacco, $1,528; wax, $234; spirits, $6,674.

——Alfred E. Packard, a popular clerk at Packard's pharmacy in the East Boston district, has returned from a well-deserved vacation and is again attending to his usual duties.

——John Gaudreau, the Fall River pharmacist whose place is on Pleasant street in the Flint district of that city, has been confined to his home recently because of illness.

——Mark Carpenter, a clerk at Ball's drug store in Holyoke, has been in Boston spending about two weeks in the "Hub" in the enjoyment of his vacation.

——Napoleon Hammond has entered the service of A. J. Brunnelle, the Fall River pharmacist whose store is in the Golbe Village part of that city.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEPARTMENT STORE DRUGS.

Philadelphia, September 8.—If all signs do not fail, and 1900 is said to be a good year for "signs," the dwellers in staid old Philadelphia will soon have the privilege of shopping for their prescriptions and patent medicines along with their underwear, bonnets, clothespins and kitchen furniture. Special parties for visiting the "department stores" to get the benefit of reductions and bargain prices on medicines may soon be anticipated, and the fair purchaser of a bonnet may cross a few aisles and purchase a guaranteed preparation that will make her complexion to match. It is almost too soon to hazard a guess as to what the physicians will do when they see their carefully thought orders for potent remedies in the hands of $5 a week sales gentlemen, but, perhaps the department stores have a card up their sleeves for them too. We may look for "competent physicians at bargain rates" as well, these being provided to diagnose customers' ailments while they try on the latest creation in millinery, while later, no doubt, full-fledged hospitals and staff will be provided to care for the injured in bargain-counter rushes or for those who have taken the medicines prepared by the firm. This latter will no doubt be a good advertisement, "We will give free hospital service to all who purchase a ten-cent bottle of our own make of pills!"

We Quakers can soon expect to see full-page ads. of "Prescriptions compounded for less than the cost of the bottle;" "Special bargains in patent medicines for family use," and "Great Monday sale of baby foods bought at sheriff's sale," and so on, ad nauseam, with the added announcement in flaring letters that "This firm is not in the druggists' trust"!! The fun is going to come, however, when the "money refunded if goods are not satisfactory" guarantee gets in its work; then one can imagine the rush to return pills that did not regulate, if the firm will only stand by its printed slips.

This innovation, as stated in a recent issue of the "Era," is soon to be made by Lit Brothers, proprietors of the big department store at Eighth and Market streets. Their drug department is to be in the annex opening on Seventh street, a few doors above Market, and Mr. Heckler, now owner of a drug store at Sixth and Dickinson streets, is to be in charge. When the Era correspondent visited the place yesterday afternoon most of the counters, shelves and fixtures were in place and it seemed ready for putting in the stock. In spite of the firm's intention to have an "up-to-date" drug store the fixtures are far inferior to those of dozens of drug stores in the city, both in style and arrangement the work seems of the cheapest. While the firm states that they do not intend to take up the prescription business, it is difficult to learn anything definite, the whole affair is shrouded in more or less mystery, but bearing this statement out, no arrangement for a prescription counter could be seen. Mr. Heckler, the manager to be, was not in, but the statement was made that this gentleman was in entire charge of the purchasing of supplies, and that he was to be the responsible head of the department.

This new project of Lit Brothers is meeting with earnest opposition from the retail trade of the city. At a meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists yesterday, the question was taken up and discussed at length, a committee being appointed to wait on Messrs. Lit to influence them to give up the idea before they had gone to great expense in fitting up the store and buying stock.

This association, composed of 500 of the leading druggists of Philadelphia, took a firm stand in the matter, going on record as opposing the innovation not only because of the demoralization of trade likely to follow, but also because of the danger to life and health coming from the dealing in potent remedies by those who have not been trained to such a career. As there is yet a hope that Lit Brothers may be persuaded to reconsider their action, further steps to be taken by the retail trade will depend upon what that firm does. Leading members of the P. A. R. D. seemed to think that the matter was one in which the National Association might rightfully be expected to aid the local association, and, if the worst comes, there certainly is going to be a lively time in local drug circles.

Considerable feeling was aroused among the retailers by a rumor that two of the leading wholesale firms of the city, Smith, Kline & French and Aschenbach & Miller, had accepted large orders from Lit Bros., and would supply them with stock. On investigation, the rumor was found to be entirely false; the latter firm declaring that they had not received an order, while the former not only denied the receipt of this, but positively affirmed that they would not supply Lit Bros. if an order was sent to them from that firm. As illustrating the stand taken by the wholesale trade of Philadelphia in this matter, a letter of Smith, Kline & French to the President of the P. A. R. D. is given in full.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7, 1900.

Mr. Wm. McIntyre, President,
Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association.

Dear Sir:—

Information has been brought to our notice this morning to the effect that some one has maliciously started a rumor that we have in hand the order for the drug department which Lit Bros. are reported to be about opening, and are simply waiting the time when their room is in readiness, to make delivery. Since the report that Lit Bros. proposed opening a drug store in their department store has been brought to our attention, we have left no stone unturned, to do all in our power to give information to the retail druggists, to, if possible, stop this innovation which can only result in further demoralizing the business, already very unprofitable. Under date of September 4th, Mr. French, our vice-president, wrote them as follows:

Messrs. Lit Bros.,

Eighth and Market streets:

Dear Sirs—

You have occasionally favored us in the past with orders for soap and a few sundries, which orders we very much appreciated and have been glad to fill. We understand, however, that you have now added to your general store a drug department. This, in our opinion, is inimical to the public interest, as the dispensing of medicines, affecting life and death, should be confined to stores carried on for that especial purpose. Under these circumstances we should not feel at liberty to fill any further orders from you.

We remain, etc., etc.,

It seems scarcely necessary for us to deny that we have received or accepted any order from Lit Bros., or that we should accept such an order if tendered to us, but as the report seems to have been accepted in some quarters, we take the liberty of making this statement as emphatically as we can for the information of your associates who have accepted it.

Signed. SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO.
M. N. Kline.

In an interview with Mr. Mahlon Kline, of this firm, this gentleman stated emphatically that both personally and as a member of Smith, Kline & French Co., he was opposed to the scheme of Lit Brothers, and that as far as his firm could control their goods, none should reach a department store. He also stated that he would use his influence to line up the wholesale trade on the side of the retail druggists.

It is evident that Lit Brothers are going to have some difficulty in getting supplies, if the wholesalers will only stand by the position taken by these two leading firms, and only weakness on the part of the retailers will cause failure in the attempt to stop this threatened entry of the department store into the legitimate drug business.

NOTES.

Some little alarm was felt in local drug circles on account of the lateness of the Ocean City train one day this week, but all fear vanished when it was learned that three of Philadelphia's leading druggists were the cause thereof. It seems that Messrs. Benner, of Benner & Pennypacker; D. F. Shull, of Market street, and J. C. Perry, of Lancaster avenue, had somehow taken this train, and the cause of the delay was the discussion of raising prices on insect powder at the seashore, which, of course, could not be settled in the ordinary running time of the train.

——Fred. Davis, cashier of Smith, Kline & French, has stopped piling up the cash long enough to join his wife in Paris, and after taking in the great Exposition will return home by way of London, making a month's trip of it.

——Chas. Leedom, of Filbert street, is a very busy man at present; his head clerk has joined the noble army of married men and is now on his honeymoon. Here's hoping that he will not find the honey strained.

——W. J. Jenks, first vice-president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, has fully recovered from a severe attack of la grippe, contracted last winter, and is now renewing his youth at the sea shore.

——The family of W. A. Rumsey, the financier of the P. A. R. D., has domiciled his family in West Philadelphia, at least, "domiciled" is the phrase reported, after a summer at Ocean Grove.

——The store at Sixteenth and McKean streets formerly occupied by Mr. Shock, has been recently refitted and opened as an up-to-date drug store by S. M. Benton.

——N. O. Harris, of Sixth and Pine streets, has returned from his sojourn at the seashore, where, it is rumored, he made some marvellous catches of crabs and fish.

——Mr. Smith, late manager for Dr. Holland, 600 Gray's Ferry avenue, is to open a store for himself, located about three squares from that of his former employer.

——Mr. Walcott, representative of the Welch Grape Juice Co., intends visiting Detroit during the sessions of the National Convention.

——Frank Morse has located in the northwestern section of the city, near Thirtieth and York streets, and has opened for business.

PITTSBURG.

Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 8.—On Tuesday next, Sept. 11, quite a party of Association members, chaperoned by Secretary E. C. Garber, will leave for the N. A. R. D. meeting at Detroit. The party leaves on special cars attached to the Cleveland flyer at 6 p. m. The Pittsburg headquarters will be at the Russell House. The delegates to the convention are B. E. Pritchard, H. J. Siegfried and J. R. Thompson. Those members in attendance at the convention are: H. W. Heckel, S. E. Zang, J. H. Rising, A. W. Boggs, Mr. Duncan, Dr. Reddick, Charles Graff and Mrs. Graff, J. A. Faessel, W. J. Forrest, V. B. Trouth, W. B. Chambers, B. E. Pritchard, J. A. Frank, P. P. Knapp, H. A. Spilker, P. L. Jones, Cyrus Evans, R. J. Hardy, H. J. Siegfried, Richard Mierzwa, W. P. Kink, John C. Smith, L. B. Hughes, W. S. Beach and family; H. Wurzell and Mrs. Wurzell, Mrs. J. W. Steinberger, A. L. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Hayes Smith, accompanied by three physicians of this city; J. B. Porter, W. G. Markell and Mrs. Markell, O. N. Ochsenhirt, J. R. Thompson, B. P. Welsch and Charles Urban, A. L. Johnson, the resident agent of Parke, Davis & Co., with an office in the Park Building, this city, accompanies the party, which will be entertained by this hospitable firm during the stay in Detroit.

NOTES.

——About the last of August, two detectives from Pittsburg went to Washington, Pa., and made a tour of the drug stores for the purpose of learning whether the requirements in regard to having managers and assistants were being lived up to. They were sent there by the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board. The detectives found that these requirements were lacking in six of the drug stores. The penalty is $10 per day for each day that it can be shown that the law has been violated. A strict espionage has been placed over Pittsburg druggists on the same delinquency, and interesting developments are looked for at a very early date.

——Trouble is in store for the Butler County druggists. Quarter sessions Court opened on September 3, with thirty-seven cases on the criminal docket, most of which will go to the Grand Jury. D. H. Muller, R. A. MacCartney and Dr. Lysander Black, all of Butler, are to be arraigned for alleged violations of the liquor law.

——Charles Hamilton, a son of Druggist L. H. Hamilton, of Walnut and Bellefonte streets, East End, was drowned in the Allegheny River, at Sandy Creek on September 3. He was 22 years old, and single, and lived with his parents. He was employed as a clerk in his father's drug store.

——Dick McNally, the popular Herron avenue druggist, while not getting the nomination for Senator on the Democratic ticket, is delighted, anyway, as a young Senator arrived on the morning of September 6.

——The firm of B. P. Welsch & Co., corner of Irwin and Western avenues, Allegheny, was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2. The firm consisted of of B. P. Welsch and A. G. Duncan.

——A. J. Kaercher purchased the drug store opposite his store in Federal street, Allegheny, recently owned by Mr. Holden. The Federal Drug Company is the name of the store.

——V. C. Knorr, of Braddock, Pa., sold out his store to T. R. Wirsing, of New Castle, on account of ill health. The store will now be known as the Wirsing Pharmacy.

——The next meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board will be held at the Bellefield School House, Pittsburg, on October 20.

——L. T. Greenfield purchased the A. J. Kaercher Drug Company's store at the corner of Fifth avenue and Neville street.

——J. W. Cheswright and Mrs. Cheswright have returned from Europe.

——Miller Cook has bought the Penn Avenue Pharmacy.

EXPLOSION AT THE MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.'S LABORATORY.

Cincinnati, September 8.—An explosion of terrific force occurred in the laboratory of the Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. in this city about two o'clock yesterday morning causing a loss estimated at $15,000. The explosion, which took place in the drug room of the laboratory, is thought to have been due to a blaze started by spontaneous combustion. A section of thirty feet of the rear wall on the third floor of the building was blown outward, leaving a gap from the roof to the floor. The fire spread with considerable rapidity, but was soon confined to the drug room by the exertions of the firemen, many of whom were made quite ill by inhaling the fumes from the burning drugs. About $25,000 worth of drugs were on the floor where the explosion occurred, some of which were saved by the salvage corps. The loss is covered by insurance.

BALTIMORE.

The Sale of Poisons.

Baltimore, September 7.—The promiscuous sale of poisons without a doctor's prescription or other precaution to prevent improper use has been brought impressively to the attention of all persons interested in such matters by the recent suicide of a wayward young girl, and was made the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Board of Pharmacy held on the 4th inst. It was the sentiment of the members that a stringent pharmacy law is urgently needed and should be passed without delay. Speaking of the prevailing looseness of method, Dr. David R. Millard, secretary of the board, said:

"There is now no law which restricts or safeguards the sale of poisons. A druggist may sell what he pleases. All reputable pharmacists, however, are very careful about dispensing poisons. There are some poisons, such as corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid, which are extensively used for household purposes, and laudanum is a popular remedy in general use. Careful druggists sell even these only to persons they know, and under no circumstances do they supply morphine without the prescription of a physician. Many druggists are undoubtedly not so scrupulous when it comes to making sales, and for this reason a stringent pharmacy law is needed. Maryland is the only State without such a law." The board decided to extend the time for registration this year to September 15. The names of all druggists not registered by this date will be turned over to the State's attorney. An examination of candidates for registration will be held on the 13th and 14th inst. J. Webb Foster is president of the board, the other members being Dr. W. Millard and E. E. Quandt. The examination will be held at the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Drug Trade Bowlers Astir.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.—The Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club is preparing to resume its regular fall and winter campaign. A meeting of the organization has been called for next Tuesday at the Diamond, when officers will be elected and committees appointed to arrange a schedule of games between the different teams. From present indications the same number of houses will be represented as in 1899-1900. An active interest is being manifested by all the bowlers, and everything points to a successful year. Last season the team of James Baily & Son suggested a system of handicapping as a means of making the race more even and stimulating interest. The proposition failed of adoption at the time, but its advisability is generally recognized, and it will probably receive favorable consideration at the meeting next Tuesday. Quite likely the matter of entertaining the delegates to the annual meeting of the National Association, to take place here next spring, will also come up for consideration, so that the gathering will possess unusual importance for the drug trade bowlers.

NOTES.

——The question who will go from Baltimore to the meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at Chicago, on September 17-22, has not yet been settled. It is thought that three or four local houses will be represented. Harry Gilpin, of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., is expected to attend, extending the trip into a lengthy Western tour. The Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company and Muth Bros. & Co., will probably also have representatives present. Ernst Stoffregen, chief of the New York office of Sharp & Dohme, will be on hand for this widely known house.

——Joseph Lee, who has managed the drug store of the late Joseph Denton, at Park and North avenues, for the widow, has accepted a position as clerk in the drug store of W. M. Fouch, North avenue and Charles street.

——Among the out-of-town druggists in Baltimore last week were J. L. Thomas, clerk for J. S. C. Smith, McKeesport, Pa.; Mr. P. Springer, of Moser & Springer, Uniontown, Md., and A. F. Shamberg, of Altoona, Pa.

——The pharmacy of the late C. M. J. Englar, at Eutaw place and McMechen street, conducted under the firm name of Englar & Co., has been sold to Downe & Naylor.

——Leeds & Peters, who succeed J. J. King in the proprietorship of the drug store at Columbia avenue and Barre street, opened last Saturday.

——Dr. E. E. Wolff, a well-known druggist of Cambridge, Md., has resumed active charge of affairs after a five weeks' siege of typhoid fever.

——Mr. Russell, for some time past a clerk in the store of Joseph B. Hall, will go with Downs Bros. in a similar capacity.

——Theodore Koldewey has opened a new pharmacy at the corner of Calhoun and Cumberland streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PHARMACY BOARD AFTER SALOON MEDICINES.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 7.—The State Board of Pharmacy has declared war upon the Louisville saloons which dispense alleged headache medicines over their counters, and a victory seems probable. For many years the saloons have carried stocks of preparations which they dispensed as headache medicines, but which the druggists claim were sold to clear the befuddled brains of their patrons. In recent years the sales of the saloon keepers have reached mammoth proportions, and the frequenters of the grog shops came to recognize the dispensers of liquors as druggists as well. Naturally the sales of the legitimate druggists have diminished accordingly, and finally the worm turned. The members of the Board of Pharmacy claim that the sale of these preparations by persons other than registered druggists violates Section 2631 of the Kentucky statutes, and intend to prosecute the violators of this section. The statute forbids any one not a licensed druggist from retailing any medicines. The Board had an inspector in Louisville several days ago, and he visited all the Louisville saloons. In many of them the display of patent medicines and preparations was truly imposing, but when threatened with arrest and conviction they readily agreed to dispense with that part of their business. A few, however, remained obdurate, and it may require a few arrests and convictions to convince them of the sincerity of the local druggists. The action in Louisville is similar to the reform recently introduced in other parts of the State. Since the visit of an inspector to Lexington, the saloon counters have been free from their accustomed stock of alleged headache medicines and the plan is giving universal satisfaction. A few of the Louisville saloon proprietors attempted to become humorous after the visit of the inspector and said that they were compelled to keep the preparations to offset the awful effects of the whiskey dispensed by the druggists.

NOTES.

——It is probable that Indiana will follow the lead of Kentucky and attempt to secure legislation against the promiscuous selling of cocaine. Word comes from Jeffersonville that there is a great deal of objection there to its sale and that some action will be attempted at the next meeting of the Legislature. The objection received great impetus on Monday, when one negro prisoner struck another while under the influence of the drug. Cocaine seems to have secured more of a foothold upon the residents of the Falls Cities, Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville than upon the residents of any other part of the country. It is the cause of more crime in Louisville than all of the other drugs and whiskey combined. It is especially popular among the negroes, and an alarming amount of the drug is sold on Saturday night and Sunday. Central Police Station is often crowded with the victims of the drug, and the stage which some of them have reached can be imagined when it is known that it is now rolled into cigarettes and smoked, the old manner of snuffing it having been tabooed because of its ineffectiveness. But it must not be imagined that its sale is confined to the lower classes. One prominent druggist, who caters to the rich and exclusive, said that many of his customers were becoming addicted to the drug and that he had many orders for the finer instruments.

——Elizabeth, the five-year old daughter of Dr. Philip Heuser, who until the last three months conducted a drug store at Twelfth and Delaware streets, was criminally assaulted by John Brooks, colored, at her home on Wednesday night. Brooks was employed as a coach-

man and general houseboy at the Heuser home, and his behavior was such as to gain only commendation. He never displayed any viciousness and his excellent conduct took the members of the family completely off their guard. Shortly after dark on Wednesday night, the negro enticed the little girl under the steps at the rear of the house and there attempted to carry out his plot. The maid screamed, and the negro became frightened. Dr. Heuser immediately notified the police, and special detectives were placed on the trail of the fiend. An attempt was made to keep the affair quiet, but in some manner it became public on Thursday, and it was then given the widest publicity. Dr. Heuser conducted the drug store at Twelfth and Delaware streets for many years and was one of the most popular druggists in the city. He sold his store about three months ago and began the practice of medicine. Brooks was later caught by the officers, and at the request of Dr. Heuser himself, who appealed to the mob, was put into safe keeping for trial.

——The arm of an electric fan broke from its fastening in the ceiling at Crecellus drug store, Tenth and Market streets, on Sunday morning and for the next minute a threshing machine could not have been more effective in the work of demolition. The fan was revolving at the rate of 1,500 revolutions a minute, and apparently its speed did not diminish when the current was cut off. After leaving its fastening the fan struck the wall on the opposite side of the store. One half dozen bottles were swept from the shelves and fell crashing into a show case beneath. John Wharlon, the clerk, was drawing a glass of soda when the fan buzzed by the side of his head. The fan, after cavorting all over the drug store finally brought up before the prescription counter, where it buzzed out its remaining strength. The store appeared as though it had been in the direct path of a cyclone.

——James Harvey was arrested in Indianapolis on Tuesday, and a quantity of cocaine was found in his posession. The drug led to his arrest. He was disposing of it to Indiana druggists at about half of the regular wholesale price and the great reduction aroused the suspicion of the druggists. The wholesale drug store of Neat-Richardson Co., on Main street, was robbed about one month ago and more than sixty-five ounces of cocaine were taken. The Indianapolis officers are of the belief that the drug which was found on Harvey was some of the stolen goods.

——George Williamson, a local drug clerk, will leave for New York the first of next week to accept a position with a New York drug firm.

——Harry Jacobs returned from Atlantic City on Monday. The summer outing evidently did him little good as he returned here ill.

——William White, one of the clerks at Scribner's pharmacy, is ill of typhoid fever.

DETROIT.

P. D. & Co. Entertain Veterinarians.

Detroit, Sept. 8.—The American Veterinary Medical Association, in session at Detroit during the closing week, spent a very entertaining day at Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratories. After viewing the plant, an elaborate lunch was served on the lawn for the entire party. Among the visitors were Dr. Frothingham, of Harvard University, and Drs. Liautard and Huidekoper, editors of journals devoted to veterinary subjects. The veterinarians were a remarkably nice looking lot of men and proved to be very well educated and agreeable. "They were as well informed, good-looking and pleasant a set of men as it has ever been Parke, Davis & Co.'s pleasure to entertain," said one of the managers of the laboratory.

NOTES.

——A. J. Stewart, proprietor of the Tunnel Pharmacy, Port Huron, will close his store to take a position with the Trommer Extract of Malt Co., Fremont, Ohio.

——Druggist E. T. Webb, of Jackson, Mich., has returned from Pt. Aux Pines, where he has been managing his own hotel for the summer season.

——O. L. Boice, of Port Huron, has moved his drug stock into larger quarters on Pine Grove avenue. New fixtures make the place very attractive

——Mrs. C. A. Fatin, widow of the druggist Fatin, at Almont, Mich., has sold out the stock to Will F. Hammond, of Clarkston.

CHICAGO.

Annual Soda Fountain Attack.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Twice during the present week articles have appeared in the leading evening paper of Chicago calling attention to the alleged unsanitary condition of many soda water fountains. It was asserted that block tin as a container for syrups is unhealthful in that the acid in certain fruit juices corrodes the tin and forms a tin salt; that tin containers are out of the customer's sight, and, not being air tight, the contents are a prey to the bacteria supposed to exist in the "foul ice air," which exhales its fetid breath from the dark and mysterious receptacles where the ice is stored, producing things in the beverage of innocence that vie with the horned toad and the octopus in looks, and leave the Yellow Terror clear back at the quarter post in the race of sheer destructiveness to human life. Now all this is received, of course, with whoops of approval by persons who own or manufacture fountains having glass syrup containers "in plain view of the customer," and looked upon with scorn by those who own or make fountains of the other kind. In order that joy may be unconfined, and that druggists elsewhere may see just what sort of "goblin ones 'll catch us if we don't watch out," your correspondent has carefully amputated a few choice sections of the articles in question, and presents the excised portions herewith:

When the ice cream soda girl flounces, half wearily, up to the fountain in some of the stores in Chicago and glances at the dainty little flavor cards she doesn't know that she's going to take a little insect with the concoction. Nor is she aware that there are a few things in the soda water that under a microscope in the laboratory of a chemist would look like forty-legged sea serpents, pollywogs and other things to shudder at. Girls usually don't go prying into the internal apparatus of the soda fountains or they wouldn't chase riotously to the fountains as they often do.

There are good and bad fountains and tidy and untidy operators. Some of the fountains look very handsome in their marble and silver-plated fittings, but the syrup cans and other features screened from the public are not so comely. Lots of them are never cleaned and the tin becomes slimy and corroded and even poisonous.

Fountains of the unsanitary kind are likely to come in for an overhauling by the State Food Commission. It is said that the Legislature, when next in session at Springfield, will be asked to add a clause to the present pure food laws which will clothe the commissioner and his inspectors with specific authority to condemn all fountains not possessing perfect sanitary syrup receptacles and other parts which are protected from the public gaze by the more or less decorative onyx or other material so freely used nowadays.

Louis A. Becker, a registered pharmacist, said:

I have seen the Daily News article relating to unsanitary soda water fountains. It is unfortunately too true. There is no question but that the public, when fully aware of prevailing conditions, will demand to see syrup containers in their plain view. Most fountains in the market are entirely wrong in their construction. I do not attach the blame to the owners of fountains or the dispensers of soda water, as they have been practically helpless up to within two or three years.

The lives of the hundreds of thousands of children that drink soda water only too eagerly, because it has color and sweetness, should be protected. Soda water, served from a sanitary fountain, made with pure fruit syrup and wholesome ice cream, is delightful and absolutely healthful. Every doctor would recommend its use if prepared and drawn under proper conditions. It is only fair to say that many prominent dispensers of soda water have adopted modern sanitary ideas. A few manufacturers not in the combination have patterned their fountains after sanitary plans. Heretofore merchants embarking in the soda water business have had little choice. They had to buy the old line fountain or go without. Syrups should be stored in glass bottles, free from metal contamination, and in a separate compartment, permitting of no absorption of foul ice air and in plain view of the public.

Mr. Becker is a prominent local manufacturer of fountains having glass syrup containers. Being also a registered pharmacist, lends disinterestedness to the above interview with the Daily News man.

The reporter for the daily paper found several dirty fountains and some syrups that Prof. Mark Delafontaine, the chemist who finds things in mysterious murder cases, pronounced to be harmful and nondescript.

Druggists whom your correspondent has seen seemed

not to be alarmed at the disclosures of unsanitary fountains. Louis K. Waldron said the article was an annual thing, and hadn't missed regular appearance for twenty years. It came rather late, however, to be effective this year. George R. Baker laughed and said he presumed the reporter needed something to write about. Mr. Ebert brought out a block tin syrup can which had been in continuous use for seventeen years as a container for pineapple fruit syrup, yet its interior was smooth and bright, and showed no trace of corrosion. He declared that any kind of syrup has only the remotest effect upon block tin. Only lemon, pineapple, raspberry and strawberry contains acids at all likely to work upon tin. These are the most popular of syrups, and are necessarily frequently changed. A due and reasonable regard to cleanliness will prevent any danger of germ contamination. If there is danger in "ice air," why have not the refrigerators of the country killed more people? If ice air is full of germs, then ice must have them. Why don't the health authorities get after the mixers of mint julep? Another thing, the ice compartments are always wet. Do wet germs float in the air? Do germs of any kind propagate in air which is nearly 32 degrees in temperature?

Your correspondent found on investigation that in the better class of soda fountains having block tin containers the containers are enclosed in air tight compartments, having no connection with the air surrounding the ice. These containers are themselves practically air tight when closed.

NOTES.

——The following biographical note appeared in one of the local morning papers, just previous to the recent G. A. R. encampment. It will be of interest to all Chicago druggists:

CAPTAIN JOHN HEILAND,

popular charter member of America Post, proprietor of "City Prescription Drug Store," title familiar at West Madison and Desplaines streets, northwest corner, ever since the great fire, easily the West Side's leading as well as oldest drug house, won epaulettes and distinction in the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the bravest, most impetuous commands that swept down upon Dixie and annihilated its ordinance of secession. General Committeeman on the encampment, Captain Heiland has set forward its success with the same concentration of energy that has won him confessed business pre-eminence, but modestly refrains from laudation of the management lest it sound like self-praise. To all of Chicago's soldier guests this week, and especially to his old comrades in arms of the Seventy-second Illinois, Captain Heiland bids the most cordial welcome, wishing for them all and confidently prophesying the happiest national camp fire in the whole history of the G. A. R.

——De Witt, the well-known South Side salesman for the Fuller & Fuller Company, is telling this story on himself: Recently he went to Michigan, and on returning the boat was late and did not reach the pier until after the last car for La Grange, a suburb a short distance from Chicago, where De Witt lives, had gone. Not wishing to remain at a hotel down town, he telephoned to the car barns and asked if they would send down a car for him. An affirmative answer was given, and in due time a car came and De Witt was taken home. Inquiring for his bill on his arrival, he was informed that the use of the car would cost him $10. De Witt thinks it would have been cheaper to put up at the Auditorium.

——As a sort of aftermath to the G. A. R. festivities here, Mr. Ebert tells the following tale: During the encampment a good and respectable looking woman and a lad of some 15 years entered the store and indicated that they wanted a drink at the soda fountain. The boy asked for vanilla ice cream, and the woman requested a bottle of beer. On being informed that Mr. Ebert neither kept nor sold beer, she seemed much surprised, saying that in the place from whence she came—some town in West Virginia—they had no saloons, but the people got beer from the drug stores, not because it was an intoxicant, but for medicinal purposes. Any one who desired beer could always secure it at the drug stores.

——Frank E. Elliott, night clerk in the Stolz & Grady drug store, No. 104 North Clark street, and Peter St. Clair, an alleged crook, who is said to have been the husband of Minnie St. Clair, the woman who was arrested several days ago and died the day she was to have been tried, are locked up in the Chicago Avenue Police Station on the charge of stealing $2,000 worth of drugs and stock from Elliott's employers. About $200 worth of the goods alleged to have been stolen were recovered at the residence of Cora Wilson, No. 159 Indiana street.

——On Monday, September 10, a party of twenty Chicago druggists will, by invitation of Hiram Walker, of Walkerville, Canada, deliver themselves f. o. b. at the Michigan Central depot, where they will take a special car for Detroit, from whence they will be conveyed by yacht to Walkerville, where they will enjoy the hospitality of the proprietor of the "Canadian Club" brand of whisky. The next day the yacht will take them back to Detroit in time to attend the opening sessions of the annual meeting of the N. A. R. D.

——It was reported recently that the down town druggists, cutters and department stores had agreed upon a truce, and that price cutting in drugs and proprietaries would no longer be indulged in. The officers of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association seem not to have been informed of the matter as yet, and whether the bird of peace will find her permanent abiding place among the heretofore warring elements must be left for time to tell.

——Mr. Taylor, of H. Bowman & Co., Oakland, Cal., was in Chicago this week. Mr. Bowman was one of the original druggists of Chicago. He sold out in the early days to Gale & Blocki and went West, where he continued in the drug business.

——A. B. Hunt, manager of the city department of the Fuller & Fuller Company, will leave on September 8 on a three weeks' vacation, which will be spent in Michigan. He will be accompanied by his daughter.

——George Yaple, of Smith & Yaple, West Madison street druggists, was married on September 15 to Miss Harriet Keeler, at the home of the bride's parents in South Haven, Mich.

——T. C. Ballard, manager of the sundries department of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., is attending the meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association at Waupaca, Wis.

——F. S. Catlin & Co. are opening a new drug store in Mason City, Iowa. They recently left a very satisfactory stock order with Morrisson, Plummer & Co.

——W. H. Shurtleff, credit man for Morrisson, Plummer & Co., has just returned from Lake Zurich, Ill., where he has been spending his vacation.

——H. J. Wilson has moved his drug store from Fifty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue to Fifty-seventh and Morgan streets.

L. J. Conrad has succeeded E. Leibrecht as owner of the drug store at the corner of Seminary and Fullerton avenues.

——Joseph P. Plummer, of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., has gone to Mackinac Islands on a few weeks' vacation.

——Henry Biroth, a well known druggist of the Windy City, has returned from an Eastern trip.

——E. F. Hobart, a prominent citizen and druggist of Hobart, N. M., was in Chicago recently.

C. C. Toogood, of the Owl Drug Company, Los Angeles, Cal., was in Chicago this week.

E. B. Klinckowstroem has sold his drug store at No. 206 West Division street to F. Ruby.

——J. S. Frank, a druggist at No. 1144 Milwaukee avenue, was married on September 4.

Clem. Corey has opened a new drug store at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

——E. C. Edwards has opened a new drug store at Manston, Wis.

An Additional Honor.

We have just been advised of the award by the judges of the Paris Exposition to Messrs. Wm. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, of the highest medal prize, for their justly celebrated pharmaceutical products. This makes the seventeenth World's Fair highest prize, which has been awarded this well known and justly celebrated firm, and we join in congratulations to Messrs. Wm. R. Warner & Co. over their well merited and unbroken line of victories in competition with the world's manufacturers.

THE NORTHWEST.

Swarms of Fair Visitors at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., September 7.—Following their regular annual custom, Noyes Bros. & Cutler, wholesale druggists of this city, this week furnished free tickets to the Minnesota State Fair to all out-of-town druggists who applied for them in person. Among others the following were here and accepted the courtesies of this house:

King Bros., Stillwater; C. B. Youngman, Wheatland, N. D.; Mr. Beebel, Fairfax; A. P. Brobeck & Son, Kenyon; Mr. Claten, Eau Claire, Wis.; J. W. Kamrar, Blue Earth; A. Gilmore, Bemidji; A. Herman, of Syme, Baldwin & Co., Glenwood, Wis.; C. R. G. Kellam, Heron Lake; J. G. Sieben, Hastings; J. P. Hansen, Winthrop; Mr. Blood, Catawba; A. Gilberson, Canby; A. T. Horsman, Devils Lake, N. D.; H. J. Kimball, Minneapolis; O. M. Olson, New Ulm; Olsen & Isaacson, Staples; C. F. Towne, Albert Lea; D. Robertson, Argyle; Hanson & Hanson, Mayville, N. D.; Mr. Lowthian, Glenville; Charles Quist, Madison; Dr. Fernalla, Bellingham; Dr. T. E. Williams, Eau Claire, Wis.; Dr. Smith, Bowdle, S. D.; Mr. Smith, Madison, S. D.; Dr. T. H. Watson, Zumbro Falls; E. P. J. Harms, Hutchinson; Mr. Beebe, New Richmond, Wis.; B. W. Huntley, Spring Valley; C. J. Wyman, Minnesota; George Enz, Red Wing; Mr. McCray, Prescott, Wis.; S. B. Rude, Hastings; W. F. Gearing, Maiden Rock, Wis.; C. A. Halgren, Comerant; S. E. Peterson, Atwater; Mrs. M. Puehler, Arlington; H. W. Stringfellow, Howe; Mr. Vettis, Jackson; A. Olsen, Blooming Prairie; Dr. Rewalt, Fulda; Mr. Emmons, of the Emmons Drug Co., Buck Hill; Dorn & Co., Waterville; T. R. Shaw, Pembina, N. D.; C. J. Elklund, Vasa; M. V. Wutzel, Little Falls; Dr. Becker, Menomonie, Wis.; C. A. Haugen, Durand, Wis.; J. A. Schouweiler, Red Wing; H. M. Tollefson; Kasson; Lars L. Urhart, Eau Claire, Wis.; Fox Bros., Washburn, Wis.; Milloy Bros., Austin; H. Piesinger, Montgomery; W. F. Sanger, Windom; J. A. Wallen, Dennison; Mr. Atwood, Staples; T. R. Bjorngaard, Red Wing; J. Fessenmale, Rock Elm, Wis.; H. J. Gronberg, Hoffman; J. R. Craig, Minnewaukan, N. D.; T. Gray, Farmington; Mr. Sheppard, Spring Valley; Reichert & Schenck, Long Prairie.

NOTES.

—Successions: J. A. Griffith & Son, Keswick, Ia., by Leonard E. Griffith; Henry Peiper & Co., Minden, Ia., by Max Lehman; Benson Drug Co., Cottage Grove, Ore., by Mrs. Jane Benson; Nauscawen Bros., Hartford, Wis., by R. H. Natschwen; Reinert Bros., South English, Ia., by Euber & Co.; Fred E. Palmer, Sparta, Wis., by John W. Palmer; C. Jelstrap, Albert Lea, Minn., by L. A. Hanes.

—New: Peterman & Curtis, Thief River Falls, Minn.; Fisher Bros., Velva, N. D.; Beadle & Kamrar, Bricelyn, Minn.; Dr. E. H. Woods, Clear Lake, Minn.; T. N. Berg, Sebekla, Minn.

—R. L. Wood, De Smet, S. D.; L. A. Minster, Larchwood, Ia., and J. E. Stevens, Seattle, Wash., have given bills of sale.

—C. A. Keisling has left his place in Jelinek's store, St. Paul, and will return to college again this fall.

—Liens for small amounts have been made on the Ranier Chemical Works, Ranier, Wash.

—F. I. Johnson has gone to Sisseton, S. D., to work for Cortelyou & Maldaner.

—R. F. C. Iltis has left Dickinson, N. D., and returned to Minnesota.

—George A. Holbrook, Webster City, Ia., has been burned out.

—Peter J. Arbes has gone to work for J. S. Griffin at Winthrop.

—C. C. Reinert, Richland, Ia., has sold.

—Woodard, Clarke & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, Portland, Ore., have just received a cash prize of $100 awarded by the Eastman Kodak Co., for the most original and attractive advertisement of the Kodak camera. The advertisement appeared in the Sunday Oregonian, July 29. Last year Woodard, Clarke & Co. won the second prize offered by the Kodak people in a similar contest.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, September 8.

—The Druggists' Cocked Hat League had a meeting and organized for the ensuing year with Wm. Graham, president; Wm. F. Kahre, vice-president, and Paul Schneider, secretary and treasurer. The teams have not been made up yet, but Meyer Bros., Moffitt-West and J. S. Merrell drug companies, Searle & Hereth, Parke, Davis & Co. and Eli Lilly & Co. have contributed $50 each and there will probably be others. The teams will be named after the houses contributing. Druggists, doctors, dentists and employes of wholesale houses and manufacturing pharmacists and chemists will be eligible.

—Prof. Francis Hemm, his friends will be glad to know, is going back in the retail drug business at the corner of Broadway and Shenandoah street.

—The College of Pharmacy will open with a splendid attendance from all appearances.

—Mr. Stahle, cashier of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, has returned from his vacation.

—The Ozark Pharmacy, previously reported, opens up on Easton avenue next week.

—Harry R. Lower will represent Moffitt-West Drug Co. in Kentucky and Tennessee.

—Emil Stegner goes to Colorado Springs, Col., for a short vacation.

—The Delmar-Walton pharmacy, Dr. Loler proprietor, has opened.

—Druggist W. D. Temm has returned from the East.

—Louis Schurk has left on a ten days' vacation.

—A. Vogelsang has returned from Chicago.

—Druggist E. J. Waldeck has gone fishing.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 8.

—It came as a surprise to the drug trade of Canada when it was learned that Kerry, Watson & Co., one of our prominent firms of wholesale druggists, were about to dissolve partnership. The dissolution came into force on September 1, when the junior partner, David Watson, stepped out. One of the stipulations of the agreement was that the latter should retain the proprietorship of Gray's Syrup, the firm's best known proprietary preparation. The latter has already leased premises on St. Paul street for the manufacture of this article, and in addition to this will act as agent for several houses in the United States and Europe.

—A meeting of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association was held on Wednesday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of distribution of subjects, with the following results: Practical Chemistry, to W. H. Chapman; Chemistry, Henri Lanctot; Materia Medica, Alex B. J. Moore; Pharmacy, A. J. Laurence; Botany, R. W. Williams; Dispensing, Weights and Measures and Physics, Edmond Giroux. W. H. Stone and Victor Levesque have been appointed auditors for the association for the ensuing year.

—The bi-monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Montreal College of Pharmacy on the 5th inst. The president, S. Lachance, occupied the chair. Nothing outside of regular routine business occupied the attention of the board. It was decided to hold the semi-annual examinations in Quebec at Laval University on October 15.

—Very few of our city druggists have signified their intention of visiting Detroit this year for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the N. A. R. D. Those who purpose going are Alexis Robert, S. Lachance, president of the Pharmaceutical Association, and W. H. Chapman. Harry Willis will be the only Quebec City representative.

—Alex. B. J. Moore has returned from a trip down the coast. He visited Gaspe, Douglastown, Perce, Grand River, etc. He obtained some splendid views as souvenirs of the trip and has promised the Montreal Camera Club to give a description of his outing at one of their weekly meetings in the fall, illustrated with lantern slides.

—The powers that be are about to start on a crusade against druggists who do not comply with the poison act, as several cases have been reported lately of people obtaining morphine corrosive sublimate and other virulent poisons at pharmacies, yet no record of the sale was registered in the poison book.

MALT TONIC AND HYOMEI EXHIBIT.
FRANK RICHARDSON, CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

—Attempted suicides by drinking tincture of iodine have been rather common in Montreal during the past month. The first case was that of a married lady who drank two ounces and recovered; since then two other cases have been reported, but neither proved fatal.

—I. E. Tremble has returned from a trip to St. Marys and other cities in the West. He also visited Toronto and called at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, where he met several of the members. The question of interchange was not broached.

—J. L. Roberge, M. C. P., '96, has purchased H. J. Pilon's pharmacy, on St. Lawrence street. Mr. Roberge was for many years head clerk with Alexis Robert, past president of the Pharmaceutical Association.

—John Lewis' pharmacy, which narrowly escaped destruction from fire which occurred in the opposite block, has been entirely renovated and shows no signs of the severe charring which it underwent.

—M. Albert, M. C. P., '99, has bought out A. D. Mann's branch pharmacy, corner of Coleraine street and Hibernia road. Mr. Albert formerly was manager of The People's Pharmacy

—R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers; Henry Willis and J. E. Dube, of Quebec, spent a few days in town last week, and were also in attendance at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting.

—B. E. McGale has returned from Rouse's Point, after superintending the manufacture of his proprietary preparations for the American market.

—O. H. Tansey, formerly clerk with James H. Harte, in now assistant with J. A. Nicolle, corner of Bleury and St. Catherine street.

—J. A. Nicolle is at present on a trip down the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and will visit several of the lower port cities ere he returns.

—John Lewis has again returned to the city, having spent some time down at Old Orchard Beach, also in Western Ontario.

—James H. Harte is at present visiting his family at one of the numerous watering places down the Gulf.

—George Browne, head clerk at Wellington Medical Hall, has again resumed his duties.

—The Laporte pharmacy has been sold to A. D. Cantin.

The Success of Humphrey's Specifics.

The success of Humphreys' Specifics is due to their curative qualities—once introduced into a family, they are regularly used. To succeed in this introduction the distribution of Dr. Humphreys' Manual is necessary. It is strictly a medical book—no jokes, no recipes, but full of good medical advice to the sick and ailing.

A generous supply of these books are sent, prepaid, to any druggist on application. Address the Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Company, corner William and John streets, New York.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ARKANSAS.—Arkadelphia.—E. M. Hall, sold to Crow Bros.

ILLINOIS.—Kewanee.—C. W. Payne, sold to Hirschy & Lorch.
Stronghurst.—George A. Cooper, sold to Edward Doty & Sons.

INDIANA.—Noblesville.—Truitt & Son, succeeded by A. W. Truitt.

IOWA.—Keb.—F. W. Mills, sold to J. A. Hull.
Webster City.—G. A. Holbrook, burnt out.

KENTUCKY.—Corbin.—R. J. Carrier, sold to John J. Hogan.
Cromwell.—J. Z. Taylor, sold to Gentry & Martin.

MARYLAND.—Baltimore.—J. V. Singer, 1201 Druid Hill avenue, discontinued.

MICHIGAN.—Sparta.—Hastings Drug Co., sold to Milo Bolender.
West Bay City.—Brown & Tupper, sold to John E. Knapp.

MISSOURI.—Gallatin.—Chamberlin & Mynatt, sold to J. U. De Golia.
Paris.—H. P. Long, sold to O. T. Vaughn & Co.

MONTANA.—Townsend.—Matthew's Pharmacy, sold to J. M. Dunbar.

NEBRASKA.—Bloomfield.—J. G. Beste, sold to G. E. & N. L. Downs.

NEW YORK CITY.—Bleidner & Chambers, 795 Westchester avenue, succeeded by A. C. Bleidner.

RHODE ISLAND.—Pawtucket.—George T. Dana, of the firm of George T. Dana & Co., 98 Cottage street, deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Winnsboro.—W. E. Aiken, deceased.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Miller.—N. Johnson & Co., sold to O. H. Collins.

TENNESSEE.—Chattanooga.—F. F. Wiehl, of the firm of Tritts & Wiehy, wholesale drugs, deceased.

TEXAS.—Palo Pinto.—W. S. Conatser, sold to Maddox Bros.

WISCONSIN.—Hartford.—Nanscawin Bros., succeeded by R. H. Nanscawin.

PRACTICAL URANALYSIS AND URINARY DIAGNOSIS.—A Manual for the Use of Physicians, Surgeons and Students. By Charles W. Purdy, LL. D., M. D., Queens University, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, Canada; Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, etc. Fifth revised and enlarged edition. With numerous illustrations, including Photo-engravings, Colored Plates and Tables for estimating total solids from Specific Gravity, Chlorides, Phosphates, Sulphates, Albumin, Reaction of Proteids, Sugar, etc., etc., in Urine; 6 x 9 inches. Pages xvi-406. Extra cloth, $3 net. Philadelphia; F. A. Davis Company.

The various editions of this manual have been reviewed in the Era and a majority of readers are already familiar with the general character of the work. Purdy has always been practical and up to date and his book should be in the hands of every pharmacist and physician who have anything to do with this most important department of chemical analysis. The fifth or present edition contains a large amount of matter not found in its predecessors, including an extension of the author's discussion of the practical application of centrifugal analysis to urinary work. Many chapters have also been re-written and the whole character of the work bears internal evidence of the author's painstaking care. The numerous illustrations and colored plates greatly enhance the value of the book, and students are sure to appreciate Vogel's scale of urine tints which appears as the frontispiece.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS

Issued August 14, 1900.

655,747.—George W. Winckfield, assignor of one-fourth to G. C. Fabens, Alameda, Cal. Electro-medical vacuum apparatus.

655,783.—Carl Kellner, Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Electrolytic apparatus for decomposing metallic salts.

655,895.—Edward R. Cooper and C. F. Thompson, Lakewood, assignors of one-half to L. C. Hopp, Cleveland, Ohio. Hair-drying comb.

656,034.—Edward E. Murphy, Somerville, Mass., assignor to New Era Carbonator Company, Charlestown, W. Va. Carbonating apparatus.

656,061.—Jean J. A. Trillat, Paris, assignor to La Societé Chim'que des Usines du Rhone, Anciennement Gillard, P. Monnet et Cartier, Lyons, France. Producing formaldehyde vapors.

656,072.—Joseph O. Wild, Holyoke, Mass. Soda water apparatus.

656,081.—Oscar Bally, Mannheim, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Sulfonated anthraquinone dye.

656,148.—James Walber, assignor of one-half to D. D. Lucas, Vineland, N. J. Non-refilling bottle.

656,156.—William S. Horry, New York, N. Y. Producing carbid of calcium, etc.

Issued August 21, 1900.

656,191.—Eugen Hornung and R. Liebl, Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Compound as substitute for caoutchouc, gutta-percha, or the like.

656,229.—Friedrich Valentiner, Leipsic-Plagwitz, Germany. Aromatic fluoro-hydrocarbon.

656,253.—Josef Kunstner, Obersedlitz-Aussegg, Austria-Hungary. Making sodium-carbonate crystals.

656,259.—Charles B. Overbaugh, New York, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.

656,263.—Fritz Raschig, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Separating cresols.

656,353.—Charles B. Jacobs, assignor to Ampere Electro-Chemical Company, Ampere, N. J. Alkaline-earth silicid.

656,354.—Charles B. Jacobs, East Orange, assignor to Ampere Electro-Chemical Company, Ampere, N. J. Compound of silicon and hydrogen.

656,388.—Eli Cindel, McKees Rocks, Pa. Non-refillable bottle.

656,463.—Heinrich Laubmann, assignor to Farbwerke, vormals Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Höchst-on-Main, Germany. Tetraoxyanthraquinone disulfonic acid and making same.

656,489.—Herman Strater, Boston, Mass. Apparatus for charging receptacles with measured quantities of liquid.

656,552.—Nicholas Lanser, Allegheny, Pa. Filtering material.

656,599.—Reuben Doolittle, assignor to M. V. Doolittle, Chicago, Ill. Means for manufacturing carbids.

Issued August 28, 1900.

656,646.—Adolf Israel and R. Kothe, Elberfeld, Germany, assignors to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N. Y. Urea derivative of amidonaphthol sulfonic acid and making same.

656,657.—John Parette, Montreal, Canada. India rubber water bag.

656,671.—August Sommerfeld, St. Louis, Mo. Non-refillable bottle.

656,786.—Frank V. Gifford, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Milk-pasteurizing apparatus.

656,992.—James L. Mortimer and J. H. Williams, Liverpool, England. Disinfectant.

657,030.—John Ranald, London, England. Extracting bismuth from ores containing bismuth oxids, etc.

LABELS.

7,747.—Title: "Mothers' Preparator." (For a Medicine). A. Stocker Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Application filed July 30, 1900.

7,748.—Title: "U. S. Army and Navy Tablets." (For a Medicine). Abraham Meyers, New York, N. Y. Application filed November 14, 1899.

7,749.—Title: "Kompound Kamphor Pills." (For Pills). Sanitarium Supply Co., Scranton, Pa. Application filed July 30, 1900.

7,760.—Title: "Appollotonic." (For a Hair Tonic). Century Chemical Company, New York, N. Y. Application filed August 2, 1900.

7,761.—Title: "Vaxo." (For a Medical Compound). Delbert A. Strock, Buffalo, N. Y. Application filed August 7, 1900.

7,762.—Title: "Madam Sherman's Vegetable Compound." (For a Medicine). Worlds Electro-Medical Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Application filed August 3, 1900.

7,763.—Title: "Anti-Gon." (For a Medicine). Winn & Hubbard, New York, N. Y. Application filed July 10, 1900.

7,764.—Title: "Dr. Kay's Uticure." (For a Medicine). Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Application filed August 4, 1900.

7,765.—Title: "House's Baby Mixture." (For a Medicine). Robert T. Smoot, Paris, Texas. Application filed April 2, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD.

At the examination held July 18, at Williamsport, ninety-five persons appeared for examination, fifty-three for registered pharmacist certificates, and forty-two for registered qualified assistant pharmacists. Of this number fourteen successfully passed for registered pharmacists and twenty for registered qualified assistant pharmacists' certificates. The following are the successful candidates:

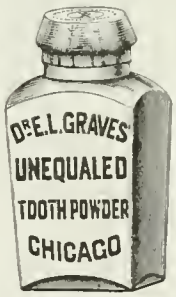
Registered Pharmacists—George C. Fisher, Alonzo B. Farr, Frank E. Green, of Philadelphia; Fred A. Harting, Pittsburg; Louis N. Berube, Osceola Mills; Edwin L. Keyser, Williamsport; P. E. Grimmes, Plymouth; Robert L. Mead, Youngsville; Raymond Immel, Reading; Abraham H. Stocks, York; Francis Lyman, Oil City; William T. Green, Scranton; A. C. Saltzer, Monessen, Charles O'Connor, Wilkesbarre.

Registered Qualified Assistant Pharmacists—Calvin M. Reigle, Joseph T. Fisher, John H. Stitler, Philadelphia; Arthur W. Porter, O. C. Zellner, Pittsburg; Wilson Weigester, Troy; Mary E. Gould, Mansfield; Leroy E. Kipp, Milford; John F. Croghan, Honesdale; A. R. Snedden, Coultersville; G. C. Thomas, Camden, N. J.; Edward J. Gable, Reading; Charles E. Vernoy, Scranton; Edward P. Gannon, Wilkesbarre; Bert E. Messner, Scranton; Charles H. Terter, Camden, N. J.; Edward W. Yeagle, Emporium; H. W. Harcolte, Allegheny; Gilbert J. Heckle, Allegheny; Charles H. Davidson, Towanda.

The next meeting of the Board for the examination of applicants for registration will be held in Belfield school house, on Fifth avenue (Oakland), near Schenley Hotel, Pittsburg, and in the Central High School Building, Broad and Green streets, Philadelphia, on Saturday, October 20, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M.

DR. E. L. GRAVES' TOOTH POWDER CO.

A greatly increased demand for fine tooth powder has made its manufacture in late years a very important branch of trade. One of the best known powders is Graves', made by Dr. E. L. Graves Tooth Powder Co., at 457-459 Van Buren street, Chicago. This house was founded about thirty-three years ago by Dr. E. L. Graves, who successfully conducted it until about two years ago, when the business was sold to S. H. Gunder, well known in the trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific from his connections with Seabury & Johnson, Johnson & Johnson, and the Pozzoni Co., of St. Louis. Mr. Gunder has greatly enlarged the business, and, under his management, the sales have been increased fourfold. Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder is recommended generally by dentists and physicians throughout the country. It is put up in 2 ounce botles selling at wholesale for $1.75 dozen or $21 gross; 4-ounce bottles selling at wholesale for $3.25 dozen or $39 gross; ½-lb. cans selling at wholesale for $6 dozen or $72 gross, 1-lb. cans selling at wholesale for $12 dozen or $144 gross. Your jobber is allowed to give you 5 per cent. discount in $21 lots, assorted. This company furnishes samples to your trade. They do not ask you to make a purchase; you get samples and a package to hand to your dentist and some free powder for your trouble in making the distribution, express prepaid, if you send the names of your dentists with your request.



Tin Boxes.

There are no better tin boxes made for druggists' use than the plain and lacquered, seamless tin boxes made by Jos. G. Taite's Sons, Philadelphia. They are suitable for all purposes for which such boxes are made, are perfectly uniform, and can be had of all wholesale druggists and druggists' sundry houses.

IMITATORS OF MOXIE ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

The following clipping shows what the Moxie Co. is doing and proposes to do with the large list of dealers who have been serving imitations of Moxie when Moxie is called for.

Those who have been complacently patting themselves on the back and laughing in their sleeves over their seeming success in fooling their patrons should read the following from the Boston Globe;

The Moxie people are on the warpath after imitators. It is said that they have the best combination of legal talent that it is possible to procure and that they also have the best organized force of investigators, including men and women in all walks of life of any concern in the world that caters to the public.

It is pretty well understood that they intend to protect the public against unscrupulous substitutors, and as to their rights, they have had many cases decided in their favor from 1888 up to August 27, 1900, when there was a case of more than usual interest in the United States Circuit Court, in which an order was issued for the destruction of the imitating goods.

The Moxie Nerve Food Company of New England has obtained a perpetual injunction to the following effect: "You shall not expose, offer for sale, sell or distribute any liquid as and for Moxie, or Moxie Nerve Food, manufactured by the complainant Moxie Nerve Food Company of New England, and shall not expose for sale, sell or distribute any liquid resembling the complainant's Moxie in bottles like exhibits C and D, being non-tox bottles filed with the bill in this cause, or in any bottle so resembling in appearance the Moxie bottle of the complainant as to deceive or be liable to deceive purchasers thereof, whether buying by the bottle or by the glass, and shall not use, sell, distribute or dispose of any of said non-tox bottles, full or empty, like said exhibits C and D, having the words "The American Non-Tox Co., Boston, Mass.," blown in them, and that you shall forthwith surrender to the complainant or its agents for immediate destruction, as goods imitating and infringing upon the goods of the complainant the supply of non-tox bottles, whether full or empty, in your possession."

It is said that the company has so systematized its war on imitators and substitutors for the purpose of protecting the public and themselves that they have a record of every place where there is anything kept in bottles resembling theirs or otherwise that could be substituted or is for Moxie when Moxie is called for.

What more effectual way could there be to destroy the goods of an imitator than to break them up and put them beyond the reach of unscrupulous people and thereby protect the public? Substitution is a very grave thing and it properly should be the duty of any person to lodge information with the manufacturers of any article which comes to their knowledge as being substitutes and thereby doing to their fellow man by protecting him as they would wish to be done by.

We believe that if any of the public who are imposed upon by having some substitute served to them when Moxie is called for, will make a complaint to the company in writing, the same will be thoroughly investigated and if found true the guilty person will be punished to the full extent of the law.

An Effective Respirator.

In the Hurd Respirator, sold by the Morley Respirator Co., Saginaw, Mich., the air is inhaled through a thin, wet sponge, and exhaled through an automatic valve, thus preventing the inhaling of dust or poisonous gases. This respirator is particularly desirable in factories where the workmen are engaged in thick dust or noxious fumes, and it is already in use in many such factories throughout the United States.

Trade Marks.

Most druggists have been, at one time or another, interested in trade marks, copyrights and labels, even if they are not also interested in patents. At any rate, every reader of the Era ought to have the book on these subjects, which is mailed free by O'Meara & Co., patent attorneys, 901 G St., Washington, D. C.

STATE OF TRADE.

General Market Decidedly Steady.

New York, Sept. 11.—Although the vacation period has practically ended, the inauguration of the autumn and winter season has been retarded by continued warm weather, but there is no abatement of confidence among dealers, and the outlook is considered favorable to an early return to more active conditions. During the past week the more important changes in prices have been in favor of holders, and the general market has continued to present a decidedly steady appearance. The quinine situation has undergone no important variation, but the market for this leading commodity has a strong undertone, and in usually well informed circles it is confidently expected that manufacturers' quotations will show further improvement in the near future. The expectation is based on the continued firm position of raw material, and reports from abroad to the effect that sales of bark have been made privately in London, at prices considerably above the average unit value at the last Amsterdam auction. The purchases are said to be for American account, and are considered as indicating that manufacturers are short of raw material, or are anxious to secure additional supplies.. The demand for consumption has improved, and the firmness of the market is evidenced by the fact that some of the domestic makers are turning down orders for prompt delivery and decline to enter additional contracts.

Opium has remained quiet and easy, and buyers in a large way have been able to secure supplies at a further slight concession, but the change has not yet had any material influence in the way of stimulating activity either here or abroad. Morphine has continued to move freely on consuming orders at unchanged prices. The principal change in values during the week was an advance of 75c. per ounce in manufacturers' quotations for cocaine, due to scarcity and a consequent stronger position of crude material at all distributing points. It is claimed that some of the manufacturers are oversold and are unwilling to take new orders even at the advanced prices, as the outlook for securing fresh supplies of raw material is rather unfavorable. Another important change in prices was an advance of 4c. per gallon in quotations for grain alcohol, attributed to the higher market for corn. Leading distributers report an active demand from the various consuming industries, and indications point to continued strong conditions, with the output under good control.

In the department of essential oils, sweet almonds has again been advanced 2c. per pound in sympathy with a corresponding improvement in primary markets. Caraway is higher on account of increased cost of seed. Pennyroyal shows a further decline under the influence of liberal arrivals of new crop from producing sections. Sassafras has developed considerable strength, and values for both natural and synthetic are higher. Bergamot and clove are both slightly easier. New crop rose has begun to arrive, and values are a shade lower.

Among the roots, golden seal and senega continue to show steadily increasing firmness, and higher prices are quoted for both, with holders of the limited spot stock indifferent sellers. Primary markets also are firmer and extreme prices are looked for. Coca leaves are moving upward in price, owing to scarcity at primary sources and difficulty in securing fresh supplies. Small flake manna is very scarce, and values are higher owing to the poor outlook for new crop.

Local refiners of glycerine have advanced quotations 1c. per pound, and the market is very firm in tone. Silver bullion is higher, and leading manufacturers of nitrate have advanced their prices 1c. per ounce. Gallic acid is 5c. per pound higher, the advance being due to increased cost of raw material.

Retail Trade Good.

Boston, September 8.—There seems to be a general impression that trade with retail druggists is good, and the most part they all appear to be well satisfied with the present condition of things. This is the season when families are returning, houses are being opened again, after the summer vacation, and schools are starting up once more, all bringing to town great numbers of people who have long been away from their usual haunts. All this serves to bring to the druggists considerable trade.

Except that quinine has come forward for more attention, there is little of importance transpiring. Chemicals as a class are inactive and show no feature which is noteworthy, trade being unsatisfactory on the whole. Alcohols hold fairly well in a steady way, without much life or activity. Sumac and indigo alone among the dyestuffs have come in for any attention, other things in this line being very quiet. Waxes are not active at all, but there is underlying them a certain strength which looks like higher prices to come.

Business Improved.

Baltimore, September 10.—The oft-repeated observation that trade always increases at the beginning of the month was again verified by results last week. All the wholesale houses experienced gains in the number and volume of orders and a fair degree of activity characterized the situation. Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals also benefited by this tendency, while the retailers reported practically unchanged conditions. Generally speaking, trade is very fair, and extensive gains for the year over 1899 are being noted. The botanical market was without special features, while heavy chemicals presented no unusual developments.

Detroit Reports Steady Business.

Detroit, September 8, 1900.—A very good steady business is reported for the week here. Conventions are the rule, and conventions are thirsty affairs. On the whole, however, there is very little sickness, and so the druggists' orders are rather more for the little luxuries of life than for medicines. Articles for the bath are a feature of many of the retailers' windows.

Tendency Toward Improvement.

Chicago, September 8.—Business shows a tendency toward improvement. The first week in September has been a good one for the jobbers. Manufacturers state that business has started out well and the fall trade bids fair to break the record.

Dealers in druggists' sundries are fairly busy, with a good demand and fair sized orders.

The encampment of the G. A. R. brought many druggists to Chicago who ordered quite liberally.

Very, Very Busy in the Northwest.

St Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., September 7.—The State Fair has been the great event of this week. The number of visitors to the Twin Cities has consequently reached enormous proportions, not only breaking but making fine kindling wood of all previous records. Among these outsiders hundreds of druggists were included, and as a natural result many of them placed substantial orders with the jobbers here. The crowds of visitors also made themselves felt at the down-town retail stores, which have reaped quite a harvest. Retailers, not only in the part of town mentioned, but in all other localities, report a marked improvement over last week. They have been very, very busy. Most of them, too, are finding collections to be in somewhat better shape. In the wholesale trade there seems to be a reasonable percentage of increase in the volume of oprations as compared with last week and with a year ago. The only inference possible is that drug dealers all over the Northwest are figuring upon a good-to-lively fall and winter trade. In Western products no change of prices has taken place since last report.

Picking up a Little.

St. Louis, Mo., September 8.—Wholesale trade is certainly picking up. The gain is made slowly but surely and materially. Holiday goods are being ordered freely. Locally the vacationizers are gradually returning and that makes retail trade better.

Hot Soda Profitable.

James W. Tufts, Boston, opens the hot sodawater season with a cut of a handsome apparatus on page 18. Urging those druggists who do not already dispense hot soda to investigate its possibilities, he reminds them that it is cheaper to draw hot soda than cold; that there is more profit in the former, because fire is cheaper than ice and because it is cheaper to heat water than to keep it cold. Druggists who make the most money at their soda counters are those who draw soda the year around.

Pine-Aseptine.

The American Medical Co., 56 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, in this week's issue of the Era, announce to the retail drug trade their "Pine-Aseptine," for the radical and permanent cure of hay fever, catarrh and asthma. Mr. W. H. Hackett, their business and advertising manager, reports a healthy condition of trade locally and is confident that the drug trade as reached by the Era weekly can and will take hold of their remedy, and upon a fair trial, recommend it to the trade.

Druggists' Glassware.

To those druggists who are looking for chances to get the best prescription ware at the best prices, we call attention to the Star Glass Co's advertisements on another page. Their Philadelphia office is at 147 N. 4th St., and their factory at Medford, N. J. They manufacture flint, green and amber bottles and vials, and make a specialty of ware for druggists.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, September 11.—Weather conditions have continued unfavorable to increased activity and business has been mainly in small lots to fill out requirements of the prolonged summer season, but the tone of the market continues firm with the more important price changes in favor of holders.

OPIUM.—Quotations have undergone no further change and the market has ruled quiet with jobbing parcels available at $3.45@3.55 for 9 per cent. and $3.55@3.65 for 11 per cent. as to size of order, the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—There is no improvement in demand and a continued quiet feeling prevails, with jobbers quoting the old range of $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent.

MORPHINE.—The market has a moderately active appearance and small lots are moving freely at prices on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—An improved demand is reported with the market firmer in tone, but moderate quantities are still available to a limited extent at prices on the old basis of 44@45c. in ounces, according to brand and quantity. The tendency, however, is decidedly upward and an early advance is looked for.

COCAINE.—Manufacturers have advanced their quotations 75c. per ounce, and the revised jobbing prices are $6 for bulk in 25 oz. lots, $6.50@6.75 for large crystals and $6.25@6.50 for small crystals in ounces.

OIL ALMONDS.—Sweet is again higher and jobbers now quote 60@70c. for prime English and 40@50c. for French.

OIL ROSE.—New crop has begun to arrive and as the yield is large, values are easier, the revised jobbing figures being $5.50@6.25 for No. 1, and $6.25@6.75 for extra.

OIL PENNYROYAL.—Under the influence noted last week jobbing quotations show a further decline to $1.45@1.65.

OIL SASSAFRAS.—The market is firmer owing to scarcity and jobbers have advanced prices to 55@60c. for natural and 45@50c. for synthethic.

OIL CLOVES.—Manufacturers' quotations are slightly lower and jobbing parcels are now obtainable at 65@75c.

GLYCERINE.—Owing to an advance in manufacturers prices, jobbers have marked up their quotations to 18@19c. for 30 degrees in 50 lb. tins and 22@25c. for smaller parcels. For 28 degrees 1c. less.

CAMPHOR.—The market continues to harden, and jobbers have further advanced quotations to 61½@62c. in bbls., 62@62½c. in cases and 70@75c. for less, half ounce cakes 63½@64c. by the case and 72@75c. for less.

ALCOHOL.—Grain is decidedly higher from first hands and jobbers have advanced quotations to $2.45@2.46 by the bbl. and $2.55@2.65 for less. Odorless $2.47@2.48 by the bbl. and $2.60@2.75 for less.

SILVER NITRATE.—Higher prices for the metal have caused a firmer feeling among dealers and quotations show an advance to 49@51c. for crystals and 51@56c. for cones.

MANNA.—Jobbing quotations for small flake have been further advanced to 50@55c.

COCA LEAVES.—Higher primary markets, due to scarcity, have caused an advance in spot jobbing quotations to 37@42c. for whole Truxillo, 42@45c. for ground and 47@52c. for powdered. Huanuco 10c. higher.

GALLIC ACID.—An advance in manufacturers' prices has caused jobbers to mark up quotations to 90@95c.

TANNIC ACID.—Under a similar influence jobbing quotations have been advanced to 82@85c. by the barrel, $1.10 in pounds and 12@14c. in ounces.

FLAXSEED.—The market is firmer, and jobbers have advanced quotations to $6.75@7 by the barrel and 5@7c. per pound for less. Ground, 4@4¼c. by the barrel and 5@7c. for less.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Jobbing quotations show an advance to 5¼@5¾c. by the barrel and 8@10c. for less.

OIL CEDAR.—White, pure in jobbing quantities has been advanced to 75@85c., and ordinary, 65@75c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

American Medical Co..... 14
Bristol Myers Co.....Cov. A
Clarke Bros. & Co..... 1
Hals, E. P.....Cov. B
Graves Tooth Powder Co., Dr. L. 7
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. 3
Meredith & Co., G. W..... 14
Moxie Nerve Food Co..... 8
New York Quinine & Chemical Works.....Cov. D
Searle & Hereth Co..... 6
Tufts, Jas. W..... 18
Welch Grape Juice Co..Cov. D
Whitall, Tatum & Co..... 4

THE ONLY **WEEKLY** PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

The lectures will hereafter be issued in monthly instalments, and the entire work of the Course can be completed within twelve months.

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Write for new descriptive Prospectus, now ready. Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

THE N. A. R. D.

This issue contains a full account of the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists, held at Detroit, September 12 to 14. It will be seen upon perusal of this report that the association makes no very great departure from its former policy, but it reaffirms with greater insistence its desires and purposes. The various reports of the officers and committees show that much has been accomplished during the past year, and these gentlemen hold out sanguine hopes for the future. They have all been active in the discharge of their duties, and should be commended for the work they have done. There were present not only a large number of delegates of retail associations, but also representatives of the Proprietary Association and the N. W. D. A. All were on the best of terms with each other, showing that there is a unity of good fellowship in the trade, and that hereafter there is likely to be less trade demoralization than there has been heretofore. The jobbers and proprietors at Chicago this week will find much of the subject of their deliberations within the proceedings of the retailers. A full report of the meetings of these associations will appear in our next issue.

AFTER FOOD ADULTERATORS.

It is gratifying to see the amount of attention now being given by the public, by the daily papers, by the trade journals, and by sanitary and health authorities to the question of food adulteration. All this agitation cannot fail to have good results in the way of legislation which shall make it impossible, or at least a criminal offence, to adulterate, deleteriously, our food products. One of the most gratifying features of this interest is that it is occupying space in the daily papers and thereby attracting the attention of the public. The papers are telling the people just how their milk and butter supply is tampered with, preserved with the poisonous formaldehyde, colored with dangerous aniline dyes. They are pointing out how widely adulterated are all household supplies, how that valuable product, borax, must be examined in order to be sure that it is not all or mostly carbonate of sodium. When the people are taught these things, then will come such a demand for the proper sort of legislation that it cannot be withstood.

There is too much of this tampering with foods. There is unquestionably a demand for cheap goods, but the cheap should not be allowed to masquerade as pure, and they should not be allowed existence at all if through their cheapening they are rendered dangerous. The purchaser has a right to know what he is buying, and every

article of food should be distinctly labelled for what it is. Then, if the customer prefers a borax which is not borax, a pepper which contains no pepper; if the householder desires milk preserved with formaldehyde, they are at liberty to procure such articles at their own risk and with full information.

MATRICULATE NOW.

The first class under the new arrangement for prosecuting the work of the revised Era Course in Pharmacy commences work in October. The first of the ten monthly parts will be mailed to all students on October 10. We desire here to urge those who contemplate taking up this work to send in their matriculation orders at once, that we may be fully prepared for them and their names be enrolled in the October class. If the matter is delayed they will have to wait until November or until some subsequent month. Under the new arrangement students may enter any month and receive the lectures (Part I) for that month, and succeeding ones at thirty day intervals. It is therefore important that those who desire to get through as early as possible shall matriculate as early as possible, for the work requires ten full months. The matriculation orders for the October class should reach us promptly.

PHARMACY LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Every druggist knows what a lamentable condition as regards pharmacy laws exists in the State of Maryland. A good deal has been said in this paper about the abortive attempts to secure a State pharmacy law, and during the past winter and spring the latest effort was treated in detail. The bill presented to the Maryland Legislature was a good one, and the prospects for its passage were bright. Even up to the latest moment pharmacists and those having the interests of pharmacy at heart could see no chance for failure, but alas! like many previous attempts, there was no counting upon the whims of the law-makers, and the measure was killed in the last trench. This leaves the State without any protection against incompetency in druggists. The city of Baltimore has a kind of half-and-half law, which is better than nothing and under which some attempt is made to regulate the practice of pharmacy. But outside of that city there is a free-for-all condition. There are a lot of druggists in Maryland who are druggists in name only, and there are a lot of unqualified doctors also, who think they have a Heaven-given right to practice pharmacy if they express the desire. The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, realizing the dangerous condition, has done what it can to make things safer. It has even taken the unusual step of advertising in the papers the names of druggists who are considered competent. These names are presented in alphabetical order, classified by counties, and anyone interested can, by reference to this list, ascertain what druggists are worthy of support and in whose hands his welfare will be conserved. But the directories give the number of druggists in the State of Maryland at some 539. The list prepared by the State Pharmaceutical Association is much smaller than this. It is evident, therefore, that the great majority of so-called druggists in Maryland are hardly the class of merchants to whom should be entrusted the compounding of medicines. The legitimate qualified pharmacists in the State should get together and work together, and keep working until they get a pharmacy law which shall be enforced throughout the whole State, which shall debar incompetents and render it safe for the people to get their prescriptions compounded at any drug store.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.
Please be brief and always sign your name.

ALUMNI PRESIDENTS INDORSE THE SUGGESTION.

In a recent number of the Pharmaceutical Era the suggestion was made that in celebrating its Silver Jubilee, the Alumni Association of St. Louis College of Pharmacy commemorate the event by something that would be permanent, such as the founding of a scholarship or an annual medal to be presented to the graduate making the highest average in examinations. I wish to say that I heartily concur with the Era, and sincerely hope that something substantial may result from the suggestion.

T. A. BUCKLAND,
St. Louis, Mo. President, 1888.

I have read the article, "Good Suggestion," in the August 30 Era, and I wish to add my indorsement to the same. I heartily approve of the proposition. Keep up the good work.

OTTO F. CLAUS,
St. Louis, Mo. President, 1899.

ERA COURSE COMPLETELY SATISFACTORY.

Enclosed you will please find the sum of $3, with which I desire you to renew my subscription to your valuable paper, the Pharmaceutical Era. I consider it an excellent journal, and would not wish to be without it for even double the price of its subscription. A word or two in regard to your Era Course. I matriculated and recently completed the term of 1899-1900. The Course to me was completely satisfactory, and the diploma I received several weeks ago even surpassed my expectations, as it is attractive and fully recompenses one for his studies. While I was not fortunate enough to be included among the prize winners, I succeeded in getting in the honor roll both terms, with total average of 97.25 per cent. I most cheerfully recommend your Course to any young man, with the assurance of finding no better or beneficial $10 investment.

Port Jervis, N. Y. THOMAS J. BEIRNE.

ERA COURSE PROFITABLE AND ENJOYABLE.

I am glad the beginning of my second year's studies is so near, and trust that the ensuing year will prove as profitable to me, as well as enjoyable, as was the past one. I have devoted most of my spare moments during vacation to a review and study of the various topics contained in the Era, and have gleaned considerable knowledge therefrom.

Canon City, Colo. CHARLES S. LEWIS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

HELD IN DETROIT, MICH., SEPTEMBER 12-14, 1900.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.---THE N. A. R. D. PLAN REAFFFIRMED.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Convention Hall of the Russell House, Detroit, was well crowded when, at eleven o'clock, Wednesday morning, September 12, President Simon N. Jones called to order the annual meeting of the N. A. R. D. About three hundred delegates, representing most of the States of the Union, were present.

Mayor Greets the Delegates

After an earnest invocation by Dr. De Forest, of Detroit, President Jones introduced the Hon. William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, and Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, who welcomed the visitors in an unusually happy speech. Mr. Maybury spoke of the great changes which had taken place in the profession of pharmacy in the last twenty-five years. A convention of this kind would not have been possible twenty-five years ago. These days the world does not allow a man to keep a secret which is for the good of mankind. To-day great conventions meet and discuss publicly not only the difficulties of the trade, but its secrets. The world has been rich and then poor again many times because men did not recognize fellowship as they recognize it to-day. Pasteur's treatment for rabies has probably been known to individuals at different times in the world's history, and lost because these individuals died with the secret locked in their breasts. Men to-day recognize that such a knowledge as Pasteur had for the treatment of disease is a gift from God, and belongs to all men. Mr. Maybury closed by referring briefly to the history of Detroit, and to the claims of its early settlers for their hospitality. "That spirit of the early French hospitality has ever since fallen like a sweet benediction over the city. With that same spirit, I bid you enter."

W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, replied to the Mayor's address. He said that the visitors had been in the city long enough already to know that Detroit's fame as a beautiful city had not been overdrawn. He had not yet become well enough acquainted with her geography to know why she was called "The City of the Straits," but he thought it must be because her citizens were straight. He was sure it was not because her trolley lines were straight, for they were full of loops, and each loop had cost him five cents. After complimenting the city upon her several beautiful features, Mr. Anderson assured his listeners that the visitors he represented were men whose patriotism, honor, loyalty and devotion to their profession were not excelled. They comprised men of all creeds, all nationalities, but all were proud to be called American druggists.

James W. Seeley, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association, then welcomed the visitors. Mr. Seeley said that no sooner was it decided that Detroit should be the meeting place of the N. A. R. D. for 1900 than the local association took on a new lease of life. Detroit has a very bad case of the cut-rate disease. Efforts to use heroic methods and cut out the festering sore had been ineffectual up to date. Perhaps the instruments had been too dull, or had not been of the best style and pattern. Mr. Seeley earnestly hoped that the present meeting would show how to overcome and cure the disease. The enthusiasm of such a body could not fail to help. He congratulated the N. A. R. D. on its success, and on its officers, but believed also that much of the future success depended on the men in the ranks. Forty thousand druggists all over the United States are watching this meeting and praying that it may lift from their shoulders their heavy burdens.

Charles F. Mann, president of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association followed. Mr. Mann hoped that the visitors would have such a delightful meeting in Detroit that they would come again soon. He congratulated himself on being a charter member of the N. A. R. D., and said that the enthusiasm which he acquired at St. Louis had lasted ever since, and he proposed to keep on being enthusiastic until every druggist in the country can put patent medicines over his counter at full prices.

Responses from Delegates.

President Jones then called on delegates from several different States to make short responses to the addresses of welcome. Delegate Pritchard, of Philadelphia, answered to the call in a witty speech on the two kinds of druggists in the world. The first kind is the man who says mean things of his neighbor druggist, substitutes, undersells and does all kinds of illegitimate business. "It is always the man across the street who is that kind of a druggist," said Mr. Pritchard. "The other kind is the man who always says pleasant things about you, shakes your hand and says he is glad to see you and that he sent you a customer just the other morning; never substitutes, gets full prices for his goods. That's the kind of a druggist I am. The man across the street was not elected a delegate to this meeting. You and I were."

J. C. Perry, of Philadelphia, answered for Pennsylvania. He spoke of the two very strong retail druggists' associations in Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania Association and the Philadelphia Association. Of 700 druggists in Philadelphia, 450 are members of the association, which is now ready to put the N. A. R. D. plan in operation. Eighty-five per cent. of the Philadelphia druggists have signed their willingness to do this.

N. K. Forsyth, of Chicago, spoke for Illinois. He assured the convention that Detroit hospitality was all that the addresses of welcome had claimed for it. The Illinois delegation, having arrived twenty-four hours or so ahead of the others, had been "tasting" it to such an extent that they could vouch for it. To Mr. Forsyth organization seemed the only solution of the druggists' problems, and he urged repeated efforts in that direction.

L. C. Hopp, of Cleveland, represented Ohio, and declared the sentiment of his State to be illustrated by "America for Americans" in this struggle. "Ohio is with the N. A. R. D. first, last and all the time.'

Otto Zwick, of Cincinnati, believed that what is said and done at the present meeting will decide much of the life of every druggist in the country for the next year.

Felix Hirseman, of New York City, assured the convention that New York was in line with the N. A. R. D., and believed in its principles. His heart had been full of joy when he read in "Bulletin No. 9" that preparations were completed to carry out the work as planned by the N. A. R. D. He hoped that there would be no waiting, no hesitation, but prompt work.

Henry Willis, of Quebec, responded for Canada, the only foreign association affiliated with the N. A. R. D.

Jesse Nelson, of Tennessee, established for himself a reputation for telling a good story, when he responded for his State. He claimed full cousinship to Kentucky, "known in the West for its balmy sunshine—in the East for its invigorating moonshine." He assured the convention that not only would Tennessee make good promises that her soldiers would follow the N. A. R. D. to victory, but that she would make her promises good.

Harry Kramer, representing the Proprietary Association of America, did not seem to need an introduction

to the assembly, which greeted him with applause. He believed that the druggists are laboring with a condition not found in any other line of business in the United States. Proprietors are ready to do what lies in their power to raise the druggists from this condition. They will consider any plans formulated by the N. A. R. D. on a business platform, and will take hold of the lines and pull with the druggists when the lines are ready.

E. C. De Witt, of Chicago, also representing the Proprietary Association of America, declared that cutting resulted in harm to everybody concerned, and stimulated substitution. He urged that the convention in its deliberations keep before its mind the three associations that must work together, viz., the wholesale druggists, the retailers and the proprietors.

James E. Davis and H. C. Clark, both of Detroit, representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and William E. Hall, of Detroit, representing the American Pharmaceutical Association, responded for their associations, extending, in each case, hearty sympathy with the aims of the N. A. R. D.

The following gentlemen were appointed as assistant secretaries of the meeting: Messrs. Willis, of Quebec; Hopp, of Ohio, and Vaughan, of North Carolina.

The Committee on Credentials was appointed as follows: Messrs. Way, of New Hampshire; Lillie, of Oklahoma; Rumsey, of Pennsylvania; Arrington, of Georgia, and Pardee, of Wisconsin.

A motion to adjourn was carried.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

The Wednesday afternoon session was called to order at 2.30 by President Jones, who then gave his address as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Another year of the existence of our Association is now approaching its end, and it has been filled with many experiences of both doubt and hopefulness, but finds us at its close in better condition and with a brighter future than has formerly been our good fortune. I can say truthfully that there is a greater feeling of confidence existing among our members, that in many portions of the country full prices have been restored, and that a spirit of friendship has been manifested among the three branches of the trade, proprietor, jobber and retailer, which will in the end, no doubt, solve the many difficulties that have befallen the retail trade in times gone by, and which promises in the near future to bring us closer together to the mutual advantage and profit of all concerned.

A Campaign of Education.

Commencing, as the Association did, with but few active members, we have carried on a campaign of education and have brought the retail druggists to a realization of the possibilities that can only be obtained by thorough organization and active co-operation. During my term as President it has been my pleasure to address a great many local and State associations, and wherever we have had these meetings favorable results have followed not that in all case prices on proprietary goods have been restored, but that the retailers have become cognizant of the advantages that will certainly result from the maintenance of strong associations, either local or State, and have been endeavoring to work together for mutual profit. Besides, I venture the assertion that the good influence of the N. A. R. D. has convinced many of our friends that "in union there is strength," and I do not doubt that the seed we have sown will bring forth abundant fruit in the future.

Pharmaceutical Press.

Before commencing a review of the work of the past year I wish to tender to the Pharmaceutical Press my sincere thanks, and in this I know every delegate will join me, because of the noble part the journals have performed in the endeavor to lighten the burdens of the retail druggist. Without exception they have given us willingly and freely the use of their columns, and the editorials that have appeared in them at almost every issue have proven of valuable assistance to the officers of the Association, besides helping greatly to bring about the spirit of good feeling, and allay the disposition to become dissatisfied because all that we wished had not already been accomplished.

Some of the journals have been more active and helpful than others, but I feel that this Association should acknowledge the lasting debt of gratitude that we owe all of these publishers, and I express the hope that with the return of prosperity this obligation may be made manifest in a more substantial way. If every retail druggist in the country would subscribe for not less than two pharmaceutical journals, this would prove to be not only the best investment he could make, but it would be of great assistance also in carrying on the campaign of education absolutely requisite to our success.

Executive Committee.

Soon after the adjournment of our last convention the chairman of our Executive Committee was employed by the N. W. D. A. as an assistant to the chairman of the Proprietary Committee of that organization. At first many of our active sympathizers believed that in taking this step a mistake had been made, but as events have progressed I believe the wisdom of this action has become generally recognized. The funds at the disposal of our Association have been at no time sufficient to allow us to investigate and ferret out the violations of the promises that have been made to us, and in order to perfect our plans, these violations had not only to be detected, but punished if possible. Acting in a dual capacity, representing both of the associations, that do all the distributing (to the retailer as well as that to the consumer) what more advantageous arrangement could have been offered to the N. A. R. D. than the one that the chairman of the Executive Committee has filled during the past year? Do we realize how completely we would have been at the mercy of those who are not in sympathy with us had this arrangement not been made? Do we fully appreciate how difficult it would have been to have perfected any agreement unless we had some one to represent our interest?

No one actively engaged in the retail drug business could have given the time; and if he could it would have been unreasonable to expect that he should in addition pay the expense. Those engaged in the wholesale drug business were in a similar position, and I feel assured that the work which has been done up to this time has proven that the arrangement was not only equitable, but to our advantage. It is believed the future will in even greater measure demonstrate the wisdom of this action, and that the advantage which will come to us through the work of our chairman (acting for both associations) will meet with the hearty approval of every delegate to this convention.

The interests of so large a number are represented by us that the matter of time has been one of very serious importance, and I believe the adoption and putting into effect the proposition that has been made to the members of our Association and to the N. A. R. D., and which is being enforced at this time by a very large majority of the proprietors of those preparations having an extended sale, is one of the greatest results of the work of the chairman of the Executive Committee. This alone required days and weeks of active work and frequent consultations before it could be placed in proper form for submission to the joint conference of the three associations.

We cannot say positively that the plan now in force will actually bring the relief for which the three branches of the drug trade so devoutly hope, but certainly when the manifest disposition of all concerned is to bring back prosperity to the retail trade, to re-establish prices on proprietary goods, to place the sale of all medicinal preparations in the channels through which they should be marketed from the manufacturer to the consumer—with all these evidently desirable objects in view, certainly out of the earnest efforts of the allied branches, all working for one cause, some method will in the end be devised that will accomplish what is sought by all, and which is absolutely necessary to the profitable conduct of business by the proprietor and jobber, as well as the retailer.

Personal observation during the past year has demonstrated to me that wherever the retailer can obtain the price which the proprietor claims his medicine is worth, there the standard goods have the best sale, and in proportion as profits vanish so does the sale of other goods (counterfeit and imitations) increase.

The work of the Executive Committee, both as individuals and as a committee, has been earnest and diligent, and will, no doubt, be completely covered in the report of the chairman.

National Legislation.

The Committee on National Legislation has had some very important matters to look after, and the work has been done faithfully and well. The most important of these is the effort made to have the Stamp Tax on medicinal articles repealed. At one time the prospect many interests apparently clamored for relief from the war tax that action was deferred. The good work has been started and will be vigorously pushed at the next Congress, and I would urge every delegate at this convention to use his utmost influence to secure prompt action at the earliest possible moment.

The vigorous assistance that our retail drug friends gave the Association last year should be renewed with increased force, because the burden becomes more unreasonable and unbearable every day that the "tax" is collected. We will thereby secure prompt relief and it should be prompt, as the tax is not only unnecessary, but class legislation, unjust and unworthy of this great government. The very efficient chairman of this committee, Mr. Thomas Stoddart, of Buffalo, N. Y., has given the matter, as well as all other pertaining to his office, time and earnest labor, and while the reward has not come as yet, through his active, earnest work every druggist has been enlisted in the cause, and no doubt every Congressman and Senator has been petitioned for aid in repealing the law.

The committee had the assistance of some of our officers and members at the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, and we should be ungrateful if we did not acknowledge our indebtedness to several of our friends among the proprietors who

aided us financially in bringing our representatives to the National Capitol to assist in urging repeal of the Stamp Tax.

Trade Marks and Patents.

The Committee on Trade Marks and Patents, of which Mr. John C. Gallagher, of Jersey City, is chairman, has rendered efficient service in this cause, and the constituted authorities have been placed in possession of much valuable information as a result of his work, all of which will no doubt be submitted to the convention at the proper time. The duties devolving upon the committee were not only important, but necessitated a great deal of earnest thought and correspondence. The patent and trade mark laws of our country are very liberal, so much so that they have fastened upon us an injustice that it will require convincing arguments to remove, but the efforts of the committee in this direction promise to secure such a modification of the laws that while they will protect the inventor in his just rights, they will not secure to him a monopoly that is prohibitive of the exercise of inventive genius, and fix upon the retail trade of this country burdens which no other country permits or recognizes, and which ours should not longer allow. Our efficient chairman has labored earnestly in our behalf and deserves the approval of this convention.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

N. W. D. A.

Our relations with the other branches of the drug trade continue to be of the most agreeable kind, and the interest manifested in the success of our endeavor to restore the retail drug trade to its former prosperous condition has increased rather than diminished. We have found the members of the N. W. D. A. always willing to co-operate with us in every reasonable move that we have suggested, and the proprietors likewise have given your officers every reason to believe that they are thoroughly in earnest in all endeavors to improve our business.

We have given the latter every assurance we could that our members would be loyal to the resolution passed unanimously at our last convention in Cincinnati, namely, "to deliver the article called for," and I firmly believe that this resolution has been conscientiously observed, especially by the associations affiliated with the N. A. R. D.

It is our manifest duty to use every endeavor to strengthen these bonds of friendship; our interests are so thoroughly entwined that the nearer we are brought together and stay together the sooner we may expect improved conditions, and the sooner can we command their aid and influence in correcting the present, as well as any future evil, that may creep into our business.

The plans that have from the outset been advocated by the N. A. R. D., the distribution of goods through the wholesale trade only, have been so eminently just to the N. W. D. A. that these plans, since their adoption, have always commended their active help. We recognize that in adopting this policy we may have done an unintentional injustice to some of our friends who were formerly able to purchase in quantities direct, but we should not be oblivious to the fact that no great reform that was ever instituted did not for the time being do an injustice, or prove a hardship to some. Yet the benefits that will be secured by all in the final consummation of these plans and the restoration, not only of full price, but the placing of the sales of all medicinal articles in the channels in which they properly belong will more than compensate, even these, for the small sacrifice they are asked to make; that profits and prosperity may again return to all.

P. A. of A.

Our relations with the P. A. of A. have been of the most friendly nature. During the year that has gone by it has been my pleasure to confer with many of those whose interests extend all over the country, and I have always found them willing to make any sacrifice in order to aid us that would not jeopardize their business. This is but natural. We come into contact with the people who use these products, and when the time shall come, which I hope shall be soon, when the retailers can secure some profit on these lines, I hope that the good will of every retailer may be secured to the end that our relations may continue to grow more cordial, and that we may know that our interests are identical.

Organization.

In my experience the greatest difficulty we have had to overcome is that of convincing our friends that the evils that have come upon the profession in other sections are just as apt to be visited upon them, and that if they would form local organizations they would be ready in advance, and more likely to escape the misfortunes that have befallen others. "United we stand, divided we fall" is just as applicable to the retail drug trade as to the State. Our strength lies in local organizations, and to this point every effort that we can command should be directed.

We have abundant evidence of the value of this work in several localities where prices and the general conduct of the business is absolutely in the hands of the retail druggists, and the distribution of all medicinal products is controlled by the local organization. Naturally it might not be possible to obtain the same good results in the larger cities, but these smaller organizations, acting in concert, could enforce certain trade regulations that all concerned would be compelled to observe. Because full prices are obtained in their particular localities many of our friends do not realize that there is great responsibility resting upon them to contribute their help in advancing our cause.

Our fortunate friends here mentioned are to be congratulated upon the happy condition of affairs in their own localities, but there is no sufficient reason why any retail druggist should withhold his moral or financial help toward building up the National Association. No one connected with the N. A. R. D. has ever worked in the cause from selfish motives. Many of its members who have been most active, have given their time and money without any hope of compensation beyond that feeling of satisfaction which one experiences when he knows he has contributed all he could to the elevation of his profession and to its financial success. They should not forget "That he serves his God best who serves his fellow man." Our friends should also remember that they cannot foretell when a disturber of prices may come into their midst. By contributing to make the N. A. R. D. stronger, by organizing their own localities, they are only doing their share in placing the organization in a position to return to them with compound interest every dollar they find it necessary to contribute. The National Association recognizes no boundaries. We hope the day will come, and that soon, when, supported by local and State associations existing everywhere, the strong arm of the N. A. R. D. can be invoked with a certainty that any evils that may come upon our people can be speedily removed. In this matter it is the duty of every retail druggist to recognize his own responsibility. Whatever will bring profit and prosperity to the retail trade anywhere will certainly command the earnest efforts of the N. A. R. D., and every retail druggist should feel it incumbent upon himself to do his share for the good of all.

There is no association that it is possible to bring together that could not wield some influence, and with many of these distributed throughout each of the States, or consolidated into one larger organization, we would be placed in a strong position for either aggressive or defensive work, and could exert an influence that would prove of great benefit to all.

The State associations have, with few exceptions, re-affirmed their loyalty to the N. A. R. D. and have appropriated their dues, yet the number of druggists actually engaged in the work, or who are represented by the State associations, are too widely separated to act in concert or to produce any effect upon disturbed conditions; besides, the State associations do not contain in membership a sufficiently large majority of those engaged in the retail drug business to direct the important matters continually arising which really threaten the perpetuation of the business, rendering it neither profitable commercially, nor remunerative profesionally.

I believe that all of the energy that we can husband should be used in forming and developing these small local or county organizations, and that every dollar that we can make available should be devoted to this one purpose. To this end I express the hope that it will meet with the approval of the convention, that the Executive Committee be authorized to secure the services of such organizers wherever they may be found, and that the compensation to be allowed such organizers be fixed by the Executive Committee.

With our income we have been unable to guarantee even expenses to those who have willingly aided us in forming organizations, but with the hope that some action may be taken at this convention that will bring us more revenue this suggestion is made. During the past year one of the members of the Executive Committee organized several county associations, simply as an experiment, and the receipts in the way of voluntary contributions at the time of organization almost paid his expenses, leaving the dues to be paid into the treasury of the N. A. R. D. However, these receipts did not include any compensation for his personal services. It is possible that if the suggestion should meet with your approval this work might be made a source of revenue, especially in the most populous sections of the country. I believe the Executive Committee should be given authority to make such arrangements, should it be found necessary or advisable. I merely refer to this as one of the means that might be made available, not only in organizing local and county associations at small expense, but in increasing the number of our affiliated associations and promoting a greater interest in the work.

Finances.

The finances of the Association have been during the past year a source of anxiety to the officers. I think the time has passed when we should feel any degree of hesitation in soliciting from our friends cash donations for the furtherance of our work and to assist in increasing the number of our smaller associations. At our first meeting we did not feel inclined to receive donations from any one except retailers in retail associations, subsequently this was modified so as to permit donations to be received provided they were given in the name of some local organization. I feel now that the benefits that would arise from having retail druggists thoroughly organized everywhere, with one central or national body to direct the course it should follow, would bring such results, not only to the proprietors, but to the jobbers that they would gladly contribute to such a fund.

If deemed advisable these contributions could be set aside for the sole purpose of organization, and the cur-

rent expenses of the association could be paid from the revenue secured from dues. I believe that such action as I have mentioned upon the part of this convention would be met with a prompt response from those whose interests are vitally wrapped with our success, and who are in a condition financially to render us this help. If the plans that we, from the commencement, have endeavored to carry out, supplying the retail trade through the jobbers only, it would mean hundreds of dollars of guaranteed profit annually to each of the jobbers and besides the proprietor's sales, and naturally his profits would be greatly augmented by having the influence and good-will of the retailers, if in the end we could control the price and distribution of the goods. I can see no other way except the two I have mentioned for increasing our revenue.

The per capita of 50 cents, as now assessed, is as much as the members will stand, and our revenue in addition must come either from donations or from an increased number of associations. I cannot too earnestly urge this convention to give this matter careful thought, and hope from these deliberations feasible plans for increasing our revenues may result.

I would feel that I had not completed my address if I did not take this opportunity of commending the work of our secretary, Mr. T. V. Wooten. No matter where his services have been required, in the office, as an organizer, as a correspondent, or wherever his duties called, he has been the painstaking, competent official. The N. A. R. D. has been exceedingly fortunate in having such an one as its secretary. During my term, we have been in almost daily communication, we have been together before local associations, and at important conferences, and his clear perception of his duty and what was due us has been a constant source of comfort and assistance to me. "There may be others," but I doubt it.

In closing, I wish to convey my earnest and heartfelt thanks to the various officers and committees who have labored assiduously in our cause, and to whose aid I attribute whatever of success may have come to the N. A. R. D. during my administration. Let each of us determine before we leave for our homes to go to work with renewed energy; let each of us resolve to do his utmost to make the coming year our banner year; let us pull together; let us concentrate all the energy that we can command upon strengthening the power of our National Association, let us assist in organizing local associations, and in uniting all of the retail druggists of this country in the one common effort to restore prosperity to our vocation! Our cause is just, and trusting to a Supreme Being to guide us and give us the strength to continue the fight for the retail druggists of this country until whatever belongs to them they shall have, I feel that in the end, if not in the near future, victory will be written upon our banner.

Upon its completion, it was moved and carried that the address be referred to a Committee of Five, to report upon at a later meeting. Vice-President Anderson named as the committee: Messrs. Voegeli, of Minnesota; Seeley, of Michigan; Gregory, of New York; Nelson, of Tennessee, and Bodemann, of Illinois.

Secretary Thomas V. Wooten then read his report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

As made obligatory by the Constitution I present herein the Secretary's annual report.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held immediately after the adjournment of the Cincinnati convention, the secretary was directed to secure in Chicago suitable headquarters for the association. The location selected is in every way well adapted to our needs. The furnishings which in addition to the desk and filing case already on hand involved an expenditure of less than one hunderd dollars ($100.00), are necessarily unpretentious, but the office and its appointments are in keeping with our character as a business organization.

Proceedings of the Last Convention.

Twenty thousand copies of the report of the Cincinnati convention were obtained, and about 18,000 distributed to members of the affiliated societies and to prospective members. The necessity of condensing a large amount of matter sufficiently to reduce the rate of postage to one cent per copy rendered the work of compilation very difficult. Preparations for sending out the proceedings were delayed on account of the committees having to discuss and decide as to number of copies to be distributed.

Work of Organization.

It was anticipated by the association that during the past year the secretary would devote a considerable portion of his time to the work of organization. It is believed a consideration of the several causes which have operated to prevent the fulfilling of this expectation will satisfy the membership that the failure to do this work was not due either to indifference to the organization's wishes or to the lack of appreciation of the necessity of advancing thereby the Association's interests.

One of the reasons this work was not entered upon with promptness and vigor was the slowness with which our plans matured in spite of the justifiable expectation that the obstacles which had already been overcome at the time of the Cincinnati convention would allow their completion without further difficulty. The vexatious delays incident to our securing the needed co-operation of manufacturers and jobbers, without which co-operation the plans upon which we had been working were of necessity doomed, was considered a sufficient reason for not spending the Association's money in attempting to form organizations when there was nothing better to offer prospective members than the threadbare promises of the allied branches of the trade. When these difficulties had been removed sufficiently to allow the work to be started and pushed as it should be other obstacles presented themselves. One of these was the routine work of the secretay's office, which occupied practically all of his time. Specific mention will be made of this later. But the reason, above all others, which prevented needed attention being given to the work of organization was lack of funds, which unwelcome subject will be hereinafter mentioned.

The secretary made during the year only one trip at the expense of the Association. The cities of Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit were visited in November, in company with President Jones, the time occupied being four and a half days. The value of the work accomplished on this occasion is believed to be demonstrated by the sentiment in favor of our movement that since that time has existed in the section named, which sentiment has manifested itself in the formation of the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association, a vigorous body the co-operation of which the National Organization has a right to feel proud.

One other trip in the interest of organization was made at the Association's expense by President Jones at the request of Chairman Holliday and the secretary. This was a visit to the Virginia and North Carolina Pharmaceutical Associations' meetings in July, and included a visit to Richmond. The occasion of Mr. Jones being selected for this mission was the necessity of the secretary's attending the meeting of his own State association which convened at the same time, and it was felt that the opposition to our cause known to exist in Virginia rendered desirable the presence of one of our official members. It is regretted that owing to the meetings in the two States being held simultaneously (a fact not fully understood beforehand), this trip entailed considerable physical discomfort to our representative, and was not as successful as was desired. The actual expense incurred by the Association for organization work during the year is $260.60, leaving untouched $739.40 of the $1000.00 set apart for this work.

Chairman Holliday attended the State meetings of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. The secretary attended the meeting of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, which association, in keeping with its acmustomed liberality, paid all the expense incident thereto. A somewhat urgent invitation was received by the secretary from the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, but inasmuch as no other work could be done, and the expense would have been considerable, the invitation was declined. The additional work in the interest of organization done by Chairman Holliday, and reported by him to the Executive Committee, may be thus briefly summarized.

While engaged in the prosecution of his work on behalf of the N. A. R. D. with the proprietary manufacturers, and while visiting different localities in the interest of the Proprietary Goods Committee of the N. W. D. A., Mr. Holliday conferred with numerous retailers in many sections.

In Boston an important meeting was held with the Executive Committee of the Massachustts Pharmaceutical Association, and other retailers; as a result a special meeting of the Association was called at which affiliation with the National body was voted.

At Lowell, Mass. the retail business was badly demoralized, but the trade was induced to reorganize and adopt a price schedule which action placed matters on a very satisfactory basis.

At Worcester, Mass., a strong effort was made to secure better organization and more desirable conditions, but owing to the existence of unusual obstacles the result of the effort there was not at the time satisfactory; however, prospects have brightened since.

At Toledo a conference was held with representatives of that trade. There are reasons for believing that conditions have been steadily improving throughout the year.

At Pittsburg a conference was held with the Executive Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association for the purpose of deciding some questions of policy for the guidance of this vigorous and influential organization.

In Detroit the local situation was discussed with members of the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association.

In March a visit was made to New England during which a retailers' meeting was held in New Haven, at which delegates were present from Hartford, Danbury, Bridgeport, and other places. The situation in Connecticut, largely through the efforts of active members of our Association, has improved to such an extent that New Haven is now said to be the only town in the State in which there is price cutting.

In New York City conferences were held with Committees of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, the German Apothecaries Society, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the Jersey City, N. J., Association.

In Philadelphia a meeting was held with the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists and a number of the directors of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company.

Rochester was visited and a meeting of retailers was held for the purpose of securing more general organization.

In Cleveland a conference was held with the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Retail Druggists' Association This organization afterward became the nucleus of the very effective Northern Ohio Druggists' Association.

In May a visit was made to Richmond, Va., and conferences were held with the retailers and jobbers of that city. At this timo arrangements were made for a subsequent meeting, which was held in July and was attended by President Jones.

In May a trip was taken through Texas and conferences were held with retailers in the cities of Fort Worth, Waco, and Houston. During Mr. Holliday's stay in Houston the effort to induce the aggressive cutters there to join the local association was successful. This druggist was understood to be the last aggressive cutter in Texas.

A visit was made to New Orleans where conferences were held with the jobbers, the leading retailers, and cutters. The situation was left in good shape, and a promising local organization has since been formed.

A visit was made to Des Moines, Iowa. At this place it is a pleasure to note that druggists, as the result of purchasing the stock of the department store, have succeeded in restoring prices practically to full figure and have had no difficulty in maintaining them.

Mr. Holliday attended the 1900 meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Richmond, May 7-12. The very satisfactory attitude of the members of that association toward our work is well illustrated in the fact that the commercial section is now under the direction of men who have been active in the National Association. The chairman of the section is Chas. A. Rapelye, of Connecticut, and the secretary, W. F. Meissner, of Indiana, the Executive Committee being composed of Messrs. Willis, of Quebec; Stedem, of Philadelphia, and Holliday, of Topeka.

Mr. Timberlake of the Executive Committee has done excellent work in organizing associations in Indiana; Mr. Prall has been active in furthering the interests of the National Association in Michigan, and Mr. DeLang has done good service in Ohio, while President Jones has visited the States of Michigan, Ohio, Virginia and North Carolina, attending local meetings in the two first, and State association meetings in the two latter.

Mr. Hynson was present at the meeting of his State association. This organization voted "to affiliate with the N. A. R. D. in the future through an adjunct body to be formed by a board of directors composed of five members, four to be elected annually by the M. Ph. A. and these to elect the fifth member. This board shall make every effort to thoroughly organize the retail druggists of the state, collect all moneys due the N. A. R. D. and send delegates to said body."

Owing to Mr. Cheswright's ill health Louis Emanuel of Pittsburg was designated to perform the duties devolving upon the member from Pennsylvania, and the help given by Mr. Emanuel to the committee has been very efficient. The Western Pennsylvania Association, of which Mr. Emanuel is treasurer has done excellent work throughout the year and is in a flourishing condition.

The number of associations which have been added to our membership as the result of correspondence is not large, but these are in nearly all cases composed of good material as events have conclusively proven. The secretary believes that his two years of untiring painstaking effort to build up a strong organization by mail has demonstrated that this is impossible. During the past year the Executive Committee discussed the project of organizing one state thoroughly, a prominent proprietor having intimated his willingness to help to defray the expense, but the project, with its inviting possibilities never advanced beyond the stages of discussion.

After giving a list of the associations belonging to the N. A. R. D. the secretary reported the names of the

Associations Which Have Withdrawn.

During the year three State associations have withdrawn from our fellowship—New Jersey, Virginia and South Carolina. In New Jersey this action was the result of a determined opposition of a few strong men, led by the president of the organization. The reason most persistently and effectively urged as a proper cause for withdrawing was that affiliation with another body was contrary to the organic law of the association. Too much cannot be said in praise of the members of the New Jersey Association, whose gallant fight to hold their State organization in line with our work is deserving of the highest admiration.

Judging by the correspondence of your secretary with the officers of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, the unfavorable action of that body was caused by the disagreement of its members with the plans of our organization, especially the feature obliging retailers to relinquish the right to buy proprietaries at the manufacturers' best prices. It is understood that much dissatisfaction exists in the State as to the manner in which the decision to withdraw was reached. At the time the vote was taken only eleven members of the association were present, out of a total membership of 153.

The association of South Carolina seems to have withdrawn as a matter of economy. The aims and plans of our organization, probably as the result of indifference, seem never to have been well understood by that body or its individual members. The secretary's letter, which conveyed the intelligence of the organization's withdrawal, contained a check in payment of four individual memberships in the National Association.

It is a pleasure to state that the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, which a year ago withdrew from our fellowship, voted unanimously to renew her affiliation at its last meeting, and has a representative present in the person of W. E. Bingham, of Tuscaloosa. Notwithstanding the temporary disaffection of this spirited organization, she is entitled to the distinction of having devoted more money to the National Association's work in proportion to the number of her druggists than any other State.

Routine Work.

Rightfully, and as a matter of necessity, the Executive Committee depends upon the Secretary's office for a large amount of work. On all questions of importance the final decisions reached by the Committee are the consensus of opinion of the members, but the work of presenting clearly and concisely the questions to be decided, so as to enable its members to reach decisions intelligently and readily, has ever devolved upon the secretary. In order that the Committee may keep in close touch with the conditions that exist generally, thereby enabling its members to act with a full knowledge of existing facts, all correspondence that passes through the secretary's hands, as well as all the pharmaceutical journals, are scanned closely for important matters to be brought to the attention of the committee, a task by no means inconsiderable.

This duty, together with that of preparing such bulletins as may be issued; keeping up the correspondence of the office, at times voluminous, and much of it at all times perplexing; doing as great an amount of organizing as possible by mail; doing the clerical work of the Standing Committee; procuring, verifying and filing statistics; assisting the treasurer in the discharge of his duties; looking after imbursements and keeping the books of the association; supplying the associations in membership with the literature issued from time to time, and preparing a weekly or bi-weekly news letter for twenty-four pharmaceutical journals, besides giving attention to the exacting requirements of his own local association, constitutes the routine work mentioned as one of the reasons why the secretary could not devote as much time or organizations as might be desired, even if there were no other hindrances. One feature of the secretary's work especially worthy of attention is the duty which he is constantly called upon to perform, of assisting the associations in membership to correct local abuses and improve local conditions by bringing to their assistance the help of manufacturers and jobbers, and by inducing retailers themselves to work in harmony for the common good.

SPECIAL WORK.

Co-operation with the Executive Committee.

As early as possible after the convention the secretary addressed to the officers of the affiliated bodies a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"At its Cincinnati Convention the following (Resolution B), was adopted:

> "RESOLVED, That the success of the plans of this association, being dependent upon the ready and cordial co-operation of the affiliated organizations which form integral parts of this central body, that such affiliated organizations should recognize the action of this association and its executive officers as entitled, in the fullest measure, to their approval and the unanimous co-operation of their members.
>
> "In accordance with the wish of the association expressed in this resolution, the Executive Committee desires to obtain a statement from your organization as to its position with reference to the carrying out of the policies and plans inaugurated by the committee and the extent to which the committee can rely upon the support of your members. The importance of specific information on this point is evident.
>
> "In order that its work may be effective, the committee must be in a position to exert a definite influence upon the affiliated branches of the trade as well as the retail trade itself; therefore no doubt should exist as to the loyalty of the affiliated societies, and the determination of these societies to carry out the instructions of the committee.
>
> "You are urged to send with the least possible delay the decision reached by your association upon the important question, "Will your members individually and collectively, stand behind the National Executive Committee?"

To this letter nearly all the local associations responded and the answers were heartily in the affirmative. Several State organizations also replied in a similar manner through their Executive Committees. As far as a great majority of the associations are concerned, this avowed willingness to follow the leadership of the committee has not been subjected to any severe test, but from its experience, the committee believes there would have been, and will be, no failure on the part of the associations to fulfill this promise.

Acceptable Jobbers.

As instructed by the Executive Committee, the secretary sent, in November last, to each of the affiliated bodies, a request that a list of the wholesalers acceptable to those associations be named, in order that the jobbers

so designated might be recommended by the committee as acceptable wholesale distributers. A list containing the names of all the jobbers recommended was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee at its meeting in April. The reports of the affiliated societies had been received very slowly, and at the time of submitting the list to the Executive Committee it was far from being complete.

Aggressive Cutters.

The list of aggressive cutters in process of formation at the time of the Cincinnati convention was finished, but it was incomplete, and for several reasons it has never been used by the Executive Committee. A new list is being compiled in accordance with the present needs of the association.

Work for the Committees.

The work done by the secretary's office on behalf of the National Legislative Committee has been considerable during the past year, requiring time and painstaking labor on the part of the secretary as well as his assistants. On behalf of the Committee on Trade Marks and Patents, the secretary appeared with a delegation consisting of Messrs. Bodeman, Ebert and Engelhard, before the Trade Marks and Patents Commission in Chicago. While the results of this conference have not become apparent, it is difficult to see how anything additional could have been said that would have given the commission a better understanding of the desires and needs of the drug trade. On behalf of the Committee on Transportation, considerable correspondence was carried on, a task which the secretary unintentionally brought upon himself and which, though prosecuted with the best of motives, he has some good reasons for regretting. It is believed the committee itself would have done the work more effectively. A small amount of clerical work was also done for the Committee on Pharmacy Laws and the Committee on Form of Organization.

Other Work.

A complete constitution and by-laws for the use of local associations, adaptable to the needs of both large and small organizations, was drawn up by the secretry, and approved by the Executive Committee.

Recently the secretary, under the direction of the Executive Committee, has corresponded with a number of manufacturers on the subjects of the hardship to retailers who desire to deal fairly by advertised proprietaries, of the practice universal among aggressive cutters of exploiting in newspapers their business methods, which methods (advertising proprietaries at less than cost in order to attract people to whom substitutes may be sold) are alike detrimental to the interests of the proprietor and the non-substituting retailer. The co-operation of the several proprietors with the retail trade, to the end that this hurtful practice may be abated is greatly needed, and it is hoped will be forthcoming. Definite promises to this end have already been received from several prominent proprietors.

During the year four bulletins outlining the work of the Executive Committee and giving other information about the Association's work, have been published; the demand for each issue has been large, indicating general interest in the subjects discussed.

The secretary in exchange for the news notes issued by him from time to time, has received the following journals: Pharmaceutical Era, American Druggist, The Druggists' Circular, The Practical Druggist, Merck's Report, New England Druggist, Omaha Druggist, Wisconsin Drug Exchange, Western Druggist Western Drug Record, Meyer Bros.' Druggist, National Druggist, San Francisco & Pacific Druggist, Bulletin of Pharmacy, Texas Druggist, North-Western Druggist, Paint, Oil and Drug Review, California Druggist, The Spatula, American Journal of Pharmacy, Midland Druggist, Canadina Pharmaceutical Journal and Gazette, Drug Clerks' Journal and Rocky Mountain Druggist.

Finances.

Contrary to the procedure previous to that date the Executive Committee adopted, in November last, the plan of receiving donations directly from manufacturers, jobbers and retail druggists without requiring these donations to be submitted through affiliated societies. The treasurer's report presented at this convention will therefore give credit to firms and individuals in accordance with this change. It will be observed that aside from the donations promised at the Cincinnati convention very little has been received (none has been solicited) from other sources than organizations of retail druggists.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held in April the financial condition of the Association was carefully considered. The committee realized the necessity of keeping expenditures within the bounds established by the condition of the treasury, and since it was evident that the work of organization contemplated by the Association at its Cincinnati meeting could not then be carried out, the secretary was instructed to hold the matter of organization in abeyance till the funds available should justify making comprehensive plans for carrying on this work. Justice to the committee and to the secretary requires that this embarrassment caused by a lack of funds should be given due recognition.

The following is an itemized statement of the expenses of the Association for the year:

Expenses.

Secretary's office	$3,632.20
President's office	10.25
Treasurer's office	35.96
Committee on National Legislation	86.05
" " Commercial Relations	6.00
" " Transportation	6.00
Work of Organization	260.60
Executive Committee	455.71
Proceedings of Cincinnati Convention	496.07
Official Report of Cincinnati Convention	130.00
Appropriation to Miss Edsall, stenographer at Cincinnati	25.00
Additional Expense Treasurer Lowe's office	25.00
	$5,168.84

It will be observed that the estimated expenditures for the year ($7,300) were $2,131.16 in excess of the amount actually expended. This difference is accounted for principally by the secretary's having expended almost nothing for travelling expenses, and by the compensation and expense of the Executive Committee, and the printing and postage bill being less than estimated. The secretary takes pride in saying that the strictest economy consistent with good business policy has been practiced in his office.

Recommendations.

Close intimacy with the work of the Association prompts the secretary to recommend:

That provision should be made for competent organizers to work in the various States under the direction of some druggist designated by the State Association, the general supervision of the work to be given to the secretary. The secretary is mindful that without liberality on the part of the members this plan is not likely to succeed, but he knows of no other way in which the work can be successfully done, and he is convinced that the advanced prices on ordinary drugs, to say nothing of proprietaries, will many times over reimburse contributors to the expense fund made necessary.

It is believed that a few simple rules as to the time at which the dues of associations are payable, and specific instructions to the treasurer to collect these dues in some prescribed manner, will be greatly to the advantage of the Association.

The Association should at each session instruct the Executive Committee with reference to printing and distributing the proceedings, in order that adverse criticism of the committee may be avoided.

On the subject of loyalty to the organization, the secretary doubts the wisdom of making any recommendation, however much he would like to do so. He cannot, however, refrain from warning members against persons who, for reasons wholly discreditable to themselves, asperse the character of those who are engaged in prosecuting the work of your organization. If any of the officers, executive or otherwise, are suspected of unworthiness, let the charges against them receive painstaking investigation and let it be plainly understood that the National Association is infinitely larger than any man or set of men, and that no one's personality shall stand in the way of the organization's success.

In conclusion, the visible results of the year's work are not what the secretary would like to have them, but he feels that the fault is only partially his own. His efforts to increase the membership of the Association more than he has, by correspondence and the distribution of literature, has been to some extent a disappointment, but the hope is cherished that the hard work which has been done without visible results as yet, has accomplished much good, as the future will reveal. Two hurtful conditions, to counteract the baneful effects of which much time has been given, are the imagined security of druggists in towns and cities where price demoralization does not now exist, and the unwillingness of druggists to exert themselves in behalf of their less fortunate brethren of other nearby communities. The secretary has insisted that without the existence of the fraternal spirit little of permanent value can be accomplished; he has urged the value of fraternity as a matter of business and not of sentiment, and has done his best to induce the druggists to take a broader view of the situation than that which is bounded by their immediate personal self-interest. Scores of carefully written personal letters on these subjects, inspired by a consideration of bad local conditions, which there is every reason to believe a little public spirit could easily overcome, have apparently had no other result than brain-weariness to the writer. These things are spoken of here simply that you may comprehend more clearly the details of the secretary's office.

The secretary desires to thank the members of the Association, especially the secretaries of the affiliated societies, for the help they have given him throughout the year. He is glad of the opportunity to say that the unselfish devotion of some of those men to the interests of their fellow druggists has been to him a constant source of encouragement and inspiration.

This report was also referred to a committee of five, and the chair named the following gentlemen: Messrs. Chas. Huhn, Minnesota; Bingham, of Alabama; Wood, of Kentucky; Pritchard, of Pennsylvania, and Porter, of Maine.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer Charles T. Heller's report covered in detail all of the receipts and disbursements of the time since he took up the office, November 1, 1899. At that time he received a balance of $641.76 from ex-Treasurer Lowe.

He has received since then: Dues., $4,397.00; donations, $523.37; miscellaneous receipts, $534.04. These, with the balance from Mr. Lowe, amount to a total of $6,096.17. Total disbursements during the time, $4,967.68, leaving a cash balance on hand of $1,128.49.

The treasurer's report was referred to the Auditing Committee.

Proxies a Subject of Discussion.

The report of the Committee on Credentials followed, and was the occasion for a spirited discussion on the subject of "Proxies." Chairman Holliday, of the Executive Committee, called attention to the fact that nothing in the constitution arranged for voting by proxy, but that at a former meeting it had been decided that a "proxy" could cast the vote for an association provided he lived within a fifty-mile radius of that association. It was proposed to modify this arrangement so as to make it possible for a man to act as proxy provided only that he was from the same State. This suggestion did not meet with favor. It seemed to be the general opinion that any voting by proxy tended to detract from the best possible representation. One member even thought that an association which would not spend the money to send a delegate ought not to be entitled to a vote at all. Delegate Muir, of New York City, declared, "One man—no matter how good he may be—cannot possibly take the place of eight live men." After much discussion, the report of the committee was adopted, and those delegates credited who live within a radius of fifty miles, and the question of proxies for the future was referred to the Committee on Form of Organization.

Chairman Thomas Stoddart gave the report of the Committee on National Legislation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

As directed by Resolution "E", on page 33 of the printed proceedings, as adopted by the "Cincinnati Convention" efforts were made by this committee to secure the repeal of the War Revenue Tax upon medicinal and toilet articles.

The Committee at the earliest opportunity after its appointment placed itself in close communication with the Legislative Committee of the Proprietary Association of America and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, as well as with others interested in the repeal of this tax.

Communications were received from the various interests, and on or near the first of December, 1899, a memorial to Congress was prepared, setting forth the injustice of a tax on medicinal and toilet articles, whereas other articles equally taxable bear no part of the burden of special taxation. Such arguments as the Committee deemed advisable to present to Congress were included in the memorial.

Ten thousand copies of the memorial, in the form of a petition, were distributed throughout the United States by your Committee, assisted by the associations affiliated with the N. A. R. D.

Letters were addressed to the Secretaries of the Associated bodies. In these letters the affiliated bodies were urged to secure signatures to the petition and to forward them promptly to their Representatives in Congress. They were also urged to call in a body upon their Representatives when the latter were at home among their constituents during the Christmas and New Year's vacation. Similar letters were likewise sent to thousands of druggists and others interested in this matter.

The committee is gratified to state that everywhere the affiliated bodies the leading retail druggists and others complied with the request to take determined action looking towards the repeal of this tax, and many hundreds of answers were received by the Chairman of your Committee and Secretary Wooten; all stating that they had forwarded the petitions, warmly commended the same by personal letters, and had called upon their respective Representatives.

Strong resolutions were passed by various organizations, particularly by those of Chicago, Ill., and Erie County, N. Y., and it will perhaps not be out of place for the Committee to incorporate in this report a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association.

A copy of the same was mailed to every Congressman and Representative at Washington, and wherever they would be likely to be of any service in securing the Repeal of the Tax. Upwards of fifteen hundred of these resolutions were mailed. The resolutions read as follows:

Action of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association.

In relation to the repeal of Section B, following Section 25 of the Internal Revenue Law of 1898, having been introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Henry S. Boutell, of Illinois, known as House Bill No. 7093, and now in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the E. C. P. A., held in their rooms, at Buffalo, February 27th, 1900, the following fact was discussed, that.

WHEREAS, At a time when the Federal revenues are enormously in excess of public necessities; when the Treasury Department out of its vast cash balance can pay off $25,000,000 of the public debt, and still leave nearly $300,000,000 cash in the Treasury, we respectfully submit that the continuance of this tax is no longer justified; and it was therefore,

RESOLVED, That we, the Members of the E. C. P. A., feeling that the Stamp-Tax upon medicines and proprietary articles and preparations according to the War Revenue Act of 1898 is an unjust and burdensome tax, be it therefore,

RESOLVED, That we, the E. C. P. A., as business men, protest against the singling out and oppressing one line of business, and depriving them by burdensome taxation of the opportunity of protecting their homes and families.

RESOLVED, That we appeal to the present Congress of the United States to sustain the bill presented by the Hon. Henry S. Boutell of Illinois, known as House Bill No. 7093, and ask that the same receive their unanimous support and become a law without delay.

RESOLVED, That we ask this in the name of 60,000 business people, who are overburdened by unnecessary taxation.

GEORGE REIMANN, President. J. A. LOCKIE, Secretary.

The resolutions of many other associations were couched in similar language, and will no doubt have great influence upon the furtherance of our undertaking. In additions to these resolutions, many influential druggists of the leading cities of the United States appealed to the local newspapers in their respective cities for assistance, and in many cases excellent articles on the subject were published, upholding the position and the contention of the druggists. After all this had been done, your Committee found that further pressure was necessary. Five thousand more copies of the memorial were sent out, and subsequently an additional ten thousand were distributed. Special attention was given to the druggists who lived in the various localities represented by Members of the Ways and Means Committee. These druggists were urged to write personal letters to their Representatives in Congress in order to bring all the pressure possible to bear upon the Ways and Means Committee. In response to these urgent demands, numerous letters were received, many of them enclosing the answers which had come from their Members of Congress, showing that their petitions and personal communications were receiving attention.

The Repeal Bill.

Your Committee felt that whatever the drug trade intended to do towards securing the repeal of the tax should be done early in the Session, and a large amount of literature sent out had for its object the two-fold purpose of supplying the trade with all needed information and keeping the subject prominently in view. The Chairman of the Committee, in an interview with Mr. Douglas, attorney representing the Proprietary Association, suggested the feasibility of having a bill drawn up and presented to Congress.

As the attorney lived in Chicago, the Chairman of your Committee referred the matter to Secretary Wooten, also of Chicago.

Mr. Wooten and Attorney Douglas framed a bill providing for the repeal of that portion of Section "B", which refers to the tax upon medicines and toilet articles, and this bill was embodied in the Repeal Bill presented to the House of Representatives by the Hon. Henry S. Boutell of Illinois.

After its introduction the bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and was known as H. B. No. 7093.

The Committee, and in fact, the entire drug trade of this country, is indebted to the Hon. Henry S. Boutell for the great interest which he has displayed in urging favorable action upon this bill and appearing with us before the Ways and Means Committee.

The members of your Committee take pleasure at this time in heartily commending the druggists of the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois on their praiseworthy efforts to return Mr. Boutell to his seat in Congress for another term, and we sincerely trust that their endeavors will be successful, as we know that while he is there we can count him among our staunchest supporters. The bill introduced by Mr. Boutell was for the repeal of Schedule "B" of the Internal Revenue Law of June 13, 1898. This was decided upon after the committee ascertained that a reduction of the tax was out of the question. The cost of collecting the tax was so great that if the tax was materially reduced the cost of collection would equal the amount of the tax. Therefore, as a business proposition, total repeal was insisted upon.

The Hearing at Washington.

After considerable effort on the part of the introducer of the bill and its friends, a hearing was procured before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, at Washington, on April 17th. There were present, besides the Chairman of your Committee, Representatives of State and local pharmaceutical bodies.

The delegates assembled in the parlors of the Raleigh Hotel at Washington on Tuesday evening, April 16th, at eight o'clock.

The delegates heretofore mentioned were nearly all present. On motion, the chairman of your committee was selected to preside and a general discussion of the plans and arrangements for the hearing of the next day was held. It was decided at this meeting that Mr. Wooten was to open the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, describing the organization of the N. A. R. D., and other details pertaining to the interests of those affiliated with us, and then to introduce the principal speaker. The meeting had selected G. P. Engelhard, of Chicago, to make the principal argument, as he had devoted very much time and care to this particular subject and was thoroughly conversant with the great injustice of the law in its present application.

Mr. Engelhard was followed by J. C. Gallagher, of New Jersey; Felix Hirseman, of New York, and R. L. Eads, of Indiana, each of them making an excellent address. After the chairman had summed up for the retail druggists he introduced O. W. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the manufacturers, Mr. Clarke was followed by J. H. Drabelle, of Missouri, and the final address was made by H. B. Harding, of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. This concluded the arguments of the druggists before the Ways and Means Committee, but before the hearing closed, a very spirited speech was made by the Hon. H. S. Boutell, of Illinois, the author of the bill, as follows:

Mr. Boutell's Speech.

"Two years ago, on the 27th of this month, the War Revenue Bill was brought into the House. The late Nelson Dingley, the chairman of this committee, in explaining the purpose of the measure predicted that it would raise from ninety to one hundred million dollars.

"In 1897 the internal revenue receipts were about $170,000,000, and in 1898 about $273,000,000. For the present year they will aggregate about $292,000,000, and for 1901 about $300,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates a surplus for this year of $70,000,000, and for the next year of $82,000,000.

"We are now, therefore, face to face with three questions:

"1st. Is it wise or necessary to modify or repeal this act?

"2nd. What changes should be made?

"3rd. If the act is to be modified, should we make other articles taxable?

"The questions should be carefully considered, for the time has come when the people we all represent demand relief from this extraordinary tax.

"This law was hurriedly drafted, and it is to be modified as I believe it should be, we should alter it where the friction is greatest, in schedule 'B,' especially in view of the remarkable rulings of the Internal Revenue Department. The law makers certainly never intended that paregoric, arnica and antiseptic cotton should bear any portion of this tax. I hope and believe that the committee will give early attention to this matter, and grant this great trade the relief which it has justly demanded."

The appearance of so large a delegation before the Ways and Means Committee had great weight, not only the members of the committee, but with other members of the House.

We were honored through the courtesy of Congressman D. S. Alexander, of Buffalo, N. Y., with a special hearing before President McKinley. We were introduced to the President by Congressman Alexander, and Mr. Engelhard, who spoke so ably before the Ways and Means Committee, addressed the President upon the subject of our mission to Washington.

Your committee is indebted to Congressman Boutell and Alexander, and would recommend that official recognition of their efforts in our behalf be made at this convention, and that the same be communicated to them at the earliest possible moment in order to show our appreciation of what they have have done for us. Although your committee was not successful in securing the repeal of the tax at the last session, we believe that what has been accomplished is a great step towards the repeal of this tax, and that we have opened the door so that with some little additional effort success will be attained at no distant date.

The members of this committee believe that the druggists of the United States are as patriotic a body of men as can be found under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes wherever the Stars and Stripes floats, and that they are willing to bear their full quota of civic or national burdens, that in times of national emergency as they were during the Spanish-American War, they are willing to bear even more than their share, but we submit that when the emergency has passed and the necessity for raising an immense war tax is ended, the druggists object to an apparently objectless continuation of the burden.

The drug trade has paid, and is paying, a very large percentage of the war tax, and the retail druggists are the sufferers.

The only way to obtain relief is through organization. Individuals have little weight as individuals, but united they can bring such pressure to bear upon the law-makers as will prove irresistible.

Recommends Organized Effort to Secure Repeal of the War Tax.

Therefore, your committee recommends that organized effort to secure the repeal of the war tax upon medicines and toilet articles be continued; that the new Legislative Committee be instructed to continue the efforts of the present committee, and we believe that the present committee has so cleared the way that the new committee will encounter little difficulty in achieving success. Your committee would also recommend that the delegates here assembled interview the candidates in their respective Congressional districts who will seek nominations this fall, and demand from them pledges that they will do all in their power, if elected, to aid the druggists in securing relief from this burdensome and unnecessary tax. Such pledges would greatly strengthen the hands of the Legislative Committee of this Association.

It is only fair to say that this committee was somewhat hampered by the fact that no appropriation was made by the association for the heavy expenses necessary in performing its mission.

The members of the committee did not allow the interests of the association to suffer on that account, however, and freely paid their own expenses.

In the large amount of correspondence incidental to our work, Secretary Wooten's efforts were very valuable, and were greatly appreciated.

This committee did not consider it advisable to do anything in the matter of Trade-Marks and Copyrights, as this question had been placed in the hands of a very competent committee, which, will no doubt submit an able report upon the subject.

Advancement of Pharmacists in the Government Service.

The committee desires to call earnest attention to the advancement for the pharmacists in the Marine, Army and Government service, and we would recommend that this be given special consideration seeking to secure recognition of the title of "pharmacist" for those who are at present serving under the unjust classification of "hospital stewards" and endeavoring also to procure for these of our craft the proper compensation, which such of our profession rightfully deserve, to this end—we would urge that strong resolutions bearing upon this point be adopted by the N. A. R. D., and forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington.

Respectively submitted,
THOMAS STODDART, Chairman.
J. HAL BOBBETT,
F. W. MEISSNER,
WILLIAM GAUSEWITZ,
Committee.

The report was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to be reported back at some future meeting.

Chairman Jesse Nelson read the report of the Committee on Commercial Relations.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

We, the Committee on Commercial Relations, conceive it to be our duty to deal with the commercial features of the retail drug business and its relations to the other two branches of the drug trade, the manufacturers and the jobbers, in order to assist in bringing about the closest business relations, each with the other, and to aid in shaping the business policy of the N. A. R. D.

This committee realizes that proprietary remedies constitute the most important factors of our consideration. We realize also that owing to certain anti-trust laws operating in some of the states of the Union which laws seem, to a certain degree, to interfere with some of our plans, together with the tendencies existing in strictly commercial circles to use these agencies as advertising mediums, makes this a most difficult problem to solve.

This committee appreciates the great amount of work done, and the good accomplished by our Executive Committee. We feel that in this great commercial conflict they have been truly "heroes in the strife." Notwithstanding this, at the present stage of action we feel that it is of paramount importance that we urge aggressive measures and early dates for decisive action.

We have communicated with a number of merchants and manufacturers in other lines who have been successful in maintaining the retail price of their output, in order to get some ideas from them and profit by their experience. Communications were received from Messrs. Earl & Wilson, The Oliver Chilled Plow Co., The Eastman Kodak Co., and Spaulding of sporting goods fame. With some ideas culled from these we believe we can offer some suggestions to this body that will be of value to the work already begun.

The courts of the land have decided that the inventor of a remedy has the right to fix the price of that article, and that he may lawfully insist that the purchaser or retailer shall not cheapen that article by selling or offering the same for sale below this stated price, providing such an agreement has been made, and that he has the legal right to close the door on that purchaser's procuring from his manufactory his product after violation of this fair agreement. (We refer to the final decision in the case of John D. Park & Sons against the N. W. D. A).

Therefore we recommend that manufacturers of proprietary remedies be requested to begin the first day of January 1901, and enforce the contract or rebate plan through the jobber to the retailer, making it equally as binding upon one as the other, no goods sold until contract signed, be required of each, and at the expiration of each quarter if a sufficient amount of any one of these articles has been purchased by any one retailer from any one jobber, and the retail price of the

same maintained, that is contract kept, then the jobber by agreement with manufacturer shall rebate this purchaser.

This seems only fair to those who can handle a large quantity of these articles, and it does not conflict with his weaker brother or competitor so long as he maintains the stipulated price. Should the retail druggist violate his contract and cut prices, this to be decided by three-fourths of the druggists of his community, or the local association, then his supplies must be discontinued.

Furthermore, the jobber, as per rebate contract, must confine his sales of these proprietaries to the recognized retail drug business in communities where retail drug stores exist, for they alone can be expected to maintain prices in good faith.

We ask the manufacturer as an assistance to the retail druggist in regulating prices, and as an evidence of an existing contract, that he have stamped on the face of his package these words: "THIS ARTICLE IS SOLD UNDER CONTRACT THAT THE PRICE MUST BE MAINTAINED."

The retailer agreeing not to display any goods not bearing the above stamp, and to regard such as unfriendly to the retail drug trade.

We also ask the manufacturer to use some private mark whereby he may detect his goods when found in illegitimate channels.

We consider these demands conservative and reasonable, not in conflict with freedom of trade, and freeing all from the charges of violating the anti-trust laws. We hope this body will urge the inauguration of this plan.

A motion to refer this report to the Committee on Resolutions brought forth a heated discussion, and an amendment was offered by Delegate Harry Wise, of Chattanooga, to make the report a special subject for the Wednesday evening session. Mr. Wise said he had been sent with a definite end in view, the solution of the cut-rate problem. He believed that it was time for this question to come up. The sooner it came up for discussion the better. Not one per cent. of the 40,000 druggists of America who are watching this meeting are interested in the other questions as they are in this one. He believed that every man present had made up his mind and formulated some plan for the cut-rate trouble, and he would like to hear from some of them in a public discussion. Let the committee get the ideas from the men, then whip these ideas into some shape for use in the future and report on them. Delegate Hirseman thought that a public discussion of the subject could be made to better advantage after the hearing of the report of the Executive Committee. A motion made by Mr. Muir that the report of the Executive Committee be made Wednesday evening instead of Thursday morning was carried. It was finally decided that the discussion of the cut-rate question should come up on Wednesday evening after the report of the Executive Committee.

The report of the comittee on Transportation, read by Chairman John W. Lowe was received and placed on file.

A recess of ten minutes was taken for the State delegates to select their members for the committees on nominations and resolutions. Then the following gentlemen were named:

The first name is that of the member of the Committee on Nominations and the second name that of the member on the Committee on Resolutions. Where but one name appears the delegate acts upon both committees.

Alabama.—W. E. Bingham.
Connecticut.—Jno. W. Lowe, Chas. A. Rapelye.
Georgia.—H. H. Arrington.
Illinois.—Jno. I. Straw, F. Lueder.
Indiana.—F. W. Schultz, F. W. Meissner.
Iowa.—A. A. Broadie.
Kansas.—F. E. Holliday.
Kentucky.—Simon N. Jones, T. B. Wood.
Maine.—M. L. Porter.
Massachusetts.—F. A. Hubbard, J. F. Guerin.
Michigan.—Chas. F. Mann, A. H. Weber.
Minnesota.—C. A. Huhn, Herman Rietzke.
Missouri.—F. N. Federmann, H. F. Hassebrock.
New Hampshire.—F. L. Way.
North Carolina.—P. W. Vaughan.
Ohio.—A. O. Zwick, F. B. Stevens.
Oklahoma.—F. B. Lillie.
Pennsylvania.—W. A. Rumsey, W. G. Markell.
Tennessee.—Harry Wise, J. L. Nelson.
Wisconsin.—A. A. Pardee.
Province of Quebec.—Henry Willis.

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday evening was devoted to the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, read by Chairman F. E. Holliday, as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In submitting to the Association this, its second annual report, the Executive Committee does so with the satisfaction to its members that, in spite of difficulties and obstacles not expected at the last meeting, a substantial advance has been made in the furtherance of the plans confided to its care. It has taken longer to accomplish definite results than was expected, but the committee has deemed it wise to move with that degree of deliberation which assured certainty of success. Knowing that our policy is just, the committee has never faltered in its confidence in the ultimate acceptance of our proposals, and we have acted on the principle that a man who enters into the support of a business policy because he is convinced that it is right, just and commercially sound, is a more reliable supporter of such a policy than one who feels he is led to take a step the results of which he does not clearly foresee. The committee has endeavored to make it plain to all that it would accept none but whole-hearted, earnest, unequivocal support for the plans of the N. A. R. D. We have proceeded on the belief that no plan can succeed permanently which contains an underlying element of friction or dissatisfaction. We have achieved, we believe, all that possibly could be accomplished in that time. We feel that we can now say to you that the plans proposed by the retail druggists in the convention at St. Louis have been accepted on an effective, workable basis by manufacturers and jobbers. Or, to make the statement definite, our plan for the prevention of cut prices on proprietary medicines has been accepted, not only by the representative National Associations of the manufacturing and jobbing branches of the trade, but has been accepted by nearly every one of the leading manufacturers of proprietary medicines, acting individually; and has also been accepted by the jobbing trade representing, it is estimated, 99% in volume of the jobbing drug business of the country, acting individually.

The committee has confined its efforts as closely as possible to the single proposition for the abolition of price cutting on proprietaries, and whatever proposals have been advanced which conflicted with the success of that proposition have been set aside in the interest of the undertaking of greater present importance.

The Committee and the N. W. D. A.

The committee held its first session in Cincinnati, October 5, 1899, and named as delegates to the conventions of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association of America at Niagara Falls, October 10-13; Messrs. S. N. Jones and F. E. Holliday. These delegates, deeming it absolutely essential to the success of the N. A. R. D. plans that early and decisive action should be taken by the jobbing trade to prevent the failure of the plan through the action of the jobbers, used their strongest representations to secure such action, and it is believed aided to some extent in promoting the adoption of the N. A. R. D. of the following resolutions.

Resolutions of the N. W. D. A.

"Resolved, That, as it is as much for the interests of the manufacturer as the jobber that the contract plan should be continued, the active interests of both the manufacturer and the jobber should be secured.

"That the strength of the contract system lies in the manufacturers' adhering to a recognized list of wholesale distributers, to whom sales at their largest quantity discount should be restricted.

"That the Chairman of the Proprietary Goods Committee be requested to secure the acquiescence of each proprietor who sells his goods on the contract plan, to such a list.

"That the Chairman of the Proprietary Goods Committee be given control of sufficient funds to investigate all reported violations of rebate terms, with power to take such action as may be proper in the premises.

"That the recommendation made in the report that the rebate on leading proprietary articles be withheld for three months, be favorably recommended for consideration; provided, the other work contemplated by the committee does not result in a more thorough control of rebate articles."

Realizing that to make such resolutions effective a larger fund would be necessary, the N. W. D. A. increased the annual dues its members to $50 for active and $25 for associate.

Holliday's Relation with N. W. D. A.

The Proprietary Goods Committee of the N. W. D. A. stated that to maintain a policy of sufficient vigor in the collection of proof to warrant demands that manufacturers refuse their goods to offending jobbers, much time and careful attention would have to be devoted to the work. Upon these representations the chairman of the Proprietary Goods Committee was authorized to secure the assistance of some man whose familiarity with the work would assure the greatest posible advantage. This newly created position of assistant to the Chairman of the Proprietary Goods Committee was offered to the chairman of your Executive Committee. After due consideration and conference the plan was accepted. It is believed that the reasons for such action on the part of the chairman of the committee are fully understood and fully approved by the members of this Association.

It is proper, however, to state here that the committee was brought, at the time of this action, to a full realization of the fact that the plans for which we have labored so zealously would utterly fail unless the chances of betrayal by disloyal jobbers was provided against and the support of this branch of the trade placed upon

a more secure basis than it had ever stood prior to the Niagara meeting, or promised to occupy even under the resolutions adopted and the action taken at the time without active, persistent effort to secure united co-operation in the jobbing trade. Viewing the work of the N. A. R. D. from this point it appeared an act not only of loyalty, but of necessity, to the success of the work we had inaugurated that we also take up this additional labor, and thus vastly increase not alone the chances of success, but the measure of that success as well.

Interests of Retailers and Jobbers Identical.

The N. A. R. D. has inaugurated the plan, and induced the N. W. D. A. to give the movement its unqualified support, the interests of the retail and jobbing branches of the trade, as represented through the two national associations, became identical. No advantage could possibly come to the jobber through the efforts of the chairman of this committee while acting for the Proprietary Goods Committee upon lines originated and conditions determined by the N. A. R. D. which would not be reaped in equal measure by the retail trade.

Furthermore, the prosecution of the N. A. R. D. plan with the proprietary interests required funds. Our association was not prepared for aggressive action in this direction, as such action contemplated an individual canvass of the leading manufacturing houses. Such canvass seemed then, and has since proven to have been, essential to the measure of success we have achieved. For this additional reason the proposition of the Proprietary Goods Committee to relieve the N. A. R. D. of expense with reference to the work of the chairman of your Executive Committee in bringing about the individual indorsement of our plan, but the more influential proprietary interests was favorably considered.

The List of Drug Jobbers.

As a matter of record, the chairman of this committee, acting for the committee of the two associations, has done more for the retail trade than, in the nature of things, he could accomplish for the jobbing trade. The first important work to engage the attention of the committee was the preparation of a list of drug jobbers, which list should be accepted by the manufacturers, and to which they should limit the distribution of their goods. This work was attended with many unforeseen difficulties, retail druggists in some localities recommending lists which were not at all acceptable to the manufacturers. These cases required individual consideration and caused loss of time. The list, as finally comoleted and accepted by manufacturers and jobbers, is believed to be fair to the retail trade, and even smaller than we had expected. The committee believes that through the success of our plan, practically all of the causes for dissension between local jobber and retailer will be removed.

Buying Clubs.

In some localities retail druggists had associated themselves into buying clubs, purchasing proprietaries in quantities for distribution to their members. The committee in the discharge of its duties under the distinct proposition of this association, made and accepted by the proprietary and jobbing associations in session in 1898 at St. Louis, and reaffirmed at Cincinnati, was unable to recommend that such clubs be placed upon the jobbing list. It is believed that these retailers connected with such clubs have appreciated not only the justice of the action of the committee, but the fact that the committee, acting under the instructions of the N. A. R. D., had no option in the matter.

The committee convened in Chicago, December 18, 1899. The purpose of this meeting was to receive a report of progress by the chairman; to consider the action with reference to the list of jobbers; to estimate the finances of the Association with reference to work for the future, and to take such action as would appeal strongly to the associations in membership in support of the efforts of the committee with other branches of the drug trade. At this meeting the chairman of the committee was directed to use the full strength of the Association in securing, as early as possible, the individual signature of every prominent manufacturer to the support of our plan to maintain full prices.

Manufacturers Who Will Adopt the Plan.

In conformity with this action, and with the support of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association through its Proprietary Goods Committee, the following manufacturers agreed to adopt and abide by the plan:

The J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn Mass.; F. E. Greene, Boston, Mass.; World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; The Piso Co., Warren, Mass.; California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.; The Centaur Co., New York City; The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.; J. W. Campion & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. M. Grosvenor & Co., Boston, Mass.; Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago and New York; Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation, Woonsocket, R. I.; the Athlophoros Co., New Haven, Conn.; Battle & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Brown Medicine Co., Erie, Pa.; N. K. Brown Medicine Co., Burlington, Vt.; Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Crab Orchard Water Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. C. De Witt & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ely Bros., New York City; M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.; William Fosgate, Auburn, N. Y.; Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston, Mass.; Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Graefenberg Co., New York City; G. G. Green, Woodbury, N. J.; J. H. Guild, Rupert, Vt.; W. T. Hanson Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry, Johnson & Lord Co., Burlington, Vt.; Henry Pharmacal Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Hill Co., Detroit, Mich.; Hiscox Chemical Works, Long Island City, N. Y.; T. H. Jackson & Co., Quincy, Ill.; Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Norman-Lichty Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Lightning Medicine Co., Muscatine, Iowa; Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Magee Emulsion Co., Troy, N. Y.; Meade & Baker Carbolic Mouth Wash Co., Richmond, Va.; Merchants Gargling Oil Co., Lockport, N. Y.; J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Morgan Drug Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Omega Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.; Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Pike & Co., Chelsea, Mass.; E. C. Powers, Boston, Mass.; Radway & Co., New York City; D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. T. W. Sanford & Sons, Long Island City, N. Y.; J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. I. Schiffman, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Harrison Whitehurst Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. O. Woodruff & Co., New York City; Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y.; Woodward Chemical Co., Limited, Toronto and Buffalo; A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. O. & G. C. Wilson, Boston, Mass.

While this list does not represent all manufacturers of proprietary goods, it does include a sufficient number to answer our purposes in the practical inauguration of the plan.

The plan was first presented for acceptance to the five firms of The J. C. Ayer Company, C. I. Hood & Co., Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., F. E. & J. A. Greene and Wells & Richardson Co., and by them approved.

When it came time to issue a new price list to the jobbing trade embracing the features of the plan, however, the last named house saw fit to withhold its support, and has refused to discuss the question.

Manufacturers' Communication to Jobbers.

Each of these manufacturers, acting individually, sent the following communication to the trade:

> "To houses we appoint as wholesale distributing agents . . . who do not quote or sell our preparations, either directly or indirectly, or divide the above quantity with any party or parties, or permit our goods to be disposed of in any way by their salesmen or others at less prices than those above stated, a rebate of —— per cent. will be allowed. . .
>
> "Believing that the sale of our goods to aggressive cutters and brokers is detrimental not only to our business, but to that of the retail trade as well, we will decline to sell our preparations to any party supplying such cutters or brokers, either directly or indirectly, with our goods at any price .
>
> "Should complaint reach us that parties violate these terms, or we have reason to believe that they have done so, we shall exercise our judgment, whenever we are satisfied that these terms have been violated, to decline the orders of parties who have failed to maintain them.
>
> "The above conditions are imperative, and the violation of them will be regarded as an abandonment of the rebate plan by any parties who have been acting as our wholesale distributing agents."

The proprietors also submitted the following condition to the jobbers, who accepted their proposition as distributing agents:

> "Jobbers, through their salesmen, must refrain from running down proprietary goods, and give instructions to sell what is called for, without preference to any particular article which may happen to pay a higher profit. Jobbers are to refrain from asking further discounts than those at present allowed. Each jobber for himself to discontinue his non-secret department. Jobbers to refrain from selling proprietary preparations at any price, either directly or indirectly, to aggressive cutters and brokers, or to any party supplying aggressive cutters or brokers."

Executive Committee's Resolution.

To secure an understanding of the attitude of the different branches of the trade with reference to the action of the proprietors, the Executive Committee met in Chicago in April. At this time a conference was had with representatives of the N. W. D. A. and the P. A. of A. This conference resulted very satisfactorily and marked the beginning of the execution of the N. A. R. D. plan to prevent price cutting. In view of the attitude of the proprietors, and to promote needful co-operation, the Executive Committee, at this meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

> "Retailers, in exchange for this concession on the part of the manufacturers to limit the distribution of goods, and on the part of jobbers to refuse all orders from aggressive cutters and brokers, are not to substitute when standard proprietary articles are called for, but in each case will give the customer what is asked for without argument."

Proprietors Adopt a Resolution.

The Annual Meeting of the Proprietary Association was held in New York, May 2-5. The chairman of your committee attended this meeting and was ably assisted by J. C. Gallagher of Jersey City. The efforts of the com-

mittee secured the adoption of the following resolution by that Association:

"Resolved, That the Proprietary Association of America endorses the plan of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and commends it to the favorable consideration of the members of this Association."

"Aggressive Cutters."

The effective operation of this plan of this Association, in accordance with the understanding had at the conference of the joint committee which met in Chicago in April, depends upon the designation of aggressive cutters by the retail trade of each locality. It is understood that 75% of the retail trade of the locality shall have the right to notify the jobers doing business in their respective localities of any person or persons who are selling the goods of the proprietor in violation of the terms made by the proprietor to those jobbers who have accepted distributing agencies for the proprietor. In presenting this matter for the action of the associations in membership the committee, because of great variance in local conditions found it necessary to leave the question of method in the designation of aggressive cutters to the judgment of the local associations. The committee recommended, however, and firmly believes it to be the best policy, that the wisest plan to pursue is that all consideration of past offences be overlooked, and that a schedule acceptable to 75% of the trade shall be prepared and submitted to every retail dealer in the territory of the Association, and that only those who refuse to abide by this schedule shall be regarded as aggressive cutters and be so reported. The committee believes that the N. A. R. D. has neither the time nor the disposition to punish any one for past offences. The Association looks only to the future, believing that its common sense and sound business proposition will command the loyal support of every honest retail dealer. It is therefore, but just that a clear proposition to be placed before each dealer, which action, it is believed, will greatly reduce opposition, dispel distrust and ill feeling and hasten our success.

The committee believes that in order to have the respective duties of the National Association and the various associations in membership clearly defined in this matter, and it is best for the local associations to confine their notifications with respect to aggressive cutters to the jobbers doing business in their respective localities. The facts concerning all such notifications should be sent the secretary of the N. A. R. D. This, it will be observed, leaves the notification of manufacturers as to aggressive cutters and as to disloyal jobbers in the hands of the National Association. In view of the local character of the business of the jobber and the National character of the business of the manufacturer, it is believed that this method of handling the details of the plan will be productive of the least labor and confusion.

Advertising Cut Prices and Newspaper Publishers.

It is well known that proprietary goods can only be handled at our prices through the aid of advertising. It is also well known that only goods which have come to be associated in the public mind with a definite price, which price is accepted as standard, are ever advertised at our prices. The cutter thus displays to the world the dishonest nature of his transaction in trading upon a popularity established by some one else. Believing that when these facts shall be brought to the consideration of the publishers of newspapers of the country that they will refuse to lend their columns to the aid of such unfair business methods, the committee has suggested to many large advertisers among the manufacturers of the proprietary medicines the justice of their soliciting the publishers to decline to publish advertisements of the manufacturer's products offered by persons other than the manufacturer at prices which can only be maintained upon the supposition that substitution is practiced and, therefore, a fraud worked upon the public and a loss caused to the reputation of the manufacturer's product. The result of this suggestion has been quite gratifying, many leading manufacturers readily agreeing to direct the attention of the public press to the matter. The committee believes that this question is worthy some formal action by this Association.

Co-operative Advertising by Retail Druggists.

In communities in which aggressive cutting may prevail for a time and for the purpose of setting the public mind right in its judgment upon the merits of our position, the plan of co-operative advertising in the local press by the retail druggists of the community may be productive of good results. There can be no question of the side the public will support, if the retail trade will go before it with a plain statement of the facts. It is a firmly established principle in the public mind that every line of commerce and industry shall stand upon its merits, and the production of one line cannot be diverted to another for the purposes of baiting the public without recoil upon those who so misjudge public honesty as to employ such business methods.

Committee's Expenses Small.

The expenses of the Executive Committee for the past year have been comparatively small, and are much below the estimate submitted at Cincinnati. Since the chairman of the Executive Committee became identified with the Proprietary Goods Committee of the N. W. D. A. the N. A. R. D. has been relieved of any expense connected with his movements in different parts of the country, whether in the interest of the retailer or the jobber. A report of the work done by the chairman and other members of the committee in the interest of organization is presented in the report of the secretary.

Per Capita Tax Sufficient if Promptly Paid.

The committee would direct the attention of the Association to the fact that, notwithstanding the actual expenses of the Executive Committee, and the actual expenses for printing incurred by the secretary's office are much below the estimate made to the last meeting, the funds of the Association have not been adequate when most needed to the proper promotion of the interests of the organization. It is believed that per capita assessment of 50 cents of each member of the association connected with the N. A. R. D. would be sufficient, if promptly paid, to meet the expenses. It seems, however, that the question of payment of dues has not been satisfactorily settled between State and local associations. The committee refers to the matter here with the hope that during the next year local associations, which are in position to render more prompt support to the national body than State organizations, will be careful to collect and remit the per capita of every member, leaving the deduction in the case of duplicate membership to be made by the State association.

Importance of Thorough Organization.

We commend to the consideration of the Association the great importance to the full and final success of the work upon which this committee has been engaged for the past two years of thorough organization of the retail trade throughout the country. The progress in this direction during the past year presents features of encouragement. On the other hand, unwise action has in the instances of New Jersey, Virginia and South Carolina resulted from lack of strength locality. The committee believes that the action taken in Cincinnati in placing the work of organization under the direction of the secretary of the National Association was calculated to produce the best results. With sufficient funds in the treasury to push organization at the most propitious time, and with the aid of local associations now members it is believed that the secretary should be able to promote satisfactorily the more general organization of the retail trade.

Discussion was started immediately, but had not proceeded far before it was decided to defer it to Friday morning, and the session adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

The reading of the report of the Committee on Trade Marks and Patents by Chairman John C. Gallagher, of New Jersey, was the first thing in order at the Thursday morning session of the convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS.

Your Committee on Trade-marks and Patents, following out the recommendation contained in the report of the last committee, which report was referred to a special committee and reported on at the convention held in Cincinnati, in 1899, prepared a letter and with the reports of the above committee, forwarded the same to the Executive Committee, with instructions to have copies printed and forwarded to the Honorable Francis Forbes, chairman of the commission appointed by President McKinley to revise and amend the laws of the United States concerning patents, trade and other marks, and trade or commercial names to secretaries of local associations and through them, to their representatives in Congress. The Executive Committee deemed that the time was not ripe for the distribution of these reports, as the commission was still holding hearings and only submitted a preliminary report to Congress, which contained little of interest to our organization. Your committee concurred with their views that useless expense would be otherwise incurred until the final report of the commission has been made. The chairman of your committee called upon at New York the chairman of the Commission and asked for a hearing; at that time he placed into the Commission's hands a copy of the report of the last committee on Trade-marks and Patents, together with a copy of the report of the special committee, to whom the report of the first named committee was referred, and a copy of resolution "E," adopted at the same convention. It was then agreed upon that a hearing would be given to us at New York City; the committee set to work in preparing an argument which is to be given at the hearing, setting forth all the requests of the N. A. R. D., but a sudden change of mind on the part of the Commission in naming Chicago as the place of the hearing took us unawares; despite this action of the Commission, the N. A. R. D. was ably represented at the hearing held March 8th, 1900, by Messrs. Bodeman, Engelhard and Wooten. Our claims were forcibly urged upon the Commission as being of such a nature that justice and equity demanded the remedial legislation be applied to the present trade-mark and patent laws. The committee being deprived of the

opportunity of being present at the hearing, owing to the short notice of the change of location, from New York to Chicago, embodied their views of the existing defects in the present trade-mark and patent laws in a paper which they have forwarded to the members of the Commission. Our argument was as follows:

Unjust Features of the Laws.

To the Commissioners appointed to revise Patent and Trade-mark Laws of the United States:

Gentlemen: The Chairman of the Committee on Trade-marks and Patents of the National Association of Retail Druggists, has the honor to submit to you for your consideration, an account of the unjust features of the present Trade-mark and Patent Laws, in so far as they affect the pharmaceutical trade of this country. He trusts that the very apparent evils that have resulted and are continuing under the present law, will furnish a compelling and unresisting argument to your Commission of the urgent necessity to revise the existing Trade-mark and Patent Laws, so that the ends of fairness and justice may be forwarded and secured. Our objections are based against the unjust features as follows:

1. Of the Patent Laws in that they grant

(a) Monopolies on the drug itself, thereby stifling invention and encouraging exorbitant prices.

(b) Too liberal concessions to foreigners.

(c) Their laxity.

2. Of the Trade-mark Laws in that they grant

(a) Trade-marks on the name of the article.

1. Patent Laws.

(a) The present Patent Laws are supposed to grant a limited monopoly to the inventor, as a reward for the new good that his ingenuity and labor have conferred on the people at large; often this reward is out of proportion to the deserts of the inventor, for by granting Letters Patent on the article itself and not on the process of manufacture only, we stifle the inventive energy of this country, and deprive the community of the additional benefit that would thereby accrue by reason of the cheapness and improvement of the article itself, through the discovery of improved and more economic methods of manufacturing; hence, the monopoly is too extensive and stimulation of personal greed results as opposed to the general good. The classes and not the masses, are directly and indirectly benefited, exorbitant prices are demanded and exacted. An illustration of this fact may be adduced from the well known medicinal remedy, Antipyrine, which when under the protection of our Patent Laws, that throw too many safe-guards around the article instead of the process of manufacture, retailed for one dollar and a half($1.50) an ounce; after expiration of the patent, the same article may be bought for eighteen cents($.18) an ounce.

(b) Foreign countries, viz.: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungray, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, do not grant patents on medicinal preparations and chemicals; some grant the patent on the process only—not on the product; surely our country which makes the proud boast of encouraging and protecting home industry, should not be less solicitous of its citizens' welfare than the countries already enumerated are. Some of these countries compel the inventors as a condition upon which the patent is granted to manufacture the article within the confines of the country that grants the Letters Patent; we do not, and the result is that an article patented in this country may be manufactured in another country, and imported, much to the detriment of our home industries; here again the general good is ignored and private gains augmented. Protection to other industries have produced such good results that to-day they are exporters instead of importers, while in the drug industry the opposite obtains, owing to the fact that our government grants by the present patent laws more concessions to foreign countries than they will give to us.

(c) It is a notorious fact that many Letters Patent are granted on drugs and chemicals that cannot substantiate their claims of conferring additional good on mankind. This is due to the laxity of our present Patent Laws, and owing to the failure of proper investigation and experimentation being instituted to attest these claims, the average time given to the consideration of an application is not sufficient to fully establish the merits or demerits of the invention.

The remedy we desire is:

FIRST. That adequate time be given to investigate the merits claimed by the inventor, so as to demonstrate that it is novel, and thereby confers additional good on the country at large.

SECOND. Patents should be granted on the process only—not on the product.

THIRD. Articles made according to the process patented must be manufactured in this country.

FOURTH. No foreigners be granted greater privileges in this country than is given to them by their own.

As an alternative for SECOND, we desire that the revised Patent Laws forbid the granting of Letters Patent of medicines, as the term is understood in the art of healing.

TRADE-MARKS.

The predominant iniquity of our present Trade-mark Laws is that they secure to the owner a too exclusive right to the name of the article. This name might be a word coined by him or one or a combination of two or more words in ordinary usage; they allow possessors of patents to continue the life of the monopoly granted by the Letters Patent by claiming a perpetual protection by reason of their registered Trade-mark or Trade-marks.

REMEDY.

(a) No Trade-mark be granted on a name or combination of names coined or otherwise.

(b) That the Trade-mark rights be confined entirely to brands, symbols, signs and devices.

Statutes Should be Amended.

IN CONCLUSION the Chairman of the Committee on Trade-marks and Patents of the National Association of Retail Druggists, prays the Commissioners appointed under the Act, approved June 4th, 1898, to revise and amend the statutes relating to patent, trade and other marks, and trade and commercial names; that they give due consideration to the argument as briefly stated by him, against the iniquities of the present Patent and Trade-mark Laws, as they affect the pharmaceutical industry of this country. He cannot too strenuously emphasize his objections to the injustice of granting patents on the product instead of the process, and of trade-marking the name instead of the sign, symbol or device as distinguishing the brand. "Charity begins at home;" under the present Patent and Trade-mark Laws, we have gone abroad to dispense the good, that we should have, to foreigners who will not grant to us equal if not similar benefits. The reciprocity that now obtains, puts us at the mercy of the foreign manufacturer; most exorbitant prices are demanded and received, against which the present laws contain no remedy. The chairman of the above named committee further prays the Commissioners that the results of their revision will be such that amelioration of the present dissatisfaction and unjust condition will ensue on the event of its acceptance and passage by Congress, so that an everlasting benefit may be conferred on the sick, sore and afflicted citizens of these, our United States. He asks this as the representative of thirty-eight thousand (38,000) retail druggists of the United States, who voice their wishes with the power that unity of organized efforts gives, and are determined to agitate these measures for relief, until Congress shall see the justice of their demands.

JOHN C. GALLAGHER,
For the Committee on Trade-marks and Patents, N.A.R.D.

We believe after due consideration, that many of the claims of the patentees of pharmaceutical products can be disposed of by proper litigation; many of the claims that these products are new will not stand the scrutiny of the court. In Philadelphia, concerted action on the part of a number of energetic druggists has set on foot and are maintaining the case of Dickerson against Maurer, in which the moot point is the validity of the Phenacetin patent. The defense rests upon two very strong points, either of which we are informed, will insure success. This case has been pending two years, but has been placed on the trial calendar for October next; in spite of the request of the plaintiff for a further extension of time. Your committee has not been able to accomplish much in the way of definite results; the delay on the Commission's part in not reporting has prevented us from taking the initiative in starting ways and means for relief; it is believed that their final report will be made at the next session of Congress. Should our demands receive no consideration at the hands of the Commission, we recommend that a bill be drafted, embodying the remedial legislation we desire; then let each affiliated association enlist the attention and co-operation of its Congressional representatives, apprise them of the injustice done by the present Trade-mark and Patent Laws to home industry, and if he possess that regard for the country's good that each and every one should have uppermost in his affections, then we may reasonably hope to secure the necessary number of votes to confer a lasting benefit upon the over-taxed and monopoly burdened retail druggist.

President Alfred De Lang, of Cincinnati, in his very able address to the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association in annual session at Put-in-Bay, June, 1900, set forth the past and future of the N. A. R. D., which received the closest attention of the members present and was enthusiastically received.

The following resolution of the N. A. R. D.: "That it be the sense of this convention that no imported product should be accorded a greater measure of legal recognition by the Government of the United States than such product is accorded by the country of its origin," was heartily endorsed, the sentiment being America for Americans first, last and all the time, and that the Ohio Association is with the Committee on Patents and Trade Mark Laws in their laudable undertaking.

Upon motion of Delegate Bodemann, the report was adopted by a rising vote.

At this point President Jones read a communication from the Castoria people which stated that they had just refused to fill a large order for a long-time customer of theirs because they recognized the fact that he was not in the legitimate drug business. The communication was greeted with applause.

Chairman Wm. McIntyre read the report of the Committee on Pharmacy Laws, which was voted to be received and placed on file.

Lewis C. Hopp followed with the report of the Committee on Form of Organization.

COMMITTEE ON FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

The committee on Form of Organization begs to submit to the consideration of the Association the following recommendations:

We recommend that Article III. on Membership, Section 2, be amended to read—

"Section 2. Each State and local association shall be entitled to one delegate for each fifty active members or fraction of fifty members. Such delegates shall be actively engaged in the retail drug business."

We recommend that Article IV., Section 2, referring to an Executive Committee, that said Section 2 be amended by the addition at the end of the section of the following:

"In the event of a vacancy on the Executive Committee the President shall have the authority to fill such vacancy by appointment."

We recommend that Section 2 of Article VI. on Standing Committees be amended by the addition of the following, as a Standing Committee:

"(e) On Form of Organization, five members."

Also that Section 3 of said Article VI. relating to special committees be amended as follows:

"Section 3. The following Special Committees are established:

"A Committee on Nominations and a Committee on Resolutions, one member from each State represented."

The number of changes the committee deems advisable to recommend in the By-Laws suggest the advisability of presenting a complete draft of By-Laws, which retain the present rules and incorporates in what is deemed the best from the changes we desire to submit to the consideration of the Association.

BY-LAWS.

First.—Each delegate shall be entitled to a vote upon all questions coming before the Association for consideration when present in person, or by alternate; and delegates present are empowered to cast the full vote of their delegate representation. Delegates receiving appointment as chairmen of standing committees at any annual convention, or otherwise, in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership in the Association until their respective successors are chosen.

Second.—Proxies shall not be recognized from any association when represented by a person residing in another State, nor when the person presenting such proxy resides at a greater distance than fifty miles from the headquarters of the association issuing such proxy.

Third.—All committee appointments not provided for in the Constitution or whose members are not designated by vote of the Association shall be made by the president, with the exception of the Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Resolutions, which shall be selected by the respective State delegations.

Fourth.—The fiscal year shall be identical with the calendar year, and the dues of the affiliated associations shall be payable at the beginning of the fiscal year. The collection of dues shall be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Fifth.—The Association shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall determine. The President shall call special meetings at such time as the majority of the Executive Committee shall direct.

Sixth.—A delegate vote of twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum, provided not less than seven States are represented.

Seventh.—Order of business.

1. Call to order.
2. Appointment of Committee on Credentials.
3. Reports of officers.
4. Report of Committee on Credentials.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Selection of Committees on Resolutions and on Nominations.
7. Miscellaneous business.
8. Report of Committee on Resolutions.
9. Report of Committee on Nominations.
10. Election and installation of officers.

Eighth.—All resolutions introduced, together with the reports of the president, the secretary and the Executive Committee, as also the reports of the Committees on National Legislation, Commercial Relations, Trade Marks and Patents, and Pharmacy Laws, shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, unless otherwise determined by vote of the Association.

Ninth.—Any part of these By-Laws may be amended or repealed at any annual meeting by a majority vote if all the delegates entitled to voice in the proceedings of the Association.

Delegate Heims moved that it be received and the recommendations be taken up seriatim. By motion the rules were suspended and this was done. All of the recommendations went through very easily save the one which concerned the subject of proxies and their right to vote. A discussion followed in which Messrs. Muir, Voegeli and Wooten were the principal speakers. Mr. Muir objected to the State limit. He believed that life, interest and spirit were given local organizations as the result of sending their own delegates. If one man could act as proxy for several organizations there would be danger that he might control in time several committees. The Association was established on the senatorial plan, so far as the Committees on Resolutions and Nominations are concerned, in that it provides for one member on each committee for every state represented.

Mr. Voegeli believed that proxies were out of place in the N. A. R. D. convention and ought to be abolished. An association which would not spend $40 or $50 to send a delegate ought not to expect to be allowed to vote. He argued that it was radically wrong for one State to be represented by a delegate from another State.

Mr. Wooten did not agree with Mr Voegeli in the matter of abolishing proxies. He knew that it was very hard to send delegates from remote States. The fifty-mile limit would accomplish the object desired. He did not think that the convention ought to establish an arbitrary rule that a delegate out of a State should represent a State. If a delegate were persistent enough he could in time get all the proxies of his own State (in case the State limit were made) and the National Association would fall into the hands of a few while local associations would become indifferent.

The report of the Committee on Form of Organization was finally adopted as read, except that in the "Order of Business" clause it was decided to have the report of the Executive Committee follow immediately after the president's address.

Delegate Heims offered a resolution to issue a national salesmen's card, which should be respected by both wholesaler and retailer. In the discussion which followed A. E. Schellentrager, of Cleveland, took the floor and told of the workings of the association in Northern Ohio, which insists upon a monthly card for all salesmen. A Board of Control meets every week and all members are kept posted on affairs of interest. The card is a great success.

Delegate Lewis C. Hopp believed that a card is the only solution of the cut-rate problem, but he did not believe it could be done through the National Association. It must be done through the local associations.

Other gentlemen spoke upon the card question. Generally cards issued by local associations were conceded to be the better. It was agreed that a national card could keep travelers from selling to department stores, but not to cutters. Further, to issue national cards would discourage local organizations, which in the end would cut off the income of the national organization.

E. C. DeWitt, proprietor of Chicago, spoke for the proprietors' side of the card question. He said that no one would like better than himself to see the drug trade in a healthy condition. It had been his business policy to sell to dealers direct. He had always endeavored to elevate prices and had always refused to sell to cutters when he knew them to be trying to lower the same. He did not believe in the idea of a national card and he did not think the N. A. R. D. should legislate several legitimate, honest dealers like himself out of business by such an action.

After further discussion Mr. Heims' resolution relative to the card was referred to the Committee on Resolutions for action.

The report of H. E. Glick, of the Auditing Committee, was received and placed on file.

Invitations from Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Chattanooga and Put-in-Bay for the next N. A. R. D. meeting were received and referred to the Executive Committee.

Shortly after 12 the meeting adjourned.

At 2.30 P. M. Thursday by the courtesy of the Detroit and Wayne County Association, the visiting ladies were taken for a tally-ho ride around the city and to Belle Isle. The day was perfect and the ride was thoroughly enjoyed by all. On the return a stop was made at Frederick Stearns & Co.'s laboratory, where the ladies were received by the members of the firm and the heads of departments and shown some of the most interesting features of the plant. The making of perfumes and of headache wafers attracted more attention than anything else. A little surprise in the way of a refreshing luncheon served from beautifully decorated tables in one of the reception rooms awaited the visitors before leaving. At this time Mrs. Frank Houp, of Detroit, expressed the pleasure it had been to the Detroit ladies to entertain so charming a body of sisters from other places, and at the same time urged the ladies to use all their personal influence for the principles of the N. A. R. D. Mrs. John Lowe, of New Haven, Conn., responded for the visitors in a happy little speech.

FIFTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Friday A. M. President Jones called the convention to order at ten o'clock. The first business was the reading of the special committee on the President's address by Chairman Voegeli. Recommendation number 4 of the original report, relative to "substituting," provoked much discussion. Thos. Stoddart said there was no such thing as "substitution" in the handling proprietary articles. Substituting can be done only behind the prescription desk. He would like to have the very word struck out of the proceedings.

Thos. Voegeli's idea of the meaning of substition differed widely from Mr. Stoddarts. He understood it to mean the giving of a druggist's own preparation instead

of the patent medicine called for, as, the druggist's sarsaparilla instead of Hood's sarsaparilla.

Thos. Layton, of St. Louis, declared the word "substitution" as applied to the retail drug trade, was a word used by proprietors in the pharmaceutical journals and press, to force the druggists to do as they wished them to do—to force the public to believe that the druggists are dishonest.

Jas. W. Seeley, of Detroit, wanted no misunderstanding as to the relation of the N. A. R. D. to the proprietor. A druggist owed it to the proprietor to sell to a customer that which he called for; he also owed it to his customer to give him what he called for, irrespective of whether he had, of his own make, a preparation of like character or not. Druggists can not expect the loyal support of proprietors on any other basis.

It was finally agreed to refer the recommendation back to the committee "to be put into more acceptable terms."

Later, when the report was again submitted, it was adopted as a whole. It is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Your committee to which was referred the President's address beg leave to report as follows:

1. We approve the President's recommendation "that this Association should acknowledge the lasting debt we owe" to the pharmaceutical press for its "valuable assistance to the officers of the Association."

2. We recommend that this Association approve the employment of the chairman of our Executive Committee as an assistant to the chairman of the Proprietary Committee of the N. W. D. A.

3. We approve the recommendation of the President that this Association reaffirm its pledges made to the N. W. D. A. and the P. A. of A., and to that end recommend the adoption of the following resolution of our Executive Committee:

> "Retailers, in exchange for this concession on the part of manufacturers to limit the distribution of goods, and on the part of jobbers to refuse all orders from aggressive cutters and brokers, are not to substitute when standard proprietary articles are called for, but in each case will give the customer what is called for without argument."

4. We recommend that the N. A. R. D. place itself upon record as being unequivocally opposed to all practices in handling proprietary medicines and to urging of private goods for advertised proprietaries for which a specific call has been made.

5. We approve the statements of the president upon the subject of organization, and recommend that every delegate leaving Detroit should consider himself a committee of one on organization, with full power to act in his own locality, whether such district be suffering from cut rates or not.

6. We approve the president's recommendation that special local organizers be employed; and that the Executive Committee be authorized to appropriate sufficient money to carry on the work of local organization.

7. We approve the president's suggestion that in some cases local organization may be made to yield an income to this association, and we recommend that this matter be referred to the Executive Committee for its careful attention.

8. We approve the president's recommendation that donations be received from all who will help, or ought to help us in our work, and suggest that this question is covered by the following statement, adopted at Cincinnati and appearing on Page 28 of the Cincinnati proceedings:

> "That this committee recommends that the Executive Committee be authorized to receive any donation from any person, firm or corporation that is actually in sympathy with the principles and objects of the N. A. R. D."

9. We heartily approve the appreciative words of the president, commending the work of our secretary, Thomas V. Wooten.

10. We approve the recommendations of the president that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Secretary Wooten, Chairman Holliday and the Executive Committee, the Committee of National Legislation, Thomas Stoddard, chairman, and the Committee on Trade-Marks and Patents, Mr. John C. Gallagher, chairman.

11. In conclusion, your committee on its own initiative, recommends that a rising vote of thanks be given President Jones for his faithful and capable administration of this Association during the past year.

THOS. VOEGELI,
WM. BODEMANN,
WILLIS G. GREGORY,
JESSE L. NELSON,
JAMES W. SEELEY.

When the report of the committee on the Secretary's report was called for, Chairman Dr. Porter, of Maine, could not be found. Some one said he was at breakfast. President Jones created a laugh when he said they never heard of such a thing down in Kentucky as a man breakfasting after ten o'clock. It was then decided that Secretary Wooten should read the recommendations of his report and that they be considered seriatim. The first one was carried, the second one stricken out, the third one carried by vote. In accordance with the third recommendation, it was moved and seconded that the Executive Committee be empowered to have a sufficient number of the copies of the proceedings printed to supply one to every affiliated association and to every delegate. Carried.

The secretary's report was then adopted as a whole.

President Jones read an invitation from Frederick Stearns & Company inviting the Association to visit their plant and extending to them a hearty welcome to the city. It was received and accepted with thanks.

The invitation of Raleigh, N. C., to hold there the next meeting of the N. A. R. D. was received and referred to the Executive Committee.

A telegram from Cincinnati was read, which contained the news that 75 per cent. of the Cincinnati druggists had designated the cutters there.

The next on the programme being the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Delegate Harry Wise spoke of the importance of the report and moved that it be considered in executive session. The motion was not seconded. W. C. Anderson said the proceedings of the N. A. R. D. had always been "open and above board" and that every proprietor in the country was welcome to the meetings. Chairman Felix Hirseman then read the report, which was received and considered seriatim.

The following clause of the original report—afterwards stricken out caused more discussion than any other circumstance of the convention:

> That every association connected with the N. A. R. D. shall, at as early a date as is practicable under prevailing local conditions, adopt a schedule of prices on proprietary preparations, which schedule shall be presented to every retail dealer of drugs and medicines in their respective communities, with the earnest solicitation for the adoption and maintenance of such schedule. That any minority of retail dealers of 25 per cent. or less who decline to conform to the schedule recognized and maintained by the majority of 75 per cent. or more, shall be deemed antagonistic to the interests of the drug business in all its branches, and shall be immediately notified to the jobbers doing business in such locality as being aggressive cutters, and be treated accordingly under the terms contemplated in the plan of the National Association.

A. O. Zwick, of Cincinnati, thought the clause amounted to a boycott law and objected very decidedly to it. Seventy-five per cent. of the druggists to-day might not be composed of the same men in a few months from now. Men are sometimes forced to cut to meet competition, and such a clause would often force good men out of the association. He did not believe in doing anything which might bring on a big law suit. His objection was against the method suggested of finding out who are the aggressive cutters. He believed that each man on his own letter-head should do it.

Delegate Harry Wise, of Tennessee, spoke against the clause. He said that when the cutter is designated, when the jobber who sells to that cutter is known, when the proprietor who sells to that jobber is known, then only is the time to send the news to the N. A. R. D. That done, it will be time for the N. A. R. D. to notify every retailer who those jobbers and proprietors are. The organization must work as a unit or nothing will be accomplished. If the Cuticura people slap the face in one section of the country they must slap it in every section. Mr. Wise further believed that the N. A. R. D. ought to say what it was going to do, and to "do it quick."

An Indianapolis delegate suggested a plan for designating the cutter. He would secure an organizer to go to every druggist in the place and present to him a schedule of prices, asking him to write to each jobber saying that he believes, individually, in a certain uniform schedule of prices. As soon as the organizer secures 75 per cent. of the druggists to write such letters, notify the N. A. R. D. secretary. In that way the druggists would not be liable to the anti-trust laws of the various States.

Delegate Muir, of New York City, would like to have it left to each association to decide how it shall designate cutters, always in accordance with the laws of the State.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions as finally amended and adopted was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions beg to report that it has considered with much care the recommendations contained in the various papers presented for the consideration of the committee and have embodied the result of its deliberations in the following resolutions, which are submitted with the recommendation that they be adopted by the Association.

RESOLUTION A.

Organization.

The Committee on Resolutions, after giving careful consideration to the recommendations contained in the reports of President Jones, Secretary Wooten and the Executive Committee, respecting the importance to the future of the National Association of Retail Druggists of organization of the drug trade, recommends that the Association provide for aggressive organization work as follows:

That the secretary of the N. A. R. D. is instructed to proceed as rapidly as may be practicable under the direction of the Executive Committee, to begin the work of organizing local associations throughout the entire country.

That authority is given the secretary, subject to the action and approval of the Executive Committee to employ state, local, or other organizers, to prosecute this work with the utmost vigor consistent with the financial ability of the National Association.

That the Executive Committee is authorized to accept donations from retail druggists, or allied branches of the drug trade, for the purpose or furthering energetically and unceasingly the work of general and effective organization of the retail druggists of the country.

RESOLUTION B.

The N. A. R. D. Plan.

RESOLVED: That the National Association of Retail Druggists is gratified in being able to announce the success which has attended the efforts of its Executive Committee to secure the adoption of its plan for the prevention of price-cutting on proprietary medicines, by the manufacturing and jobbing branches of the trade.

That we reaffirm our belief in the efficacy of the plan, and our fidelity to its provisions.

That the success of the labors of the Executive Committee brings home to the retail druggists of every section the duty to themselves, locally, and to the retail trade generally, of prompt and decisive action upon their part in conformity with the terms of the plan which become operative August 17, 1900.

That we call upon the associations affiliated with the N. A. R. D. and all organizations of retail druggists throughout North America, to proceed immediately to place their members in position to reap the benefits of the successful work of the national body; the manner of how best to designate aggressive cutters being left to the discretion of the local associations, under the advice of the Executive Committee wherever desirable.

That the Association approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee that local associations confine their notifications to the local jobber, reporting actual conditions to the National Association, and that the Nation Association pledges itself in each and every case to render to the local associations prompt, determined, and loyal aid in securing the rights of the members of the local body.

That the Executive Committee is instructed to immediately transmit to the officers of the associations in membership detailed instructions respecting the steps necessary for the guidance of the associations in the enforcement of the terms of the plan.

That, while the local associations have the right, under the plan, to employ their own judgment respecting the formation of a schedule of prices, the National Association urges these associations to prepare and maintain the most advantageous schedule possible, because of the great importance of the retail trade as a whole of such action on the part of the affiliated bodies.

RESOLUTION C.

Prevention of Advertising Cut Prices.

RESOLVED: That we approve the suggestion contained in the report of the Executive Committee that manufacturers of medicinal preparations should request the public press to refuse to publish advertisements of such preparations offered by others than the maker at prices below that fixed by the maker.

That such cut prices are never advertised except in the case of articles made widely familiar to the public by extensive and costly advertising on the part of the manufacturer and on which preparations the price fixed by the manufacturer has come, in public estimation, to be recognized as a standard.

That we believe the public press which receives the money of the manufacturer is morally obligated to protect the integrity of the preparations of such manufacturer against the assults through its columns of avaricious tradesmen who seek to reap a benefit for which they return nothing, and which action on the part of such tradesmen injures the reputation and diminishes the sale of such preparation.

RESOLUTION D.

RESOLVED: That, believing absolute good faith in the fulfillment of every promise made by the manufacturer, jobber, and retailer is essential to the fullest success of the N. A. R. D. plan for the regulation of price cutting on proprietary medicines, the Association urges the members of affiliated bodies to continue their loyalty to the terms of the plan; and that it demands of every other person or interest the same steadfast, unequivocal loyalty of every part of the plan.

That failure to act with strict integrity in support of the plan after it has been accepted, shall be deemed an act of open hostility to the best interests of the drug trade as a whole.

That the attitude of the house of Wells & Richardson Co., in failing to fulfill its promises to the trade is such as to constitute an act of defiant hostility to the best interests of the trade in all its branches, and should receive the most emphatic expressions of disapproval from every association of retail druggists, and from the individual members of the retail drug trade in the United States.

RESOLUTION E.

RESOLVED, That we commend the efforts of the Committee on National Legislation to secure the repeal of the Special War Tax on medicinal articles, and urge that the new committee, when appointed, shall continue those efforts before the approaching session of Congress.

We earnestly request retail druggists in every section of the country to use their influence as local associations and as individual citizens to secure the support of their respective members of Congress for the early repeal of this unfair and unnecessary special tax.

We urge the drug trade to bring to the attention of Congressmen on every possible occasion the fact that the taxes of Schedule B are an extra and discriminating tax on a class, and therefore merit consideration independently of other taxes and without reference to the repeal or modification of any other tax.

RESOLUTION F.

TRADE-MARKS.

RESOLVED, That we commend the work of the Committee on Trade-Marks and Patents in its endeavor to secure more just provisions in the law respecting foreign pharmaceutical products.

That we renew our earnest recommendation that the law be so amended that no patented imported pharmaceutical products shall be accorded a greater measure of legal recognition by the government of the United States than such product is accorded by the government of the country of its origin.

That we assert it as an indisputable principle of public justice that the government should not grant a patent on the product itself, but should confine such patent protection to the process of manufacture. To patent the product is to create monopoly and retard progress in the healing art to the incalculable injury of our people.

That we assert that the present patent and trade-mark laws are operating to suppress inventive progress and to stultify the intelligence of our people in the opinion of other countries, the citizens of which countries have the legal power placed in their hands to force monopoly tribute from our sick and afflicted.

The committee has also had presented for its action the following resolution, and after due consideration begs to report the same to the Convention with the recommendation that it be adopted:

RESOLUTION G.

RESOLVED, That the present encroachments of the national government and the public institutions, upon the drug and allied trades, is a matter of much concern to this Association. The manufacture and supply of the medicinal articles of commerce by such bodies in competition with trade, is strongly opposed and condemned by this Association as detrimental to the interests of the entire drug trade, comprising manufacturers, jobbers and dealers.

The secretary of the Association is hereby instructed to transmit this expression of its conviction to the members of the National Senate and House of Representatives.

RESOLUTION H.

Pharmacists in the Army and Navy.

RESOLVED, That Congress be petitioned to advance pharmacists now employed in the army and navy under the classification of "hospital stewards" to the rank of first lieutenants, and with the title of pharmacists.

The discussion on resolution "C" of the above gave Harry Kramer an opportunity to tell the druggists of a decision he has recently made regarding his advertising contracts. He announced that all his future contracts with the press for advertising Cascarets would be so made that he would not pay for his "ad." in case they advertised any cut-rate on Cascarets in the same issue.

Mr. Chamberlain went Mr. Kramer one better and said that he not only refused to advertise in any paper which advertised his own goods at cut rates, but also if it advertised any other man's goods at cut rate. E. C. De Witt of the E. C. De Witt Co., proprietors, announced himself

as a new convert in respect to the advertising matter and promised that he would immediately have new contracts made which would keep him out of the newspapers which advertised cut rates on his goods.

The morning session adjourned at 12 noon.

SIXTH SESSION.

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon the meeting was called to order by President Jones for its last session.

L. C. Hopp, of Ohio, made an argument in favor of having the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the N. A. R. D. held at the same place, one immediately to follow the other, the order of precedence being optional. Mr. Hopp thought such an arrangement would be much more convenient for the delegates, as well as more economical. He thought, too, that the cities which did the entertaining would find it more pleasant and economical in the long run. A motion to refer the matter to the Executive Committee was carried.

Mr. Seeley, of Detroit, made a motion that the report submitted by the Committee on Form of Organization be adopted. Carried.

On motion of Delegate Hirseman, of New York City, the subject of providing national cards for salesmen was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

President Jones then called up the delegates from the different States represented in the Convention for an expression on the subject of the N. A. R. D. and its aims and projects.

Conditions in Various States.

Delegate Wm. E. Bingham, of Alabama, said that there had never been any cutting in his own town of Tuscaloosa; that Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile are suffering from the disease. He hoped, however, to be able to exert enough influence through the N. A. R. D. in those three cities to bring them into line and get them to come into the tripartite agreement.

At this point Harry Kramer was asked to step on the platform "at $1,000 a minute," President Jones heralding his approach with the statement that Mr. Kramer intended to make a magnificent offer to the Convention. Mr. Kramer said that without going into the details of his business he would merely state that his people were in receipt of from 3,000 to 5,000 ten-dollar orders for Cascarets every sixty days. He now proposed that for every ten-dollar order received from any retailer to donate one dollar to the N. A. R. D. "Have you your order book with you?" shouted several delegates at once. Mr. Kramer then went on to state that it would take some little time—say three weeks—to get the necessary printing and letter writing done for the project, but that his offer would hold good for sixty days after the matter was put into the mail. Great enthusiasm followed. Dr. Gregory, of Buffalo, moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Kramer "for his magnanimous offer," which could not fail to be of great value to the Association. The motion was adopted.

Wm. K. Forsyth responded for the State of Illinois. L. K. Waldron told of conditions in Chicago, saying that they were organized there by wards. Some wards have already adopted a schedule of prices which is being maintained.

Indiana reported that cutting is done in only one or two cities of the State, and the outlook is that things will be much better in the next six months.

F. E. Holliday, of Kansas, said there was but one town in his State where there is a cutter, and they expect to knock him out of such business in the next sixty days.

Jno. E. Peck, of Grand Rapids, Mich., told of conditions in his town, and D. E. Prall, of Saginaw, told of the harmony in the Saginaw camp. Six months after the Saginaw Association was formed, cutting was abolished.

Minnesota reported little cutting outside of the large cities. As a result of this N. A. R. D. meeting it was promised that a certain supply house which sells to cutters would be disciplined immediately.

Thos. Layton, of Missouri, said that his State would like to be better organized, especially because of the fear of engendering legal complications.

Frank L. Way, Manchester, N. H., said that a year ago considerable scepticism existed in his State regarding the success of the N. A. R. D. A delegate was sent to last year's convention, however, and he so imbued the State Association with enthusiasm for the National Association they came into line, and at the meeting last week decided to affiliate with it.

John C. Gallagher, of New Jersey, believed that if the matter of the N. A. R. D. could be presented in the proper light the majority of the druggists in his State would be affiliated with it by next year.

Thomas Stoddart, of Buffalo, spoke of the cutters in his city. He said the druggists and the cutters had met and agreed upon a "free list." Certain articles were agreed upon to be kept up at a certain uniform price; then a list of twenty-five cent articles was made out and put upon the "free list;" the cutters may sell any of these articles at any price they please—they may give them away if they so desire. Mr. Stoddart said even this one step towards restoration of prices would never have been taken but for the N. A. R. D. The Buffalo druggists have then started out on a new basis. The man who now cuts the prices of the new schedule is to be considered an aggressive cutter.

P. W. Varghan, of North Carolina, read several letters from the jobbers in his vicinity who had refused to sell to cutters.

F. B. Lillie, of Oklahoma, stated that there was no cutting in his territory.

Delegates from Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin responded to calls for their several States.

Mr. Henry Willis, of Quebec, assured the Convention that the Society of Retail Druggists of Quebec would be as loyal to the N. A. R. D. as they were to the British flag.

The "experience meeting" being over, the report of the Committee on Nominations was offered. It was as follows:

Officers Elected.

President—W. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Vice-President—James W. Seeley, Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President—Jesse L. Nelson, Jackson, Tenn.

Third Vice-President—Frank L. Way, Manchester, N. H.

Secretary—Thos. V. Wooten, of Chicago, was the unanimous choice of the committee.

Treasurer—Chas. T. Heller, of St. Paul, Minn.

Executive Committee—

F. E. Holliday, Topeka, Kan.

D. E. Prall, Saginaw, Mich.

Simon N. Jones, Louisville, Ky.

Alfred DeLang, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jas. C. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa.

No dissenting voices being heard, the several officers were duly elected, the secretary casting a ballot for each in turn.

In taking the chair, President Anderson said that he believed the day for conservatism had passed, and that the time was now ripe for aggressive action. He did not believe in waiting one, two or three months, but would begin now. He would like to have the world know that dollars and cents are not the only considerations of the druggist. Pharmacists protest against ruin and disgrace through unjust competition The honor and dignity of their chosen profession must be maintained. Organization was the watchword of the '98 meeting; hope of the '99; aggressive action is the word for 1900; let that of 1901 be victory!

After speeches from the other newly-elected officers, a resolution was passed making an appropriation of $100 to Mr. Heller for his services as treasurer for the past year, and also making the salary of the office $100 for the coming year.

By motion the Executive Committee were instructed to send accredited delegates to Chicago to attend the meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' and Proprietors' Associations.

By motion of Mr. Seeley, of Detroit, the President was instructed to select a delegation to represent the body at the American Pharmaceutical Association.

A special vote of thanks was ordered extended to the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Associations, to the Auxiliary Ladies' Committee, to the Local Committee, and to Parke, Davis & Co. for the delightful entertainment extended to the visitors while in Detroit.

All business being concluded, the meeting adjourned.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

A cablegram from Pekin tells of terrible looting in that city which has excited the indignant protest of General Chaffee. Many other outrages in other sections are reported, and Chinese women are said to have killed themselves to escape assault. The Japanese commander and General Chaffee are operating to check these barbarities

A cablegram from Tien-Tsin says a Chinese town that had surrendered to the Allies under General Dorward was "thoroughly looted" and then burned by order of the commanding General.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says: "France and Russia, I have been assured, have agreed to demand the complete disarmament of China, including the razing of the Taku forts and the fortifications and arsenals elsewhere."

General Chaffee is preparing to make his troops comfortable for the winter. When asked his opinion regarding the situation, he is reported to have answered: "It would be better for the United States troops to leave; but in any event the Chinese Christians will be provided for."

Russia has delivered to China an ultimatum favoring the restoration to power of the Emperor and the punishment of Prince Tuan. The terms are not acceptable to Li Hung Chang, who has abandoned the peace negotiations and will not go north.

A Japanese officer at Chsong, Korea, reports that two Japanese and several hundred Chinese and Korean converts have been murdered on the frontier by the Chinese.

Statements were current in the European capitals last week that all the Powers had replied to the Russian proposition: that Great Britain and Germany had declined to evacuate Pekin; that Austria and Italy had decided to be guided by Germany's decision, and that the other Powers had agreed to modified withdrawal.

South Africa.

President Kruger with several Transvaal State officials arrived at Lorenzo Marques, in Portuguese territory, last week. The Transvaal authorities say that he is on a leave of absence to enlist sympathy in Europe for the Boer cause, but the opinion prevails widely that he left the Transvaal because the Boer cause is on the verge of collapse.

Lord Roberts has proclaimed the annexation of the Transvaal Republic to the British Empire under the name of the "Vaal River Colony."

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation to the Boers pointing out that the abdication of President Kruger and the sickness of Gen. Botha make futile further resistance.

The occupation of Komatipoort is expected to end active warfare, the task of the British troops being probably confined to subduing guerilla bands.

A large number of American refugees from the Transvaal are said to be living in caves on the side of Table Mountain, at Cape Town, being unable to pay rent.

The Philippines.

At the first public legislative session of the Philippine Commission in Manila last week, $1,000,000 was appropriated for highways and bridges, to be disbursed under the supervision of the army.

Other Foreign News.

Head hunting in Formosa by the aborigines still continues. On Aug. 21 300 aborigines at Taikakan went out on a head hunting expedition, killing a number of Japanese officials.

A London cable says that it is reported from Northwich that the Standard Oil Company is trying to obtain control of the Cheshire salt trade.

The plague is again increasing in India. Over 1,000 deaths from the disease are reported to have occurred in India last week.

Experiments have been conducted at Honolulu with the extract of the Venezuelan shrub Tua Tua, which is said to be a sure cure for leprosy. The experts report partially favorable results.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

The American Anti-Trust League, with headquarters in Chicago, has issued a public address officially indorsing Bryan and Stevenson

The New York State Federation of Working Men, at Utica last week, adopted resolutions protesting against "large standing armies as being a menace to the liberties of organized wage-earners and a heavy burden upon them."

Mr. Thielkuhl, a former employe of the Interior Department, accuses Webster Davis of having attempted while in office, to enlist Americans in the Boer ranks.

The New York Democratic Convention, at Saratoga last week, nominated James B. Stanchfield for Governor and the remainder of the State ticket as selected by Richard Croker. Coler, the choice of the large majority of New York's Democrats, was named by ex-Gov. Hill, but his defeat was as overwhelming as had been expected.

The Galveston Disaster.

There is some improvement in the situation at Galveston, a large force of men being put at work clearing up the ruins; hundreds of people are leaving the city, and the suffering among the refugees is great.

About $1,500,000 have been contributed in the United States, France, England and Germany to aid the Galveston sufferers.

The Government has given the services of the transport McPherson to take supplies from New York to Galveston.

Officials of all the railroads running into Galveston have announced their intention to rebuild their costly terminals there, so that the commercial future of the city seems assured. There was considerable fear that the railroads might divert the traffic to some less exposed port, such as New Orleans or Port Royal.

The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Bancroft, now at New London, Conn., and the tug Somaset, at Pensacola, Fla., to proceed to Galveston to furnish what aid they can to the storm sufferers.

It is estimated that more than 5,000 lives were lost in the Galveston storm, making it the most fatal disaster in American history. The property loss is estimated at from $10,000,000 to $35,000,000.

Other Domestic News.

Germany has negotiated a loan of $20,000,000 from New York capitalists. The Freisinnige Zeitung, discussing the floating of the German loan in the United States, points out that "the time is past when the United States has to come to Germany to borrow money." And the Berlin press generally recognizes that the government does wisely in view of the stringency of money to resort to American subscription.

Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard died of apoplexy last week at Westernville, New York.

The old Bible House, at Fourth avenue and Ninth street, New York, home of the American Bible Society for nearly fifty years, is to be sold, and the great printing establishment of the society probably will be given up and the bibles printed by contract.

The steamer City of Seattle has arrived at Seattle from Skagway, with 177 passengers and $650,000 in gold.

Five new cases of yellow fever have been reported in Havana, seventy-eight being now under supervision. The mortality report for August, including deaths from all causes, shows a lower total than for any previous August in ten years.

Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of the President, was married last week to Dr. Hermanus Baer, at Somerset, Pa.

A Burlington train was held up by an outlaw early on Wednesday morning of last week near Haighler, North Dakota, and the occupants of the sleeping cars were robbed of money and jewelry to the value of about $1,500. The robber escaped.

For the eight months ending with August 31, 1900, the total exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and mineral oils were over $52,000,000 in excess of the same period in 1899.

The buildings at the Pan-American Exposition grounds at Buffalo were damaged by the storm last week to the extent of $60,000.

A strike of all the miners in the anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania has been ordered.

The best known veterinary physician in New England is probably Dr. A. C. Daniels, 1 Staniford street, Boston, Mass. He puts up a line of veterinary medicines and specific remedies which are also very well known, and which are advertised on another page of this issue.

The Freck Tablet Machine is well known abroad. These machines are in operation in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Yokohama, and are on exhibition at the Paris Exposition. This machine will make from one to six tablets with every stroke, and it has a capacity of from 60,000 to 360,000 tablets per day. It makes tablets up to ¾ of an inch in diameter, of any shape desired. The Freck Tablet Machine is sold under an absolute guarantee. Full particulars may be obtained by corresponding with the Wm. Freck Co., 116 S. Clinton street, Chicago.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

KINGS COUNTY SOCIETY RESUMES MEETINGS.

The first meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society since the summer vacation was held in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Tuesday afternoon, September 11, and although the attendance was small the gathering was none the less interesting.

President O. C. Kleine, Jr., called the ten members present to order shortly after three o'clock and Secretary F. P. Tuthill read the minutes of the preceding meeting held in May. These were adopted. The following members were then unanimously elected: Ralph L. Harloe, William Schroeder, Jr., Aaron Katz and Jacob Ochs. One application for membership was received. Treasurer P. W. Ray read his report which showed a balance in the treasury of $489.81 on May 19, and since that time $215 had been expended, leaving on hand at the present time $274.81. Dr. Ray said that $240 had been received from the Comptroller for fines collected from violators of the pharmacy laws. Adrian Paradis gave an excellent report of the meeting of the State Association at Newburgh where he was present as a delegate from the society. Secretary Tuthill reported that two members had died since the last meeting, D. L. Cameron and Charles Pezold, and he was instructed to leave two blank pages in the records of the society in memory of them. Letters of condolence from the society were sent the relatives of the deceased members.

Dr. Ray read a letter from Dr. George F. Payne, chairman of the Committee on Status of Pharmacists in the Army, Navy and Marine Service of the United States of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in which Dr. Payne urged Dr. Ray to write letters to President McKinley, Secretaries Gage and Root, Surgeon General G. M. Sternberg, of the United States Army, and Supervising General Dr. Walter Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, requesting them to accord the title of pharmacist and better pay to hospital stewards both of the Marine Hospital Service and of the Army. Dr. Ray said he had written these letters and had received a reply from Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to President McKinley, stating that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for action. Dr. Ray then made a motion that the secretary of the society be instructed to write to the officials mentioned urging the same request. Secretary Tuthill informed the members that that duty had already been performed, but it was deemed advisable to keep the matter agitated and Dr. Ray's motion prevailed. Secretary Tuthill stated that he understood a bill was to be introduced in the State Legislature at the next session for the repeal of the law already in force in this State giving the title of pharmacist to hospital stewards and raising their rank to that of a lieutenant. The only man to receive an appointment under the law is W. G. Tuttle and it was said he had been warned that he would be removed. Several present spoke on the subject and it was said by all that the reason for the belligerent attitude of the officers against the law was simply a matter of personal jealousy. Secretary Tuthill presented his bill for $67.90 for three months' salary and expenses and it was referred to the Auditing Committee.

DRUGGISTS SUFFERED IN GALVESTON.

Although no word has been received from Galveston, Texas, to the effect that any of the druggists were wiped out in the recent storm and tidal wave, it is not improbable that such news will reach here before the next issue of the Era. Schieffelin & Co. received a telegram last week from the drug firm of Browse & Ogilvie, stating that they suffered little damage. J. E. Hertz, a well known retail druggist formerly of Houston, Texas, but lately associated with J. J. Schott, of Galveston, was in this city last week, having come from Canada, where with his wife he was spending a vacation when the news of the disaster reached him. He has been trying to establish comunication with friends in Galveston, but thus far has failed. Mr. Hertz is well acquainted with the drug trade in Galveston, and he says that from the descriptions given in the daily papers they must have suffered heavy losses. He was of the opinion that the searchers for bodies would unearth many more victims of the flood than those already found, when the cellars of the houses were examined, as he believed that the people hearing the heavy winds took refuge below-stairs, and were thus caught by the rushing waters. The W. P. Fisher mentioned in the papers was an employe of druggist Schott. Mr. Fisher with his wife and two children perished in the storm. The wholesale trade of this city has signified its willingness to extend to the druggists of Galveston unlimited credit, that they may re-establish their stores.

NOTES.

——One hundred barrels of Norwegian cod liver oil imported by Parke, Davis & Co., were sold by the Board of Underwriters at Campbell's Stores, Hoboken, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, September 11. The goods survived the fire of the North German Lloyd piers, and many of the barrels were charred, some of them were blackened, and when an examination was made by well known members of the trade who attended the sale to purchase the goods, the oil was found to be rancid, and unfit for medical consumption. The lot, however, was sold to B. J. Solomon, said to be in the tanning business. He declared it was too good for his use and he would endeavor to dispose of it to the drug trade.

——Among the druggists who visited the trade last week were: G. Good, of Good & Co., Allentown, Pa.; C. H. Sarles, Mt. Kisco., N. Y.; S. I. Vanderbeck, Islip, L. I.; Schuyler Rust, New Brunswick, N. J.; F. D. Brill, New Haven, Conn.; A. E. Pickhard, Roslyn, L. I.; P. C. Candidus, Mobile, Ala.; W. J. Butts, Brunswick, Ga.; C. M. Kuykerdale, Yorkville, S. C.; J. McIntosh, Colorado City, Colo.; J. R. Holt, of P. R. Holt & Son, Newnan, Ga.; T. A. Penn, of G. L. Penn & Son, Elgefield, S. C.; G. E. Blakelee, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. F. de Vies, Amityville, N. Y.; W. H. White, Nyack, N. Y.; Mr. Bunting, of Bunting & Son, Bristol, Tenn., and J. T. Blaser, of Waverly, Ohio.

——How often is the question asked: "Do you believe in signs?" but of course there are signs and signs, and the kind indicated or referred to in the query have nothing to do with those displayed on drug store windows to attract trade. The queerest of all the great variety shown by the apothecaries stands forth from the windows of a Third avenue druggist in Brooklyn. It is simple, to the point and full of meaning, but when read leaves a sense of vagueness as to its probabilities. It announces: "Children vaccinated."

——A certain newspaper gave prominence last week to a charitable act of its own doing in publishing a statement that it had purchased and dispatched "several car loads of drugs" to the sufferers of the Galveston, Texas, horror. Inquiry among the drug houses in the city failed to reveal the purchase of the drugs of the New York trade, and yet the paper positively declared it had sent the goods from this city. Members of the trade are skeptical because the hurried sending of the goods indicated that the purchase must have been made close at hand.

——For some time complaint has come to the New York office of the Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedy Company, that Humphreys' Specifics were being offered to the trade far below list. It is believed that drug swindlers have in some way secured quantities of the preparations, and are distributing them at prices less than those charged by the manufacturers. It has been hinted that Henry P. Crosher, the notorious fake dealer, is aiding in the work.

——John McDonald, an iron moulder of 91 North Henry

street, Williamsburg, was arrested Monday, September 10, at the instance of H. L. Rehse, a druggist at 45 Graham avenue, Williamsburg, on the charge of stealing perfume to the value of $20 from his store. It is stated that the case was settled by McDonald agreeing to pay for the goods.

—"It's a notable thing," said a druggist recently in discussing odd questions, "that not one person in one hundred would buy paregoric in my store if I sold it in its original straw color. No, sir, they would not recognize the stuff at all. It must have the color made by the addition of burnt sugar or it don't go. I know whereof I speak for I've tried it."

—Samuel W. Brown, a druggist who died recently at Manayunk, Pa., was well known in this city. Mr. Brown bequeathed $5,000 each to the American Tract Society, and the American Bible Society of this city, and also left a legacy of $10,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of New York.

—The Sanitary Chemical Company has incorporated under the laws of New York State to do a general chemical business. The headquarters are at Buffalo. The capital stock is $10,000. The directors are: J. H. Brown, G. K. Staple and T. A. Noonan, all of Buffalo.

—The daily press of last week contained a story of a man found dead in a hotel in Brooklyn, supposed to have commited suicide by taking oil of eucalyptus. This is the first instance of the adoption of this method of departure from the world known hereabouts.

—E. L. Sturtevant, of Henry Thayer & Co., Boston, Mass., paid a visit to the New York office last week. He afterward left for Washington and Philadelphia. P. S. Bricker, of the same concern, is on a business trip to Chicago and reports business excellent there.

—It was reported that a meeting of the members of the Middle Section of the All-State Board of Pharmacy was held at Albany last week for the purpose of discussing the names of the proposed officers of the board. It is not known what action was taken.

—Mason B. Wood, a druggist of East Providence, R. I., called on the drug trade in this city last week. Mr. Wood is president of the Board of Health of East Providence. He was accompanied by his son, and they remained here for several days.

—It was rumored last week that the Sovereign Remedy Company, which has offices in this city and Philadelphia, had been closed by services on the proprietors of judgments secured by firms in Europe.

—The Brooklyn College of Pharmacy will begin its regular course of lectures on Monday next with nearly seventy students enrolled. The year opens auspiciously and gives promise of much success.

—The marriage of Charles S. Erb, one of the best known and most popular members of the trade in this section, to Miss Anna Conway, of Philadelphia, was solemnized at the Quaker City yesterday.

—Dr. A. P. Sawyer, of the A. P. Sawyer Medicine Company, of Chicago, is in New York. He has just returned from an extensive trip abroad.

—M. H. McClintie, of Warm Springs, Va., was in this city last week. He left Saturday for Europe, where he will remain several weeks.

—After the 1st of October the Drug Clerks' Circle will hold meetings every Wednesday evening at the rooms, 235 East Broadway.

—The Board of Pharmacy met Monday at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, and nearly 100 candidates were examined.

—Exports in drugs, chemicals, etc., for the week ending September 11, from this port amounted to $[illegible],510.

—Hedwig Henn, 289 Broome street, is recovering from an operation of appendicitis recently performed.

—Eleven persons were elected to membership at the meeting of the Drug Trade Club last week.

—August C. Smith, with R. W. Robinson & Son, is spending his vacation at Portland, Me.

—Charles Theo has accepted a position in the Walton Pharmacy, 993 Columbus avenue.

—Fermin Ferrer has accepted a position with Hegeman & Co., on Broadway.

—A. M. Heron has closed his drug store at Belmar, N. J., for the season.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

C. I. Hood Farm Blooded Stock Wins Many Prizes.

Boston, Sept. 15. At this season's New England Fair the C. I. Hood Stock Form at Lowell, owned by the well-known manufacturer of medicines in that city, walked off with many trophies won by some of the fine blooded Jersey cattle and Berkshire pigs which were put on exhibition. This is by no means the first time that this farm has captured similar prizes, for it has long been famous for the pedigree of its stock. Not only did the farm win all the Berkshire prizes this year, but also many prizes for Jerseys.

A Drug Store Offers Prizes for Yankee Shrewdness.

Boston, September 15. The drug store of the Walker, Rintels Company, near the South Terminal Station, has one of its large show windows filled with an attractive display of prizes. These are to be given for guesses on the coming vote this fall for President McKinley. The first prize, a $500 gold bill, is offered to the man guessing the exact number of votes which McKinley will receive. Then there are still other prizes for those guessing nearest the correct actual number. For ladies there is also an opportunity to win something. All customers are given the privilege of showing their shrewdness.

NOTES.

—In the cases of the two Lynn druggists, Joseph W. Colcord and Gilman Thomas, lately summoned into the Lynn police court for alleged illegal selling of liquor and maintenance of a liquor nuisance, evidence was submitted in the Colcord case by Horace D. King, an agent of the Tolman Temperance Fund, to show that sales were made on Sundays in his store without a physician's prescription and without requiring the purchaser to register. Two bottles of whiskey produced in court were said to have been bought on a recent Sunday evening by John A. Jewell. No defence was put up by Mr. Colcord, but a continuance was asked for and granted. The Thomas case also was continued until a later day.

—John F. Guerin is one of the few Massachusetts druggists at Detroit to attend the National Association of Retail Druggists' convention, September 12 and 13. Mr. Guerin will represent the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, of which he is secretary, and also the Worcester retail drug trade. One of the chief items of business will be the cut-rate warfare, a matter on which Mr. Guerin can throw much light, as Worcester has had much experience and trouble along this line.

—A. E. Rose, general manager of the J. C. Ayer Company, at Lowell, has been with his family at Hotel Preston, Beach Bluff, Mass. A conspicuous addition to the private turnouts on Atlantic avenue, is his handsome four-horse brake.

—A new drug store opened at Fall River is that of Harry Panneton, which is situated in the Flint Village part of the city, near Tiverton. Mr. Panneton is a brother of J. C. E. Panneton, well known in the drug business.

—George A. Newman, of Louisville, Ky., general agent of the Eastern department of the California Syrup of Figs Company, has been a guest at the fashionable Hotel Preston, at Beach Bluff, Mass.

—Burdett & Barnard are soon to open a new drug store at Southboro, Mass. It will be located in the new Masonic Building in that town, on a prominent corner of two business streets.

—The N. C. Dodge drug store, at Springfield, is being well overhauled and improved to make it a thoroughly up-to-date pharmacy. When completed it will be about twice its former size.

—Included in the week's exports from the Port of Boston were drugs and chemicals, $3,075; hops, $1,566; India rubber manufactures, $22,553; spirits, $4,100.

—Messrs. Page and Amezeem, both clerks at Moor's Beverly pharmacy, have enjoyed a vacation at Estes Park, Ryal Side, Mass.

—George E. Worthen, a druggist of North Main street, Fall River, is enjoying a three weeks' vacation.

—J. Holbrook Clark, of O[illegible]'s pharmacy, in Cambridge, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

PHILADELPHIA.

Crusade Against Adulterated Food.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—Because of the peculiar political situation in Pennsylvania at the present time, there is an unwonted activity in the Pure Food Department of the State Agricultural Bureau, and its agents are unusually zealous in their search for adulterated food stuffs. Oleomargarine is their particular quest, a number of owners of "cut-price groceries" having been found to be selling this stuff for the best creamery butter, and a great many prosecutions have been made. Wherein this crusade against adulterated food is going to affect the druggists of Philadelphia will be in the quality of the spices, pepper, mustard, etc., that they may now be selling. Food inspectors of the Pure Food Department have recently been making a tour of the grocery stores and buying small packages of spices, which were turned over to the Department's chemist for analysis, and as a result of this various spices have been found to have from 17 to 25 per cent. of adulteration. One of the largest wholesale spice houses in the city is now under indictment for having supplied adulterated spices to various small groceries, and the procesution is being pushed. Your correspondent has it from a very high authority that a similar visitation is soon to be made among the drug stores of the city, spices being purchased in small quantities and subjected to analysis and, if adulterations are found an indictment will be drawn in every case. Pepper, cinnamon, mustard, cloves, cream of tartar and allspice are mentioned as being the articles particularly likely to come under the eye of the chemist and it will be well for the druggists to overhaul their stock and cast out anything that is not wholly without reproach, for an unsuspected article may cause a lot of trouble.

NOTES.

—One of the neatest and most unique drug stores in the city if not in the whole country, is "Porter's Pharmacy" at Broad and Snyder avenue. The store proper, soda fountain, prescription department and laboratory are all in the small space of an ordinary room, yet nothing seems crowded. The cause of this condition is found in the desire of the owner of a Broad street dwelling to make more out of his property; a wing, one story high, was built out from the house in the space formerly occupied by the front yard and this was fitted up for a store. Mr. Porter is well known as the vice-president of the Schuylkill County Druggists' Association and is making a success of his city venture.

—F. W. Musson, son of Dr. W. A. Musson, of Broad and Dickinson streets, has recently sailed for England to assume management in London of a branch of the Faber Pencil Company. Mr. Musson is the inventor of an ingenious device in lead pencils in which the lead is threaded and is fed out as used through a reverse threaded metal cone, a little invention that finds ready sale among men who use pencils steadily. So great has been his success that he now forsakes the drug business and hopes to pass his off hours in the pleasant pastime of collecting his royalties and clipping coupons from bonds.

—Dr. A. P. Chandler, of Eleventh street and Montgomery avenue, is jubilant over the success of his friend, Mr. Berkelbach, in the primary election for State Senator, held last Tuesday. In spite of the cares of his drug store and the calls of a large private practice, Dr. Chandler finds time to take an active part in local politics, deeming this the part of every good citizen and particularly the druggist because of his close relations with the people.

—Fifty-seven thousand, five hundred tablets seems a large order for a mining company to give, yet this is only part of an order received by Leedom, of Broad and Filbert streets, for one of the big mining operators up-State. This concern employs a physician solely for its employes, and the order mentioned is for its "Model Dispensary," one of the finest of its kind in the State.

—A visit to Lit Bros.' proposed drug store shows that little progress has been made in the putting in of stock. A large stock of sponges, chamois skins, etc., fills some of the cases, while a lot of "Tooth Wash" occupies a prominent place on the counter. An interview with Lit Bros. is expected early next week by the committee appointed by the P. A. R. D.

—The work of urinalysis is engaging the attention of pharmacists here more and more every day. J. R. Elfreth, of Twelfth and Columbia avenue, expects soon to fit up a complete analytical laboratory, the demand on his skill having far outgrown the present facilities. Expert analyses, chemical and microscopical, are to be at the service of physicians.

—At present there are seven hospital stewards at the Navy Yard waiting assignment to sea duty, a number greater than the old Richmond has ever held at any one time. Two of these hospital stewards have recently been promoted to that rank from hospital apprentice, this now being the policy of the Navy Department.

—Mr. Nicoud, of Fifth and Pine streets, has recovered from the painful accident of a few months ago in which he suffered a severe fracture of the leg and is once more on duty at his store. Mr. Ott has gone on a well-earned vacation, the entire work having devolved on him during his partner's illness.

—Hiers Busch, of Shoemaker & Busch, has returned from his long vacation. Mr. Busch spent considerable time in Europe, of course, taking in the great Paris Exhibition, with which he is well pleased.

—Mr. Rowe, of Broad and Dickinson streets, is away on his vacation.

BALTIMORE.

Apathy Among Druggists.

Baltimore, Sept. 15.—Interest in retail drug trade affairs here is at a low ebb at the present time. Baltimore was not represented at the annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists in Detroit, and the local organization is in a moribund state. Calls for conferences elicit a very limited response, and those pharmacists who have hitherto sought to stimulate the flagging zeal of others are becoming discouraged. Not only does the life of the Retail Association hang upon a very slender thread, but the Commercial League movement, which took shape at the last meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, has been practically abandoned. An interchange of experiences between the members of the league this week developed the fact that no replies had been received in response to the circular letter inviting druggists to suggest how the relations between the various branches of the trade can be improved. In view of this marked display of indifference it was resolved to discontinue further efforts in the same direction and to let the situation take care of itself. The few energetic members feel that they are wasting valuable time and effort which could be devoted to much better advantage in looking after their own private affairs.

Drug Trade Bowlers Ready for the Fray.

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—The Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club is ready for the ensuing season of games. Its annual meeting and election of officers took place to-day at the Diamond, when the necessary arrangements for beginning the prize contests were made. Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, the president of the club, occupied the chair. Secretary Henry Kornmann submitted a very interesting report of last season's results, which showed steady progress on the part of the teams and held out great encouragement for the future. Equally satisfactory was the report of the treasurer. President Dohme then addressed the meeting briefly. It was announced that Gilpin, Langdon & Co. will not be represented in the club this season, the breach in the ranks being filled by McCormick & Co., the South Charles street manufacturing firm. The proposition to place a handicap upon the different teams, based on their work for the previous third of the season, found acceptance. According to the arrangement adopted the handicap will be half the number of points which separate the higher team from one of lower standing. Thus, if there is a difference of ten points, the handicap will be five points. This arrangement will, it is expected, induce every team to exert itself.

The new Executive Committee was considerably enlarged and now consists of Dr. Dohme, for Sharp & Dohme; Lewis Davis, for the Root and Herb quintette; Paul Muller, for the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company; Thomas Pindell, for Parke, Davis & Co.; Charles Holzerman, for James Baily & Son; James Coyne, for Muth Bros. & Co., and Andrew Baumgartner, for McCormick & Co. Dr. Dohme was elected president; Col. Brent Waters, first vice-president; Andrew Baumgartner, second vice-president; Henry Kornmann, secretary, and Lewis Davis, treasurer. Henry Kornmann, Bruno Fairley and Thomas Pindell were appointed members of the Schedule Committee. There will be bowling on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week at the Diamond. The active work will begin on the first Tuesday in October. President Dohme was directed to name a Committee on Ways and Means and Entertainment to provide for the annual contest here of the National Association of Drug Trade Bowlers here next spring.

NOTES.

—Among the out-of-town druggists in Baltimore last week were George W. Westerholt, of Westerholt & Sample, York, Pa.; W. R. Rudy, of Mt. Airey, Md.; S. S. Van Trump, of Trump, Md.; Dr. J. T. Powers, of Millington, Md., and H. N. Fraser, president, and Mr. Hutchins, treasurer, of the Fraser Tablet Triturate Company. Mr. Hutchins is also the manager of the company's retail department.

—The fumes from a bottle of anodyne ignited yesterday in the cellar of Andrews & Thompson's drug store, 782 North Eutaw street, and there was an explosion, as a result of which George A. Thompson, a member of the firm, was seriously injured. He sustained severe burns on the face, head, neck and chest, but is expected to recover.

—The contents of the Simes' pharmacy, Fulton and Edmonton avenues, were sold at auction last week. They were bid in by Louis J. Roth, who intends to continue the business and make a number of improvements.

—Mr. Hoke, formerly of the firm of Hoke & Swartz, which occupied the location now held by Williamson & Watts, has accepted a clerkship with W. L. Campbell, North and Park avenues.

—Arthur Nattans, trading as the Read Drug Company, announces that the Baltimore street store which was opened about two years ago, will be closed at the beginning of next month.

—Extensive improvements are being made in the pharmacy of Hynson, Westcott & Co., Charles and Franklin streets. New shelving and drawers of artistic design will be erected.

—Dr. S. C. Finley has established a new drug store at Delta, Pa. He was long a practising physician at Green, Lancaster County, Pa.

—Mayer & Campbell, Linden and North avenues, have dissolved partnership, Robert E. Lee Campbell succeeding the firm as sole proprietor.

—A new pharmacy has been opened by Ringgold & Rheinhart at Cumberland, Md.

Bristles in the Throat.

"Cheap tooth brushes are responsible for many obscure ailments of the throat and stomach," said a surgeon a few days ago. "The bristles are not properly fastened on, and come out in dozens when wet and brought in contact with the teeth. I performed an operation on a patient some time ago who had a regular crop of bristles in her throat. You can imagine how unpleasant it must be to have a single bristle in the glottis. You cough until you are exhausted, but nothing moves it."

There is one firm which guarantees every brush which leaves their factory. This is the firm of G. B. Kent & Sons, of London, Eng., who have been manufacturers of brushware for over one hundred years. They make the celebrated "Best British Brushes," which are as perfect as it is possible to make them. Every brush is guaranteed, and should any brush, from some unforeseen circumstance, prove in any way defective it will be at once replaced by a new one. These brushes are obtainable from the American agents, McKesson & Robbins, New York.

CHICAGO.

N. W. D. A. Programme.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the N. W. D. A. will be held here next week. The headquarters will be at the Auditorium Hotel. At the same time the Proprietary Association of America will hold its regular semi-annual meeting. This will be perhaps the most important annual meeting the association has ever held. Upon the decisions arrived at may depend the tripartite anti-cut-rate agreement, and even the rebate plan itself. All the wholesale houses of Chicago will be represented. The Committee of Arrangements has made ample provisions for the comfort and entertainment of the members of the two associations during their stay in Chicago.

NOTES.

—Emma A. Goll, 259 Ashland Boulevard, died recently, leaving no will. Her son, Bruno H. Goll, Jr., took out letters of administration last week on her estate, which is valued at $160,000. The other heirs are Mrs. Emma H. Dacy, Blanche T. Goll and George J. Goll.

—Geza Krevatsky, a druggist at Forty-eighth street and Ashland avenue, accompanied by his family, has gone to Fox Lake, Ill., for a few weeks. Mr. Krevatsky has been in poor health for several months and hopes to recover before his return.

—The postal sub-station which was formerly at 1218 Milwaukee avenue has been transferred to 709 Milwaukee avenue. Thaddeus Z. Nelowski, a druggist, is now in charge of the station.

—Bauer & Black have just issued a new illustrated catalogue of their lines and their extensive manufacturing plant at 283 Twenty-first street. The new catalogue is a superb piece of work.

—Hugh Wisdom, Mr. Ebert's head clerk, has begun the study of medicine. He has matriculated at the Harvey Medical College and in due time expects to become a fully equipped M. D.

—C. J. Brunskill's drug store at Union City, Mich., has been taken possession of by a trustee for the benefit of creditors. The principal indebtedness is to a local bank and to relatives.

—George Bronson, a druggist at West Van Buren street and Center avenue, has gone to Storm Lake, Ia., where he will spend two weeks fishing and hunting.

—Carl Jungk, a druggist at Fiftieth street and Ashland avenue, has availed himself of the "open" season and has gone away on a hunting and fishing trip.

—A Mr. Wiggins will start a new drug store in Benton Harbor, Mich., about September 15. He was in Chicago on August 31 and bought the fixtures.

—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Hyde Park Hotel Pharmacy by Charles Dennehy & Co., 216 Randolph street, because of an indebtedness of $662.

—The firm of Gleason & Groschop, of Aurora, Ill., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Groschop will continue the business.

The Charleroi Oval.

Probably no prescription bottle ever jumped so quickly into popularity as the Charleroi Oval, advertised by W. H. Hamilton Co., Pittsburg. It is one of the neatest and most sensible prescription bottles on the market. It makes a nice package, is made of the best quality clear flint glass, and it drains every drop. The shoulder of the bottle is so made that the bottle can be entirely emptied of its contents, which cannot be said of many other styles on the market.

The Angeline Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., advertise the Druggists' three Favorites, Dr. Iman's Compound Blood Purifier, Kidney Cure and Nervine and Heart Cure, which retail at $1.00 per bottle, but they are sold to the trade at $5.50 per dozen for the Blood Purifier and $7.00 per dozen for the other two. Circulars, booklets, samples and other advertising matter are sent free to all who write for them.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14.

—The annual meeting of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy will be held at Somerset, Ky., on October 9. One of the sad features of the meeting this year will be the retirement of President C. S. Porter, of Somerset. Mr. Porter has made an efficient officer and it is with regret that the druggists learn of his determination to retire. Under his administration the affairs of the organization have indeed been well conducted and the board has done much good. He will probably be succeeded by E. L. Peich, of Covington. Mr. Peich is one of the best druggists in the State and is well known. The quarterly examinations will also be conducted at the annual meeting. The class is a large one and made up of capable young men.

—The druggists of Louisville are still determined that legitimate prices shall prevail and another effort will be made to rid the city of the obnoxious cut-rate druggist. It has been decided to hold another meeting within ninety days, when it is expected that some definite and final agreement will be reached. The druggists are much put out over their failure to agree at the last meeting, but claim that the proposed restoration of prices was merely delayed. There is no doubt that eventually they will gain their point as the sentiment is clearly in favor of the increase in prices. They are also determined that no half raise shall prevail, but that the old price must be restored.

—John Dorsey, alias Brooks, alias Tate, the negro who assaulted Elizabeth, the five-year-old daughter of Philip Heuser, the druggist at Twelfth and Delaware streets, was arrested at Springfield, Ky., September 9 and was brought to Louisville. There was much excitement and it was feared that a mob would be formed and the negro hanged. The neighbors of Mr. Heuser were indignant and but for his advice they surely would have avenged the outrage. Mr. Heuser advised them to allow the law to take its course. The negro tells a most improbable story and a hanging will probably take place in Jefferson County.

—The druggists of Louisville are preparing for the Elks carnival, which begins September 17. The competition for the Southern trade is brisk and the Louisville wholesale druggists are bending every effort to secure their share of the drug business. They will have several floats in the flower parade, which takes place on Monday, and will erect booths at the carnival grounds. There they will entertain the visiting druggists in lavish style and they hope to convince their guests that Louisville should be considered when drugs are purchased. From the present outlook many druggists will be here during the fair.

—Charles Bradley, the New Albany merchant whose wife recently eloped with Charles Dunbar, a druggist, is insane and will probably be committed to the asylum. Worry over the disgrace which his wife brought upon himself and their children is responsible for the loss of his mind and his friends are indignant. His relatives kept his condition secret, but he became violent and on Thursday the New Albany officers took him in charge. It was feared that he would do himself some injury and it was decided to have him adjudged insane and confined. Dunbar has not returned to New Albany.

—Addison Dimmit, treasurer of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, will leave shortly for a trip through the State. He will visit every druggist and physician before he returns. Mr. Dimmit has just returned from Detroit.

Write to the Lightning Medicine Co. and insist upon their sending you one of their handsome papier mache window attractions. If you change your window frequently which you should, you can use the Old Pioneer—a cut of which will be found in the display pages this issue of the Era—to profitable advantage. This attraction is becoming quite popular, and is furnished free by the Lightning Medicine Co., of Muscatine, Iowa, to advertise Mull's Pioneer Cures and Lightning Pain Killer. This offer remains open only for a short time. It's an expensive piece of work.

ST. LOUIS.

College of Pharmacy Alumni Memorial.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Preparations are going on apace for the silver jubilee of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, which will occur next Friday evening at Leiderkranz Hall. The letters printed in last week's Era regarding the suggestion that the silver jubilee be used as an opportunity to establish a fund for a permanent memorial for the association has excited much interest among the brethren here and no doubt something along that line will be accomplished, if not at the "jubilee," at a not far distant time. Nothing could be more in keeping with the dignity of the association or react so to its benefit in the coming years.

NOTES.

—F. W. Lucke, druggist of Lee and Prairie avenues, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His assets are scheduled at $1,980 and his liabilities at $3,544.76. On application of Meyer Bros. Drug Company, Charles E. Nall was appointed custodian to take charge of the property of the estate until a trustee is appointed. The first creditors' meeting was set for September 21. Mr. Lucke is a very popular man and his friends in the trade sincerely trust that he will soon emerge from his difficulties.

—A merry gang of St. Louis druggists and those interested in their welfare visited the Belleville Street Fair one day this week and took in the sights. They all returned alive. In the party were John Weipert, Louis Pauge, Mike Arendes, Paul Schneider, Theo. F. Hagenow, George W. Smith, F. E. Harris, Mr. Heckel, Dr. C. E. Reisse, Wm. Kempff, Otto F. Traubel, Mr. Van Dale and others.

Those who have decided to attend the convention of the N. W. D. A. at Chicago are George Merrell, J. S. Merrell Drug Company; D. P. Daugherty and C. W. West, Moffitt-West Drug Company, and E. J. Schall and Theo. F. Meyer, Meyer Bros. Drug Company.

—President Fischer, of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, has returned from a several weeks' vacation spent in Illinois.

—H. F. Hassebrock and Thomas Layton have returned from the Detroit convention.

H. F. A. Spilker and Charles Gietner returned from Europe September 15.

—Dr. Kohler has sold his drug store.

Artificial Limbs.

We heard a druggist say the other day that the best side line he had was wooden legs, but he qualified this startling statement by saying that he did not carry them in stock, but took orders for them. His store is located in a section inhabited by railroad men, mechanics and others whose business might properly be called hazardous, and he had, he said, in the course of the past few months, taken orders for seven artificial limbs. We commend this to druggists in general throughout the country. While not every druggist has the opportunity often to sell an artificial limb, most of them may at some time or another, and to those who are interested, we are pleased to call attention to the advertisement of Geo. R. Fuller Co., 15 So. St. Paul street, Rochester, N. Y.

Decorative Plants.

We have called attention frequently in the Era to the desirability of druggists investing in the artificial decorative plants sold by Frank Netschert, 7 Barclay street, New York. He has advertised them in several issues of this paper, and a new advertisement appears on another page this week. These plants not only add to the attractiveness of the store, especially around the soda fountain, but they can increase a druggist's income. It will not be necessary to carry in stock more than a sample of each variety, for he can take orders for them, which will be filled directly from the factory, leaving him a liberal commission. An illustrated catalogue will be sent to any one who will take the trouble to inquire for it.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, a former member of Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists of this city died at his home, 958 Madison avenue, Thursday evening, Sept. 13, in his ninetieth year. Mr. Schieffelin, although not actively engaged in the drug business for many years, kept up in active interest in it, and his loss will be none the less felt. Besides his drug business he was connected with many business interests in this city. In early life he was identified with the better class of political workers and served as field officer in the state militia. For nearly forty years he was ruling elder in the Dutch Reformed Collegiate Church, and afterwards the Fifth Avenue (Dr. Hall's) Presbyterian Church. His active co-operation in the various local and foreign religious undertakings continued till his death. On retiring from business he devoted a large part of his time to literary work, chiefly of a religious character. Several of his works have been translated and published abroad. Collecting pictures and coins were his recreations, besides his extensive pheasantries at Tarrytown. In 1835 he married Lucretia Hazard, of Norwich, Connecticut, and his married life lasted sixty-four years, as his wife died only one year ago. Mrs. Russell Stebbins and Mrs. C. C. Dodge are his only surviving children. His only son, William Henry Schieffelin, died in 1895. Mr. Schieffelin was a member of the National Academy of Design, and a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History. The funeral was held Monday morning last.

An Automatic Carbonator.

The Lippincott Automatic and Continuous Carbonator is claimed to be the most reliable, inexpensive and attractive machine offered to the drug trade. It is said to make better soda water and to accomplish more perfect saturation than any other machine. In fact, the absorption of gas is claimed to be instantaneous, with absolutely no loss. It is a saving of time, labor and expense, is economical and cleanly, and it enables the druggist to draw bright, sparkling, pungent soda water at about a cost of one cent per gallon. It may be arranged for hand power or electric pump. A portfolio containing models for 1901 is now ready for distribution and will be sent to any druggist who will write to Chas. Lippincott & Co., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Hold Fast That Which is Good."

In presenting their case to the druggist in this week's Era, the J. C. Ayer Co. head their advertisement with the above good old scriptural injunction. They say truly that this is good, hard sense which applies to every-day business. That a business cannot be upbuilded with unreliable goods, that your customers will surely judge you by the goods they buy at your store, and that the only sure way is to sell them those goods which you know to be good. As every druggist knows that J. C. Ayer Co.'s goods are good goods and popular goods, the moral would seem to be obvious.

We have a communication from the Home Soap Co., 54 Franklin street, New York, asking us to warn the trade against the representation of a party who seems to be traveling around in the interest of one of their competitors and spreading false reports about them. They say they have just received a communication from their representative in the South, who says that the party referred to had recently been in Knoxville, Tenn., and was there spreading the report that The Home Soap Co. had failed. This, of course, is absurd, but cannot help but do them injury in sections of the country where the truth is not known. Such business methods are a discredit to any house adopting them.

STATE OF TRADE.

Market Steady and Outlook Favorable.

New York, Sept. 18. Cooler weather during the past week was followed by the expected improvement in demand and the general movement has shown gradual but steadily increasing volume, with the outlook favorable to additional activity in the near future. There has been the usual exodus of members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association to the annual convention which is being held this week in Chicago, but this has not interfered with the general trend of business affairs, and the autumn and winter campaign can be considered as fairly inaugurated. Price fluctuations have been limited in number and of no special significance, but the market has reflected continued steadiness and the declines reported are wholly the result of natural causes. The expected advance in quinine sulphate has not yet materialized, but dealers are still confident that the influences noted last week will shortly result in a higher range of prices. All the minor salts have been advanced 2c. per ounce by American manufacturers and this strengthens the belief that sulphate prices will soon follow. Another stimulating influence is the fact that at the monthly bark sale in London last week the unit value was further advanced about 11 per cent.

A continued quiet and easy market has been noted for opium and quotations for round lots from first hands have declined about 5c. per pound. Increased stocks, due to recent arrivals, more or less keen competition among importers and the slow demand for consumption are among the causes to which the weakness is attributed. Morphine continues in good demand and notwithstanding the apparent weakness in opium, there are indications that an advance in values is contemplated by manufacturers. Carbolic acid, copperas and similar commodities have been in demand for disinfecting purposes in the devastated districts of Galveston and vicinity, but while the available supply has been well cleaned up, holders have shown no disposition to take advantage of the situation by advancing prices, feeling, no doubt, that the unfortunate sufferers by the recent horrible disaster are entitled to all the consideration possible.

In the essential oil department the general demand has been fair, but chiefly for small jobbing parcels, and fluctuations have been within a narrow range. Cassia is easier under liberal stocks and some competition. Citronella also is easier and former quotations are being shaded on all grades. Sassafras continues firm and the tendency of values is upward. Supplies are below the average and the available spot stock is being gradually concentrated in few hands. Primary markets also are firm and in some of the producing districts prices are above the parity of local quotations.

All varieties of manna are higher owing to cable reports from primary markets that recent rains in producing districts have almost entirely destroyed the new crop. This is practically confirmed by the fact that efforts of dealers to obtain fresh supplies have met with the response that there is none to offer. It is considered probable that extreme prices will prevail before another crop will be available. Ergot is unsettled with values irregular owing to offers from Europe at comparatively low figures, but some holders are of opinion that foreign markets are being manipulated for the purpose of covering short sales. Rhubarb root is obtainable at lower figures, holders having ascertained that several parcels are on the way which were supposed to have been held back on account of the trouble in China.

Manufacturers of piperine have advanced quotations to correspond with the improvement in raw material. Menthol has improved under the influence of higher markets abroad and the tendency of values is still upward. Russian isinglass is very scarce and firmer in price. Carnauba wax is about 1c. per pound lower on all grades, some of the speculative operators have shown a disposition to dispose of their holdings.

Pretty Good Trade.

Boston, September 15.—A pretty good trade is the situation regarding this week's business conditions. Fine weather has helped in some measure toward bringing people out and about upon the streets and from there into the shops. An undertone of firmness seems apparent in the general merchandise market and different lines gradually are assuming a strength hitherto lacking. Quinine is conspicuous in this respect, although no advance in prices has come yet. Opium likewise seems a bit firmer. Balsams are without feature. Cod liver oil is stated to be stronger as to value. Essential oils are in fair demand only. Nitrate of soda alone, of the lines of chemicals, shows any activity and not over much of that. Alcohols and cologne spirits are developing a strength which indicate higher prices in the near future. Dyestuffs and tanning materials are in fair demand. Hops are firm. Waxes show only moderate trading at this time.

Decided Gain Over Last Week.

Philadelphia, September 15.—Business is showing a decided gain over that of last week and the wholesale houses have been kept busy filling orders from all parts of the city. There seems to be a tendency among the retailers to stock up in certain articles for the fall and winter trade, and as payments are good, the wholesalers are rejoicing. Most of the summer tourists have now returned to the city and the influence of added numbers is markedly felt in a brisker trade. A steady demand for house-cleaning prerequisites continues, and this will be greater after a few days cooler weather. Few complaints are heard of dulness; the only complaint heard at all is of the difficulty of securing competent clerks to help out the increased business. Last week is said to have been an exceptionally good one for the soda trade, even better than many weeks in July and August and way above the times of last year. Little of importance has occurred in general trade, no large sales being reported. This advance in bismuth salts is not looked upon as likely to affect the retailer, though one large firm is stocking up heavily in prospect of a further advance. Heavy chemicals and dyestuffs are feeling the impetus of fall openings, and the sales are brisk.

Business Decidedly Brisk.

Baltimore, September 17.—Last week was a decidedly busy one for manufacturing pharmacists and jobbers, although the aggregate of transactions was hardly proportionate to the number of orders. Many small bills were put up, entailing much work with relatively moderate returns. Still, the conditions are very satisfactory, and the outlook for a good business is encouraging. The laboratories are kept going, and the drug trade generally appears to be in fair shape. No important developments have been noted in the market for botanicals, and the movement of heavy chemicals is about normal. The retailers are meeting with a considerable degree of success.

Trade Very Good.

Detroit, September 15.—Helping to entertain the N. A. R. D. visitors has kept the Detroit wholesalers and retailers more than busy during the week. Aside from that, too, trade has been very good, one of the firms receiving yesterday the largest mail order of any day for more than a month. Country visitors to the N. A. R. D. took advantage of the opportunity to visit the sundry departments of the wholesalers, and some big orders were placed for delivery later on. Every druggist, wholesaler and retailer, evry manufacturing chemist, in Detroit to-day is tired, but happy—happy in the success of the Detroit meeting of the N. A. R. D. Compliments for the way things were conducted are away above par.

Chicago Trade Outlook Good.

Chicago, September 15.—"Fall business is opening up well," said a prominent jobber yesterday. "It is beginning very well indeed. The political campaign as yet has had no perceptible effect, but no doubt later on some will be noticeable owing to its distracting attention from business." Other jobbers do not materially differ from the opinions expressed above. They say that the bills are being more promptly paid by customers now and many druggists are availing themselves of the regular discounts. The manufacturers are getting their lines in shape for the fall business and thus far the reports which have come in are of a very satisfactory character. Sundries and holiday goods are finding a ready sale.

Ahead of Last Year.

St. Louis, September 15.—Conditions remain without material change from those of recent weeks. Business with the wholesalers is moving along very satisfactorily indeed, and is generally reported as ahead of the first half of September of last year. The fall outlook is generally considered bright and local trade continues to pick up with the return tide of vacationizers.

General Trade Continues Satisfactory.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., September 14.—The reopening of the public schools this week has resulted in quite an increase of the retail drug trade, of which the traffic in school supplies is an important item. Thanks to fortune (or the book trust), text books are changed so frequently that those who sell them realize considerable profit every year. There is no noticeable change in collections, which are fair. The general trade, both wholesale and retail, continues in most satisfactory shape. The only change in price of Western products this week was a drop of 2 cents in linseed oil, which is now quoted at 65 cents.

Medico-Malt Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

We advertise on another page a new diastasic extract of malted barley, to be known as Medico-Malt. It is claimed to be rich in diastase, highly concentrated and very nutritious. It is put up in combination with various medicinal agents, a full list of which is given in the advertisement. It is prepared by the Medico-Malt Co., Syracuse, N. Y., who propose to push it actively.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 18.—Cooler weather has been followed by an improved general demand and a consequent increase in the volume of business, but very few changes occurred in prices during the past week, and the market developed very little in the way of new features of more than ordinary interest.

OPIUM.—A continued quiet feeling has prevailed, without quotable change in values, and the limited requirements of consumption have been supplied at prices within the old range of $3.45@3.55 for 9 per cent. and $3.55@3.65 for 11 per cent., according to size of order, the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Dealers report a continued slow movement with a consequent quiet market, but jobbing quotations are maintained at $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent.

MORPHINE.—The market has continued moderately active under a good demand for consumption, and values are well sustained on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—A continued steady consuming demand is reported, with jobbing quotations for sulphate unchanged on the basis of 44@45c. in ounces, according to brand and quantity. The minor salts, however, are higher, and for leading descriptions the revised figures are 64@67c. for alkaloid, 69@72c. for bimuriate and urea, 64@69c. for hypophosphite, 56@58c. for hydrobromate, 60@62c. for lactate, 62@67c. for muriate, 62@64c. for salicylate and 67@72c. for valerianate; the latter in eighths, 87@92c., all vials extra.

OIL CASSIA.—An easier feeling has developed under the influence of similar conditions abroad, and jobbers have reduced quotations to $1.10@1.20.

OIL CITRONELLA.—Weaker primary markets and competition among local holders have caused a decline in spot values for jobbing quantities to 35@45c., as to size of order.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Exceedingly small stocks and an increased demand for consumption have resulted in jobbers marking up quotations to 37@41c. for pound bottles.

RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.—The market is stronger owing to extreme scarcity both here and abroad, and spot quotations for the Beluga variety have been advanced to $4.90@5.15, as to quantity.

ERGOT.—Conditions abroad are very much unsettled under the influence of speculative manipulation, and jobbing prices show a decline to 60@70c. for whole and 70@80c. for powdered.

MENTHOL.—European markets are decidedly firmer, and spot values for jobbing quantities have been advanced to $3.20@3.40.

PIPERINE.—Manufacturers' prices are higher, owing to increased cost of crude material, and jobbers have marked up quotations to 60@70c.

MANNA.—Advices from producing districts to the effect that the new crop will be a total loss on account of heavy rains, holders of the small available stock of old are decidedly firmer in their views, and jobbing quantities have been advanced to 47@52c. for small flake and 40@45c. for sorts.

ABSORBENT COTTON.—Owing to the recent material improvement in raw materials, values are about 20 per cent. higher, and the former list of manufacturers' quotations has been re-established. The revised figures are 30c. in 1-lb. cartons, 35c. in halves, 40c. in quarters, 45c. in eighths, 50c. in ounces and 70c. in half-ounces.

A Jardiniere and Pedestal Free.

G. W. Meredith & Co., East Liverpool, O., are pushing Meredith's Pure Malt Whiskey and Meredith's Diamond Club Pure Rye Whiskey. In each case of these goods there is a coupon worth $1.50. When ten coupons have accumulated, they will redeem them by sending a beautifully decorated jardiniere and pedestal, worth exactly $15. They claim that this is what any art dealer would charge. It is a beautiful piece of furniture, and would make a fine ornament for any place of business or for any home. Full particulars will be given by corresponding with them and it would be worth any druggist's while to at least get an illuminated illustration of the jardiniere, which they will send to any one who will take the trouble to inquire for it.

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THE ONLY **WEEKLY** PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

The lectures will hereafter be issued in monthly instalments, and the entire work of the Course can be completed within twelve months.

NEW CLASSES FORMED EACH MONTH.

The first instalment of lectures will be issued in October, and the remainder at intervals of thirty days thereafter.

Recitations and examinations are conducted by correspondence directly with each regularly matriculated student.

Especially valuable as a preparation for examination by a board of pharmacy, to those who cannot attend a college of pharmacy, and to all desiring to review their former study of the subjects embraced in the curriculum.

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FULL COURSE, $10.00.

For fuller particulars see announcement facing third cover.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus, now ready. Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

THE JOBBERS AND PROPRIETORS.

A large proportion of the space in this number of the Era is given over to the story of the proceedings of the wholesale druggists and the manufacturers of proprietary preparations assembled in annual convention at Chicago last week. Aside from the usual routine work, the principal topic of discussion, the principal feature of interest, was the work inaugurated by the National Association of Retail Druggists and taken up by their wholesale and manufacturing brethern toward the placing of the traffic in patent medicines upon a sound, legitimate, profit-producing basis. This was the absorbing topic at the retailers' meeting in Detroit the previous week, and, as at that meeting great confidence was expressed in the ultimate and complete success of the plan and very satisfactory progress during the past twelve months, so at Chicago the same feeling and the same results were in evidence.

It was very evident at the conventions the past two weeks that a better feeling, an infinitely better feeling, prevails between the several branches of the drug trade than has existed for many years previous. What were formerly factions now seem to be, as they really are, brothers in unity of interest and harmony of sentiment. The proprietor and the jobber have found that their best friend is the retail druggist, in fact, that their very existence depends upon him, and all three are now working cordially, amicably and strenuously toward the common goal. The meetings referred to may be called really "experience meetings," all the experience being of one kind and in the same direction. The plan of the N. A. R. D. is working and working well, and with the hearty support promised to it and expected for it there is no reason under the blue canopy of heaven why it should not succeed.

The proceedings of the Chicago meetings are given in quite extended detail elsewhere in this issue, and their perusal will afford much material and information of profit and enlightment.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING IN COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

The great progress of the applied sciences, the present facilities for exchange and transportation and the severity of competition have given an importance to commercial training which was not appreciated in former years. Merchants in all businesses are awake to their present needs and the introduction of commercial instruction into the curriculum of the college of pharmacy is a step in the right direction and in keeping with the tendencies of the times. As will be seen on perusal of the proceedings of the Nation-

al Wholesale Druggists Association in this issue, resolutions were passed endorsing the innovation and commending it to the consideration of the teaching institutions of the country. Wholesale druggists and wide-awake business men supplying the drug trade have long been aware that by far the larger part of the pharmacist's business is of a commercial character and unless he has a considerable knowledge of business methods he can hardly hope to round out a successful business career. This knowledge with too many druggists is lacking, because in their apprentice days they had not the opportunities for acquiring it.

The coming druggist must know more about business methods, and it is proposed that the college of pharmacy shall give him instruction in those branches which tend to develop the business instinct. Along with laboratory investigations and other studies he is to receive instruction in counting house practice and all of the mercantile bearings of the calling. Under the existing state of things, this character of instruction is needed, and will continue to be needed so long as the standard of entrance qualifications of these institutions do not establish the possession of such knowledge beforehand. The scope of the work to be undertaken presents possibilities of the greatest good, but also of the greatest magnitude. The intricacies and ramifications of the drug business are so many they extend into nearly every division of mercantile economics. The instructor who attempts to teach the branches which go to make up "commercial instruction" must be a man of no mean intellect, and the more he can tell his students about merchandise, commercial arithmetic, counting house practice, bookkeeping, business correspondence, commercial law, banking, political economy and the practice of pharmacy, the better will he fill a present-day need. And his work may be ably supplemented, as is now done in some colleges, by occasional talks to his classes by prominent wholesalers, manufacturers and experts on subjects closely connected with the drug business and other mercantile pursuits.

THE N. A. R. D. PLAN IS WORKING.

The N. A. R. D. plan has become operative in at least two sections of the country, and some dealers who do a cutting business are very much perturbed thereby. These dealers charge local wholesalers and retailers with "conspiring to prevent them from obtaining goods" because they advertise to sell at cut rates. One of these suits is that begun last week by the Owl Drug Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., against F. W. Braun & Co., and Hass, Baruch & Co., wholesale druggists, and twelve retailers who are members of the N. A. R. D. The damages asked are $50,000. The other suit is that entered at Wheeling, W. Va., by Charles R. Goetze against several retailers, and also the jobbing firms of J. T. Goodwin & Co. and the Ohio Valley Drug Company for $50,000 damages on the ground that they have injured his business by refusing to patronize drug firms from which he purchased goods because he has been cutting the rates on certain medicines. In this particular suit it is interesting to note that the plaintiff "further alleges that the druggists, who have an association, have been informing traveling salesmen for drug companies and also the wholesale drug companies of Pittsburg, Cleveland and other cities of the manner in which he conducts his business and conspiring against him. He claims that these firms have refused to sell him medicines that he needed for prescriptions, saying that if they did so they would not be patronized by others."

It is the wounded bird that flutters, and no better evidence is needed of the efficiency of the N. A. R. D. plan than the bare announcement in the courts that the cutter can no longer get the supplies with which to pursue his trade demoralizing business. The progress of both of these suits will be watched with interest, but retailers need have little fear as to the outcome. The courts will see that there is no restraint upon the freedom to trade, but at the same time the rights of the individuals who make up the rank and file of the trade must and will be protected.

Our monthly contemporary, the Western Druggist, celebrated the occasion of the recent annual meeting of the N. W. D. A. in the "Windy City" by getting out special daily editions recording the proceedings of that organization. A special edition issued the previous week contained the proceedings of the meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists, held in Detroit week before last.

Pressure upon our columns last week made it impossible to more than allude to the entertainment features of the N. A. R. D. convention, held in Detroit, and we reserve for another issue an account of them. The efforts of Parke, Davis & Co. in this respect were lavish, and the welcome accorded to the visiting delegates was most heartily appreciated.

INDIA RUBBER AND LEATHER CEMENT.—The surfaces to be cemented together are cleaned and roughened with a glass scraper, and thinly coated with a solution of gutta percha in carbon bisulphide. Upon each surface a gutta percha sheet of 0.25 mm. thickness is placed, the two pieces then rolled between rollers, and finally the whole is pressed in a warm, but not hot, press. Where this method is inapplicable, the following composition may be used: 30 parts of india rubber are dissolved in 140 parts of carbon bisulphide, and this solution is mixed with a mass obtained by melting together 10 parts of India rubber, 15 parts of colophony and 35 parts of turpentine.—(Gummi Zeit.; Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.).

SATISFIED WITH THE BENEFIT HE RECEIVED.

I received my diploma of the Era Course in Pharmacy, and am satisfied with the benefits I have received from the study of the course.

Horton, Mich. L. M. DELAVAN.

National Wholesale Druggists Association.

Chicago, [Sept. 17-21.

W. J. WALKER, President-elect.

Annual Meeting Held in the Auditorium.--Semi-Annual Meeting of the Proprietary Association.

Proceedings in Detail.--The N. A. R. D. Indorsed and the Rebate Plan to be Maintained.

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday Morning, September 18.

The first session of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association convened on Tuesday morning, September 18, at 10.30 a. m. Thirty minutes previously the informal joint session of the N. W. D. A. and the Proprietary Association was held, and E. Allen Frost, of the City Comptroller's office, on behalf of Mayor Harrison, extended the greetings of the city of Chicago to the members of the two associations.

President Frisbie, of the N. W. D. A., presided, and called upon J. C. Eliel to respond to the address of Mr. Frost. Mr. Eliel spoke in a happy vein, and his remarks evoked hearty applause.

The session of the N. W. D. A. began immediately upon the adjournment of the joint session of the two associations. President Frisbie occupied the chair. On motion, the roll call was dispensed with, and the secretary's register was accepted as a list of those present. Secretary Merriam read a telegram from Col. J. B. Purcell, of Richmond, Va., expressing regret at Col. Purcell's inability to be present, and extending his best wishes for the success of the meeting.

President Frisbie then introduced Vice-President L. A. Lange, who occupied the chair during the delivery of the address. The president's address was as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is now twenty-five years since this Association, or its incepter, met in this city. It met here on Nov. 13, 1878, with President Arthur Peter in the chair, and at that meeting Deacon Thomas Lord was elected President.

In view of the eminent gentlemen who have served you in the past, each President can but feel a sense of honor at being placed in so honorable a position, succeeding men of such strong, sterling character as those who have in the past honored us with their leadership.

I feel it a most conspicuous honor, coming, as I do, from a small city down East, to preside over your deliberations in this great metropolis—this busy mart, probably one of the most noted examples of push, energy and prosperity to be found in the country, and as for that, upon the face of the earth.

The first record of business in this city, I believe, is in the form of a shipment of 78 bushels of wheat in the year 1838. During the past year the shipments of grains of all kinds were estimated at 222,000,000 bushels.

Chicago was first organized as a city in May, 1837, and cast a vote of 703. The population was then 4,170. In 1878, the time of the last meeting in this city, the population had grown to about 450,000; to-day Chicago boasts, by the last census, a population of 2,000,000.

We might go into details, and compare its growth in many lines, but if we should undertake such a task you would hear all about Chicago and nothing about our Association or the purposes for which we are organized.

The Association's Progress.

We too, have made great progress. In 1876 the Association was organized with a membership of 50. In 1878, at the meeting in this city, the number had increased to 84. To-day our roll of membership is 400. During the past twenty-five years the progress in our business has been wonderful, I might say Aladdin-like. We have, in truth, gone by leaps and bounds, until to-day, as compared with the past, it seems almost incredible that such progress could have been made. The heavy chemical industry, by aid of electricity, has reached what would seem a perfect position. Research in chemistry has discovered new remedies, almost too numerous to mention. The proprietary branch of our business shows growth and progress equal to the other lines. So we may point with pride to our progress, due, not to chance, but to hard labor, and that indomitable push, pluck and energy which belongs to such a select body of men as compose our Association, and before whom all opposition must fall, if we once use our force to its full extent.

Deceased Members.

During the past year our Association has lost, by death, six members. I feel compelled to refer to three who died shortly after our last meeting.

The first was Colonel H. H. Osgood, who died Oct. 22 at Malone, N. Y., where he had gone with his wife after attending our meeting at Niagara.

I was a young man when I first knew him, and was fascinated with him, because of his sterling qualities. To know him was to love him and honor him. At his death the respect for his memory was expressed in a simple but universal sorrow, such as had never been shown but once before in his city, and that at the death of William A. Buckingham, the War Governor of Connecticut. He deserved all the good that was said of him, and in his death we who knew him feel that we have lost a true, personal friend.

The next to follow was F. S. Calhoun, of New Haven. He was a younger associate of ours in the trade—a most genial and cordial gentleman—a keen, bright business man, and had he been spared would have made his mark in the business world.

Frederick H. Chapin was next called. He suffered a long time, yet kept up a most heroic and cheerful struggle. Mr. Chapin and I were schoolmates and had always cherished our boyhood's ties. We often met for business purposes, but devoted more time to chatting about the pranks of our boyhood. This was our delight and pleasure rather than to discuss matters of business. Mr. Chapin was a scholarly gentleman, being the master of several languages, and his society was sought by students here and abroad. He was a great traveler and wrote several books upon his journeys. In his death we lose a good, true and honorable man, but he has left to his family, his associates and his friends a most notable example of noble manhood.

Committees.

Among the first duties of the President of your Association is the selection of committees. It is a most difficult task to select a chairman of an important committee and a large, active working membership at the same time. Immediately after our last meeting I set about gathering information, in order to select the best material for committees. Several reports were to the effect that the members of the committees seemed to be about the same from year to year; some wrote, "if you succeed in getting a good chairman, the other members do not cut much figure."

This is all wrong, and the sooner it is remedied the better. The ruts and rust must be put to one side so that push and energy may take their places. Progress is the order of the day, and our committees must be so organized that there will be no drones found in any one of them.

Again, under the present plan, the membership of a committee may be completely changed and some important measure left unfinished by reason of a radical change of the committee.

I believe that nearly all the committees should be continuous, and to that end I would recommend that of the majority of our committees one-third be appointed

each year, to serve for three years. I also recommend that at each meeting, on or before the last day of the session, each committee shall appoint its own chairman for the following fiscal year; that the President appoint members of each committee to fill the places of those whose terms expire. I also recommend that he do not appoint a member to the same committee within a year from the expiration of the term.

I have prepared a list of committees, showing the usual number appointed on each, and other information which will assist the Board of Control when they consider this question.

While each committee has rendered good and effective service during the year, I cannot pass the subject without calling particular attention to a few of them.

The Entertainment Committee.

It is difficult for even the most appreciative of us to realize how much care has been taken to provide for our comfort and enjoyment during this week. No committee has given me such a report of unanimity of work of its members. Therefore, after the hard work endured at each session, you can throw away cares and annoyances of business and partake of the delights provided for you by this committee. I am sure you will all have a cheerful word of praise for them, but if you are to complain, it can only be possible by reason of their providing for too much.

Fire Insurance.

The past year saw an innovation in the appointment of this committee. Firms, in place of individuals, were named as members. This was done with the idea of bringing out a more complete interest in the subject. Probably no committee has met with greater discouragement. Their reports have been most thorough and exhaustive, yet on the whole they have not seen their reward at the hands of the Association. I do not wonder that the chairman may at times feel almost discouraged and be tempted to recommend dropping the committee. However, I strongly recommend all chairmen to adhere faithfully to the work set before them; their recommendations may not always be adopted by the Association as a whole, yet their value is never lost. Individual benefit has been received by following the advice and suggestions of the first Insurance Committee, and they can feel that their efforts have not been in vain. They may not know that they have been appreciated, but I have positive assurance that they have. I believe if those who have been benefited by the report of this or other committees would take pains to confer with the committee, through its chairman, it would be most heartily appreciated, and I am sure would spur them to still further effort. Nothing is so appreciated as appreciation: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

Credits and Collections.

Year by year we see a gradual change for the better in our system of credits. Book-keeping has passed beyond the plane of memorandum keeping, and to-day true book-keeping is as much a science and a study of progress as any branch or department in your business.

Keen competition has burned the candle at both ends, reducing profits at one end and increasing expenses at the other, until the successful man must know for a certainty where his profit is made. As soon as he is satisfied that there is no profit in a certain department or branch of his business, he kindly passes it over to his friendly competitor, if he can, and thus secures to himself a stronger position and places his competitor in a weaker and less useful position to successfully urge a mercantile warfare.

Your Committee on Credits and Collections has this year made inquiry in lines not heretofore taken, and I commend the report of your careful consideration; not for to-day only, but to study during the coming year. Individual application of the suggestions they offer will be of great value to you. Heed them.

Proprietary Committee and Rebate Plan.

The report of this committee will be most eagerly anticipated. No other committee has had so much to contend with; no other has been called upon to make such personal sacrifice of time and to sink personal interests to such a degree. At the beginning of our last fiscal year the rebate plan was in great danger of abandonment; insidious plans were at work to counteract its operation; inroads had been made here and there, but Chairman Faxon and the heroic members of his committee, acting under his guidance, were able to keep the trade in line until a plan was formulated which comprised justice and equity, and which therefore met the approval of the three interests—the proprietor, the jobber and the retailer.

As was expected, many complaints were heard before the plan was put into operation, on Aug. 1. Quite a number complained because it did not entirely suit and was not perfect according to their ideas. Something certainly had to be done, and as certainly some sacrifice must be made. Anybody can succeed with success, but how in the name of decency can a man expect others to struggle along and carry him to success while he balks in the harness? The only way to win a battle is to fight; no army ever won by throwing down their arms and running from the field; so I say, when troubles arise, then is the time you should give your assistance. If you cannot act in one way, act in another. Use your energy to help yourself, and then you will, as a matter of course, help others.

The Rebate Committe should not be left to fight alone. You should consider what Chairman Faxon and his committee have done and are doing for you. If you are not satisfied, say so in a kindly manner and give your views in a friendly spirit. Such aid and comfort will do good both to the committee and to you. No committee has in charge such a great percentage of your business as this one. Upon them you have placed a great responsibility, and it is due each of you, as gentlemen, to assist the chairman, for the sake of the great service he has rendered and the sacrifice made in your behalf, particularly during the past year. You have placed him in a position of great responsibility and you should uphold him, for his sake and for your own. You have done this in the past; I believe you will continue this support loyally in the future, because the work is not yet complete. The plan will not be complete until, as I stated in an address in New York, " the man who violates his obligations will no longer be considered a man among men."

This plan as now adopted must have your loyal and royal support to meet with success. I warn you that you cannot afford to let it go; it has cost too much time, thought, hard labor, anxiety and money to let it go, and it now remains with you to see that you do your duty by the plan and compel others, as well, to keep their part faithfully. The man who thinks to gain temporarily by a special cut of a small per cent. will do well to study his interests and the temper of his competitors before taking a rash step. He will do well to study the question from the point of an expert accountant. It is stated that the average per cent. of sales of patents, compared with the total volume of sales by wholesale druggists, is 60 per cent. On this the average profit is 10 per cent. gross. Twenty per cent. of the balance of trade is said to be without profit, leaving only 20 per cent. of the business to overcome losses and make a profit. Granting this as a fact, what will be the result if the rebate plan is abandoned? A great many say: "I turn my patents so many times a month, therefore I make money on them." This is fallacy. The average expense of the wholesale druggist is between 11 and 11½ per cent. of the total volume of his business; therefore he looses from 1 to 1½ per cent. on his sales of patents. It will not avail you anything if you turn your patents once a day, or thirty times a month—you cannot avoid the cold fact that your expenses are from 11 to 11½ per cent. and your profits on patents is but 10 per cent.

Put it in other words: With the same expense—11 to 11½ per cent.—suppose your sales are entirely patents at a profit of 10 per cent. Don't you see that you would lose money? You may rest assured, as the saying goes, it is now "up to you" to defend your business with more energy than ever before. To-day a break in the plan means selling patents at a price which will make a 5 per cent. gross profit seem a bonanza. A break in the plan would mean a speedy survival of the fittest, and consolidation of the large interests on a level which would make an expert promoter green with envy.

A few "thorns in the flesh" have apparently no regard for their agreements and violate their signatures with impunity. What will be the result if these people carry their ends? Patents will then be sold direct to everybody and the large customers, who are now refused by proprietors and who are now buying of these same firms at a profit of say 5 per cent. or less, will buy everything direct, with the result that not only will these firms lose this entire business, but the balance of proprietaries will be sold at a gross profit of from two to three per cent., and I claim at a net loss of from 8 to 9 per cent.

In my judgment there is no one department of your business calling for such careful study in book-keeping and finance as this one question of the selling of patents. Study it; study it carefully. If you consider the present plan not entirely adequate to fill the requirements of the period, you should adopt but one course; support it, and support it earnestly until you can add to it such elements as will make it perfect. It can be done, and you can do it by giving proper support to your able chairman of the Proprietary Committee. Remember that "United we stand, divided we fall."

Disturbers and Destroyers of Values.

During the past year one proprietor, claiming to have his goods on the rebate plan, sold direct to retailers quantities for division, giving the advantage of the lowest wholesale prices. After loading the retail trade at wholesale rates he dropped his price and refused to give redress, notwithstanding the fact that he was, at the reduced price, getting more than double the price asked for a similar class of goods.

One patent medicine firm selling on the rebate plan has within the past three years changed prices so often that if the changes were arranged to music you could whistle the "Bonny Blue Flag" upon the changes.

Another has changed prices several times. Proprietary articles are not placed on the market like any other class of merchandise and cannot be sold on any ordinary rules of supply and demand. Therefore the price should be constant. We should demand that they be sold on a basis of stability of price. This is another argument for the maintenance of the rebate plan. The remedy is in your hands. You should consider this carefully when deciding upon your plan of dealing in patents.

Sale of Pharmaceuticals.

There is a growing disposition on the part of some pharmaceutical houses to urge upon retailers quantities beyond their legitimate business requirements. Several instances have been called to my attention where retailers have been urged to take a thousand dollars' amount of pharmaceuticals at the lowest jobbing discount prices,

giving in payment a series of notes covering a year's time. On the basis of a credit of $1,000 in pharmaceuticals, these same retailers would be entitled to a credit of $10,000 on a general line, yet the jobbers in nearly all the instances mentioned to me say that they would not extend a credit beyond $500 and a limit of sixty days. Such transactions mean that you find your customer running a larger account with you than usual, and extending his time of payment; or in other words, you are practically furnishing him with capital with which to pay another account and at the same time losing a profit on that line of goods, which by all business law and principle should belong to you as a distributer of this same amount of pharmaceuticals.

Here you get a practical lesson of credits and an opportunity to show business back-bone, by insisting that such unmercantile acts shall cease, or you will, as an act of self-defense, turn out the line and urge one of your own.

Criminal Negligence.

I have been surprised to find within the past year three pharmaceutical houses have put out medicines without label. One firm justified themselves on the ground that a few of their customers insist upon certain medicines being sent them without label. The other two houses can have no excuse whatever.

Goods are sent out with a blank label and nothing whatever, not even a number, to indicate the contents of the bottle. These goods are supposed to be sold to physicians only, yet the goods to a greater or less extent drift into the hands of druggists.

I cannot conceive how a physician of ordinary intelligence or one having any reputation whatever would dare to give to his patient a medicine sent him bearing no label. The risk is enormous, and will belong solely to the person dispensing the unknown quantity.

Immediate steps should be taken to present or forbid the handling of medicines except they are properly labeled. I claim, and I believe justly so, that it is a criminal act to send medicine in the manner mentioned above.

Organization.

To protect ourselves and to prevent such imposition as I have mentioned above, there is but one remedy. It is organization. I therefore recommend that a committee be raised to aid in forming sectional organizations and to assist in the harmonious working of organizations adjoining each other. I believe that with from twelve to fifteen, or perhaps eighteen, sectional organizations throughout the United States, we will see results which now seem impossible, and we shall increase our power beyond our fondest expectations.

The Stamp Tax.

This Association and all its allied interests have so fully stated their grievance and so properly shown the great injustice done, that it is not necessary to again present this case, particularly as there now seems to be a bright prospect for an early repeal of a large portion of this tax; and we shall, in this event, I hope, be nearly, if not quite satisfied. Good authorities seem to be of the opinion that we shall see our hopes fulfilled unless an expected and disastrous turn is given to our affairs in China.

Free Alcohol.

During the past year the free alcohol suits have not been successful. It is not necessary to go into particulars, as you are familiar with the results. However, the effort has not been abandoned. Justice should be done, and I hope a refund will be made at least to those who can prove that they took the Government at its word and reduced the cost of alcoholic preparations.

The tax as now levied on distilled goods is beyond the line of safety, and offers too great inducements to the illicit distiller. The tax should be reduced to such a low point as to legislate him out of business.

In this connection I am requested to call attention to the tax on rectified goods. There are those who believe that the tax should be raised from $100 per year to a special tax of 50 cents for every gallon of rectified goods, the argument being that the standard of purity would be raised above the present level; that nothing is more harmful than most of the rectified, or so-called blended goods, and that the object of restifying is solely to increase profits.

I have no recommendation to make regarding this, but leave it with the Association to act as they see fit.

The Park Suit.

Our Association has cause to congratulate itself upon the fact that Judge Russell sustains the demurrer filed by our attorneys. The details will be submitted by Chairman Kline.

Future Outlook Favorable.

The past two years have been years of unusual prosperity for all classes of trade, and we have, I believe, had our full share. During the past four months we have seen large advances in values of many articles and really some rapid advances in prices, and the year bids fair to end under pleasing and prosperous circumstances.

I have, in my address, intended to keep within practical lines and to speak with firmness, yet with moderation, so as to deserve your consideration of my views. I again ask you to stand firmly and bravely for your proper rights, and not to be swerved from that course; you will then fulfill our motto: "They builded better than they knew."

Following the usual course of procedure, the president's address was referred to the Board of Control.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of Treasurer S. E. Strong was next heard. This report embodied the following conclusions. The total receipts of the Association for the present year of 1899-1900 have been $17,227.56, and the total disbursements $15,449.60, leaving a balance of $1 777.96.

The reading of the secretary's report was postponed to the following session. On motion of M. N. Kline, the assessment on account of legal expenses was incorporated in the treasurer's report. This report was referred to the Auditing Committee, consisting of D. M. Cowan and H. B. Fairchild

The president now announced that several members from other pharmaceutical organizations were present, and that the Association would be pleased to hear from them.

Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, in response to the president's announcement, spoke on behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He outlined the position which the A. Ph. A. has occupied in American pharmacy, alluded to the progress which that association had achieved along ethical and scientific lines and said that the efforts of the association had always made for progress in pharmacy and never for retrogression. It had been the constant endeavor of the A. Ph. A. to lift the profession of pharmcy, not only in its professional, but in its business aspects, to a higher plane and a more secure position professionally and financially. Upon request of the president, Daniel R. Noyes on behalf of the N. W. D. A. responded to the address of Mr. Ebert. Mr. Noyes said that the drug trade in all its branches needs the influence of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The scientific labors of the association had been of great benefit to the profession of pharmacy in the United States. The American Pharmaceutical Association has done valuable service to pharmacy everywhere, and the N. W. D. A. by its members and as an organization, cordially acknowledge its indebtedness to the Association for which Mr. Ebert was spokesman for its undaunted zeal in the pursuit of the best standards, and for its valuable service in elevating the professional status of the pharmaceutical profession. W. C. Anderson, the newly elected president of the N. A. R. D. was called upon and responded with an able, business like address, none the less forceful because wholly spontaneous. He spoke at some length upon the causes of the present condition of the drug trade. He referred to the custom of long standing by which the retailers purchased their proprietary goods of the jobbers, and deprecated a breaking away from this custom. A departure from it had been first induced by the advent of the aggressive cutter. This individual was often able to sell at prices for which the average retail druggist could not buy his goods. Retailers seeking a remedy for these conditions, so destructive to their welfare, hit upon the expedient of buying clubs, or went into the manufacture of proprietaries themselves in a small way. The jobbers, or some of them, judging their own profits curtailed, in their turn began to put out proprietaries, thus adding more confusion to that which already prevailed. The retailers, said Mr. Anderson, as a body, favor the return to the old system of purchasing goods through the regular channels. The N. A. R. D. is committed to this proposition, which its members as a whole favor. The N. A. R. D. already has been the cause of bringing thousands of dollars from the coffers of the retailers into those of the wholesalers as a direct result of its associated effort. The enemy of one part of the drug trade is the enemy of all. It is the duty of all to stand together and to avail themselves of that strength which lies in union. The branches of the drug trade are co-ordinate. Each is necessary to the other and that which will help one division of the trade will assist the others as well. M. N. Kline responded to Mr. Anderson's address. He congratulated the wholesale drug trade on the direction in which drug interests were tending. He felt convinced that the N. A. R. D. is an organization deserving of support and that it is built upon those strong, prudent, conservative lines which make for success. Its action at its last meeting was wise and deserved.

as it would no doubt receive, the practical support of this convention. Contrary to the supposition entertained in some quarters, both proprietors and jobbers do care what profits the retailers make. The prosperity of the retail trade is synonymous with that of the other branches. The speaker believed that the day of old prices and profits had gone by. Evolution is an accomplished fact, and at least so far as some localities are concerned, former prices and conditions are things of the past. It is a question now, probably, not of the restoration of old conditions, but of how much the present state of the retail drug trade can be ameliorated.

William McIntyre, of Philadelphia, presented the greetings of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, saying—"The Pennsylvania Association has for the third time sent one as their delegate to the meeting of your association. Our State organiaztion considers its field of work as educational, legislative and including some of the business interests of druggists. I will not enter into a discussion of the relationship between jobber, manufacturer and retailer; but I will say I have listened with interest to the remarks of the representative of the City of Chicago and am imbued with the thought that each member present could give an encouraging statement of the success of business interests in their several localities, and should I endeavor to give such a statement you could recognize our State as the keystone in the wonderful development of the country."

The response to Mr. McIntyre's address was made by C. F. Shoemaker.

John Byrne, of Columbus, conveyed the greetings of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, and L. B. Hall, of Cleveland, responded.

On motion the proceedings of the last annual meeting were approved as printed.

The president called the regular order of business. The report of the committee on membership by I. J. Benjamin, its chairman was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Your Committee on Membership reports having received the following applications for membership on the active and associate list:

Active Members.—Nabers, Morrow & Sinnige, wholesale druggists, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Williams (H. W. Williams & Co.), wholesale druggists, Fort Worth, Texas; Hessig-Ellis Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Memphis, Tenn.; The Bodeker Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Richmond, Va.; McBride & Will Drug Co., wholesale and retail druggists, Butte, Mont.; Greiner-Kelly Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Sherman, Tex.; Houston Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Houston, Tex.; Alexander Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory; Texas Drug Co., Dallas Texas; Eastern Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Boston, Mass.; The Greenville Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Greenville, S. C.; The Christie Groover Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Jacksonville, Fla.; Chas. D. Knoefel, wholesale druggist, New Albany, Ind.; W. H. Terry & Co., wholesale druggists, Norfolk, Va.; The Patton-Worsham Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Dallas, Texas; Hutcherson-Elliott Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Paris, Texas; E. Steinbacher & Co., Akron, Ohio, wholesale druggists.

Associate Members.—Thomas M. Curtius, drug broker, New York City; E. N. Rowell Co., pill boxes, Batavia, N. Y.; Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., importers of pharmaceutical products, New York City; R. W. Phair & Co., chemicals, etc., New York City; Pepsol Co., proprietary medicines, Nashville, Tenn.; The Hall Capsule Co., manufacturers of capsules, Cincinnati, O.; Andrew Jorgens & Co., manufacturers of soap, Chicago and Cincinnati, Ohio.; S. W. Gould & Bro., drug millers, Malden, Mass., and General Chemical Co., Chicago.

The report was duly received, to be acted upon at a later sesion.

Charles F. Weller, chairman of the committee on Arrangements and Entertainment made a brief announcement. On motion of Mr. Schneider, a vote of thanks was tendered unanimously to President Frisbie for his very able and comprehensive address. Adjourned to 2.30 P. M.

SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday Afternoon, September 18.

The convention was called to order at 2.30 P. M., President Frisbie in the chair.

The presentation of committee reports was continued. The report of the committee on Legislation was read by Mr. Shoemaker, of the Board of Control, in the absence of W. O. Blanding, chairman of the committee.

REPORT ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

There has been little or no legislation affecting our Association the past year, but your committee will give a short report as to what has been done in the direction of future work on lines that will benefit us.

The most important, that affecting the abolition or reduction of the war revenue tax, has been thoroughly covered, more especially by the retailers, who have done great work in this matter. Congress has been flooded with appeals and petitions of all kinds. The results we hope to show in the future. None could have been expected at the beginning of the presidential campaign.

A hearing before the Ways and Means Committee was finally arranged for, which was held April 17, at which were present representatives from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, National Association of Retail Druggists, the Proprietary Association of America, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and at least fifteen (15) local pharmaceutical associations, besides many other interested members of the trade.

(We omit the arguments made by the various representatives of these associations before the Ways and Means Committee, April 17, as these were fully reported in this journal April 26, 1900, page 452.)

Pure Food.

The pure food bills pending in Congress did not receive consideration during the last session, having gone over, with many others, to the next or short session.

The bill that has the most favorable position on the calendar, and the one indorsed by the Food Congress, is the one known as the "Brosius bill."

The Pure Food Congress was held at Washington on the 7th, 8th and 9th of March.

President Frisbie appointed as delegates M. N. Kline and George A. Kelly.

Following is Mr. Kline's report:

"I attended the meeting of the Pure Food Congress, held in Washington on the 7th, 8th and 9th of March.

"Congress convened in Harper Hall at 12 o'clock noon on March 7, with J. E. Blackburn, president, in the chair. Addresses of welcome were made by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Wilson, and Assistant Secretary Mr. Brigham, and addresses upon pure food legislation by Senators and members of Congress, including Senator Mason and the Hon. Marriett Brosius, who are in charge, respectively, of the bill in the Senate and House, commonly known as the Brosius bill, which is the one which has received the indorsement of the Food Congress at its several sessions of 1898, 1899 and again this year.

Your representative was elected by the delegates from this State a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and to this committee were referred the several bills now pending in Congress, some of which differ considerably from the Brosius bill above referred to. After carefully going over the features of the various bills, in which it is proposed to regulate the sale of food and drugs, the Committee on Resolutions, by a vote of 24 to 1, recommended, with a few somewhat minor modifications, the Brosius and Mason bill.

"A minority report in favor of the Babcock bill was brought in to the Congress by Mr. Adams, of Wisconsin. The two particulars in which the Babcock bill differs from the bill we indorsed, are:

"First, in its administrative feature, the Babcock bill, providing for the appointment of a Food Commissioner by the President, at a salary of $5,000 per annum, while the Brosius and Mason bills place the matter under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the details under him, in charge of the Bureau of Chemists, of that department.

"Secondly, in the Brosius bill the penalty for the sale of goods that may be found to be adulterated, is placed upon the purchaser or wholesaler, if the retailer can show that he purchased them under guarantee, while in the Babcock bill the retailer is held responsible for the quality of the goods which may be found in his stock, without recourse.

"A very strong and persistent effort was made by a considerable number of the delegates to the Food Congress to secure an endorsement of the administrative features of the Babcock bill above referred to, but after a very full and prolonged discussion, the minority report in favor of this was voted down by a large majority and the Mason and Brosius bills respectively were again indorsed.

"These two bills, as has already been explained, are the same as the bills indorsed at previous sessions of this Food Congress and are almost identical in their provisions.

"The old officers of the Congress were re-elected, and as the work of the Food Congress involves the expenditure of some money, a Committee of Finance was appointed, which asks for contributions from those interested in this legislation, as the expenses have to be provided for altogether by voluntary contributions.

"It may be due to your body to state that your delegate was accorded the honor of taking charge on the floor of the congress of the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions and that he favored the indorsement of the Brosius and Mason bills, believing that it was unwise to indorse legislation creating a new office of a political character for the purpose of administering so important a measure, when the Secretary of Agriculture, a member of the Cabinet, with the assistance

of the Bureau of Chemists, is much more likely to be in a position to administer it equitably and fairly.

Respectfully submitted,

M. N. KLINE."

The Food Congress agreed upon the following changes affecting drug interests, in the Brosius bill, known as H. R. 6246:

"In section 5, under 'Definitions,' the words 'National Formulary' and the words 'and cosmetics,' are stricken out. This limits the application of the term 'Drug' to 'all medicines recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, for internal and external use.' Wherever the words 'National Formulary' are referred to in this bill they are stricken out.

"Under the heading of 'Adulterations' in section 6, and the proviso to the eighth paragraph of this section, the words 'or a drug' were also recommended to be stricken out."

Rebates on Alcohol.

The Committee of Manufacturers, representing the various industries interested in the claims for rebates on alcohol used under section 61 of the revenue act of 1891, of which Henry Dalley, Esq., is chairman, has for more than a year past been carrying on an energetic and systematic movement to secure the enactment by Congress of legislation making it possible to recover their claims.

A bill for this purpose was introduced in the U. S. Senate on January 9 of this year by Hon. O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, and in the House on January 10 by Hon. Charles A. Russell, of the same State, and a strong effort was made to have it enacted at the last session of Congress.

Through the efforts of the committee, working in co-operation with Messrs. Allen Comstock & Co., of New York City, attorneys-in-fact for the principal claimants under section 61, practically all the leading newspapers of the country have published editorials favoring the bill and urging its enactment by Congress. In addition to securing this editorial support the committee was also able to enlist the active assistance of the editors and publishers of the various papers in bringing the merits of the bill to the personal attention of the Senators and Representatives from their respective States.

Action was also taken by the committee to have the manufacturers interested urge their Senators and Representatives to support the bill, and documents giving reasons why the measure should become law were sent out to more than 1,000 firms and companies. As the result of requests from these manufacturers, and from the leading newspapers, about one huidred and fifty members of Congress have pledged themselves to vote for the desired legislation.

At a hearing on the bill before the Committee on Ways and Means on March 20, at which Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, and William B. King, Esq., of Washington, D. C., appeared on behalf of the manufacturers, it was developed that the only opposition to the bill was based on a doubt as to the equity in the claims for rebate. The Committee of Manufacturers thereupon undertook to secure letters setting forth the equities of the various claimants, and has already received and filed with the proper committees of the Senate and House several hundred signed statements showing clearly that through the failure of Secretary Carlisle to execute section 16, the writers have been subjected to a financial loss.

It is believed that the effect of these statements will be to convince the leaders in Congress that the claims are based on sound equities, and thus ensure their active support for the bill.

It is the intention of the committee to actively prosecute its work during the months of October and November, and as sooon as Congress reassembles, the enactment of the bill will be strongly urged upon both the Senate and the House, it is believed that if the various claimants do their part in securing the support of their Senators and Representatives for the bill, that it will become a law at the next session of Congress.

Trade Marks.

Your committee regret that they have been unable to obtain in time for this meeting a report from the commissioners appointed to revise the trade mark laws.

E. C. De Witt, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Proprietary Association, has had compiled by George L. Douglass, of Chicago, the trade mark laws of the various States. Copies may be obtained of Mr. Douglass.

Mr. Kramer, chairman of the Trade Mark Committee of the Proprietary Association, has a full and exhaustive report on this subject, which was presented before the Association at the spring meeting.

In conclusion your committee can only repeat the recommendations of the last two years, viz:

First. Favoring the repeal of section 30 and its dependent classes of the war revenue law of 1898

Second.—The committee favor the passage of the Brosius pure food law, provided the interests of chemists and druggists are safeguarded in such particulars as may appear to them to be necessary.

Third.—The co-operation of the committee with the commissioners appointed to revise the trade mark laws.

Fourth.—In addition to the above, in case there is any agitation on the tariff question, the committee would favor having opium, which is the only crude drug now on which there is any duty, placed on the free list.

The report was referred to the Board of Control, according to the usual custom.

The report of Secretary Merriam, which was passed at the morning session, was next read. Secretary Merriam said:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

On the 13th of November, 1878 the "Western Wholesale Drug Association," then in the early days of its existence, met in this city, and the record of the fourth annual meeting was made. That we have not been here since the change in the name of the organization is 1882 is not due to indifference on the part of the membership, or the wholesale drug trade of this city, but because the demands from other localities have made it impossible to accept the very kind invitations presented previously. We are here to-day without any invitation from the trade of this city, but the Committee on Time and Place of Meeting used their best judgment in the matter, and decided that it would be for the best interests of the three organizations now closely allied together to meet in the city of Chicago, and, in an informal way, to confer together.

We are not forgetful of the fact that at the convention held here twenty-two years ago a member of one of the old drug firms, Mr. Thomas Lord, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. We are also rejoiced to know that during this long term of years his membership in the Association has been continuous, serving with signal ability on several committees, and still in active business life at the head of his firm; is still the genial companion and the honored and respected merchant.

The Increase in Dues.

It will be remembered that at the meeting at Niagara Falls last year the annual dues in both classes were doubled over previous years, making the active fifty dollars and the associate twenty dollars. When the convincing argument of the able chairman of the Proprietary Committee was made, showing clearly to the minds of all that this increase was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the rebate plan, there was not a single argument made against it. Several changes were necessarily made in the membership from active to associate, for the reason that many firms were elected as active members who did not do a wholesale drug business, and were, therefore, not properly placed under the constitution. Of course, when such changes were asked or made, it was promptly done, but it lessened somewhat the revenue of the Association. The radical change in the cost of membership was not disappointing in its results, for it was anticipated that many changes would occur and some resignations in consequence, causing some delay in making collections, with increased labor for our amiable treasurer, but, knowing he was a Strong man, with a back adjusted to the increased weight of his labors, he would be equal to the occasion, as his report confirmed.

Co-operation with Other National Associations.

During the past year I have received many communications from the associated organizations of several of our larger cities, having in charge the commercial interest of the country, both State and National. They have asked the co-operation of our body in petitions to the National Congress, appreciating the fact that as representing so large an element of the mercantile interests of the country, we could not be indifferent to the results desired to be accomplished by the combination of potential influences operating in joint action upon special legislation, State and National. In reply to many of these I could only express my personal opinion of the value of these efforts in the plans to be pursued, and could only refer them to the official action to be taken by the general sentiment of our Association at the next convention of our organization, to be held at a later date. I could not presume to pledge the Association by the action of one of its unimportant officers, to the approval of measures which would require the best thought and consideration before reaching conclusions which might be largely to the general good or injury to important interests involved, and in prefacing these remarks, as I do, before presenting in this report the matter which I desire to submit for your consideration, I would say it is no longer any secret that the great railroad corporations were strongly entrenched, with the aid of immense capital and powerful influence and persistent opposition to override the just demands of an enlightened and conservative business element; to conserve what was just and right in the proposed new legislation where the old law and the original bill had proved so elastic for evil and debasement in the hands of unscrupulous manipulators, working in the interests of their own wicked and malicious conceptions.

In a communication under date of April 25 from Secretary Frank Barry, of the League of National Associations, I make the following extract:

"Mr. A. B. Merriam, Secretary National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Dear Sir—This is not for publication in the form of a communication, though you are at liberty to use any of the statements of fact made herein and to quote the undersigned as authority therefor.

"Assuming that you are informed as to the pressing necessity felt by the commercial interests of the coun-

try for the amendment of the 'Interstate Commerce Law,' so that the Commission may be clothed with the authority and power contemplated at the time of its enactment, February 4, 1887, of which it has been stripped by decisions of the courts, and that the shipper may obtain relief from the serious discriminations and oppressive injustice now suffered at the hands of transportation companies; supposing also that you are aware of the organized effort that is under way to secure remedial legislation during the present session of Congress, through the League of National Associations, which has as its constituent supporters practically all of the national associations of producers, manufacturers and traders of the United States, the National Live Stock Association, the National League of Commission Merchants, the Millers' National Association of the United States, the Carriage Builders' National Association, National Wagon Makers' Association of the United States, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, etc., I desire to report the status of Senate Bill 1439, the measure which has been carefully prepared for the purpose stated, and which has received the unqualified approval and endorsement of some forty national associations and over three hundred local, State and inter-State organizations of shippers, agriculturists, boards of trade and other commercial bodies.

"The demand from the people for this legislation is imperative. No measure has been before Congress which has met with greater popular support or brought forth stronger or broader appeals for consideration and enactment. It is generally recognized as the best and most important anti-trust law that could be placed upon the statute books, because it strikes at conditions which make the industrial combination or trust possible.

Against Certain Medicinal Articles of Commerce.

It may be recalled by many of you that at the meeting at Niagara Falls last year a statement was made by one of our members, Mr. Harold Sorby, representing the Pasteur Vaccine Company, Ltd., Chicago. The presentation of his address was made at near the close of the fifth session when other important matters were pressing for consideration and a fuller consideration of the matter was deferred until the next day, when the resolution which had been proposed had been referred to the Board of Control for their consideration. I very much regret that some pronounced and emphatic action on this matter could not have been taken at that time, for immediately following the publication of the proceedings in some of the public journals there appeared exhaustive communications of ability and influence from some of our manufacturing membership firms, treating at considerable length on the subject inaugurated at that meeting. Among the contributors was the well-known firm of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, whose financial interests were involved in the extensive manufacture of one of the articles which had been selected by the Government by its unwise and almost malicious competition in manufacture and free distribution of the product throughout the country.

It may be due to you that I should make an apology to the convention for occupying so much time in my report in the consideration of what may seem to you associate matters. On reflection, I think you will not so consider it. The parties prominently named are members of this Association and have been for many years, and it was right and just that they should make an appeal to us through the presentation of facts and figures which will give you some idea of the action which a prominent department of the Government is taking against the vital interests of many of our members and following its repeated assaults with a persistent misrepresentation of facts in the defense of its action. The government of the United States has no priority right of precedent or necessity to enter the field as a manufacturer and distribute its product free to every community, against the competition of large mercantile firms whose business is established by large investments of capital and constant outlay in process of manufacture and taxes to the Government who now seek to destroy its important interest.

* * * * *

The foregoing deals principally with the injustice and injury inflicted upon manufacturing members of this Association. But the subject comes home to the interests and purses of the jobber and retailer as well. The action of Government institutions in presenting vaccines and antitoxines free of charge deprives jobber and retailer of so much business. The private producer reaches the consumer through jobber and retailer. The Government, on the contrary, disregards jobber and retailer, and goes directly to the consumer.

But enough is submitted to show the animus of the department in its controversy with the mercantile interests of the country. I believe when all these facts are submitted to you, it will be the sentiment of this Association, through its convention, that hereafter no appropriation be made by Congress to encourage this illicit piracy upon the business interest of this country, represented in no small degree by the members of this organization. Respectfully submitted.

Mr. Weller, on behalf of the Entertainment Committee, stated that he had no formal report to make. The work of the committee in its results would be found in the programs already published.

On motion the president then appointed the committee on Time and Place of meeting. The members of the committee appointed in pursuance of the motion are Messrs. C. F. Weller, C. W. Snow, L. D. Hall, F. S. Churchill and C. F. Shoemaker.

The committee on nominations was on motion next appointed by the president. The members so appointed are Messrs. W. A. Hover, C. F. Cutler, C. S. Littell, C. A. Jerman and J. C. Eliel.

W. A. Hover, chairman of the committee on Credits and Collections presented his report, which was as follows:

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS.

Trade conditions as applying to the wholesale drug business have been exceptionally good throughout the entire country during the year which has elapsed since our last annual meeting. From all sections reports of increased sales with good collections for the first six months of the current year are unanimous. These conditions, in conjunction with the favorable state of the market, will mark the year of 1900 as one of the banner years of the wholesale drug trade.

The present prosperous condition of the wholesale business is but a reflection of better conditions existing among the retailers. The one cannot be prosperous unless the other is enjoying like conditions. That such prosperity is universal and applies to both branches of the trade is further evidenced by the reports of failures for the first six months of the current year. The total number of failures in the drug and paint trade during the first half of the year was 131, as against 149 in 1899, 240 in 1898, 256 in 1897 and 267 in 1896, or less than one-half the number of failures in 1896.

In the amount of liabilities involved by these failures the comparison for the first six months of 1900 is still more favorable. For the first six months of 1896 the amount involved was $1,795,137. During the same period in 1900 but $612,953, a little more than one-third.

While not at all inclined to be pessimistic, this steady increase in volume of business, accompanied by minimum loss on account of bad debts, with profits somewhat above the average as a resultant of an advancing market, should furnish food for serious reflection on the part of every credit man. For upwards of five years we have been on the upward curve of the wave of prosperity. The apex must soon be reached, or the experience of the past is without avail.

For the future greater caution should be used in the scanning of credits, and a greater effort should be made to reduce existing past due obligations. In the end the result will be alike favorable to both debtor and creditor.

Uniform Terms and Discounts.

For upwards of a decade this association has declared for uniform terms and discounts. Commencing with the Boston resolution in 1887, successive attempts have been made by the different chairmen of this committee to establish uniform terms of thirty days net, or one per cent. cash ten days. Mr. Faxon's reports of 1887 and 1888, followed by Mr. Eliel's reports of 1889 and Mr. Morrison's reports of 1897 and 1898, are especially noteworthy. But to-day, after an elapse of thirteen years, we are seemingly as far from the goal as when we first started on the agitation of this reform. Conditions are, however, so rapidly resolving themselves as to demand the consummation of the end in view. The wide divergence in the earning capacity of money in different sections of the country undoubtedly has retarded this movement in the past. Recent investigation demonstrates, however, that this obstacle no longer exists, or exists in such a modified degree as to be no longer objectionable.

Reports from ten trade centers, located in all sections of the country, from the New England States to the Pacific Coast, and from the Canadian borders to the Gulf, show a remarkable uniformity in interest charges on real estate and approved commercial loans, the rate on commercial paper running from five to six per cent., and the rate on real estate loans, with two exceptions, running from 3½ to 4½ per cent. on gilt-edge property, and a somewhat higher figure for property not so favorably located. The existing variation is, therefore, only about 1 per cent.

Increased Cost of Doing Business.

The increased cost of doing business by reason of the almost universal abolition of boxing and cartage charges is a factor which should not be lost sight of. The Missouri river jobbers in discussing this question made estimates based on actual figures presented, indicating that the increase by virtue of this charge would average not less than 1 per cent. of gross sales. This 1 per cent. comes out of the net profits and cannot be made up in other directions.

The constant, daily addition to our stocks of new preparations, which in no way increase the volume of our sales, simply replacing other and better known articles, compels the carrying of larger stocks and the investment of greater capital for transacting the same volume of business. Competition is, year by year, becoming keener and keener, resulting in a corresponding shrinkage in gross profits.

On the other hand, the expense of doing business is constantly increasing, it being a well understood fact that the longer we remain in business the greater the expense, etc., in proportion to volume of business done.

These facts demand a reasonable readjustment of our present excessive terms and discounts; 1½ per cent. or 18 per cent. per annum and 2 per cent. or 24 per cent. per annum are figures no longer consistent with present methods and conditions.

The reduction of time from sixty to thirty days will in no wise affect the retailer in good standing, but rather add to his prestige. On the other hand, it will immensely benefit the credit man, who oftimes is unable to act until after the expiration of the sixty-day limit. Sixty days or 1½ per cent. for cash encourages competition among the retailers by making it easier to establish new stores. Thirty days or 1 per cent. for cash encourages more conservative buying and better business methods and lessens competition. To the wholesaler it means less capital invested, quicker returns, and a cessation of a constant and persistent drain upon his net profits, to say nothing about decreasing the additional credit risk involved.

Proprietary goods representing on an average 54 per cent. of our sales are practically net cash. Such cash discounts as are allowed by the proprietors do not in the majority of cases represent the net profits on their preparations, a considerable proportion of the cash discount being absorbed by the expense of doing business in addition to the entire amount of the regular or rebate discount. Of the 46 per cent. of our sales other than proprietary articles, 75 per cent. is for merchandise for which we pay cash or obtain not to exceed 1 per cent. discount. In view of these facts can we, as business men, justify ourselves in giving without value received our present excessive discount of 1½ and 2 per cent.?

UNIFORM TERMS AND DISCOUNTS.

Supplementing the excellent work done by Mr. Morrison in his reports for the years 1897 and 1898, your committee instituted inquiries on similar lines with results that are most encouraging.

The Sentiment of the Trade as to Discounts.

Of the one hundred and ten answers received to the question, "Are you willing to adopt through your local association, or otherwise, the following terms in the billing of all goods, with the exception of liquors, cigars and sundries, thirty days net, or 1 per cent. cash ten days? These terms to be made effective January 1, 1901," seventy-four reported in the affirmative, without qualification, twenty-one qualified their answers by stating they would provided their competitors would, fourteen were against the proposition, and one was doubtful.

The canvas made by Mr. Morrison, in 1897, resulted in a vote of seventy-nine in favor of and twenty-seven against. A similar canvass in 1898 indicated a change of sentiment favorable to the adoption of the new terms, ninety-three being for and only fifteen against.

The result for 1900, showing ninety-five for, fourteen against and one doubtful, indicates the general sentiment as about the same as in 1898. An analysis of the 1900 vote is, however, extremely encouraging and indicates the possibility of successful local or sectional action on this question and to such action this report will refer later.

A summary of this canvass by sections shows the situation to be as follows: In Eastern States, including the New England and Middle States, twenty-eight favor uniform terms, two are against and one is doubtful. States west of the Alleghenies, east of the Rocky mountains and north of the Ohio are almost unanimous, the vote standing thirty-seven for and three against. States from the Missouri river west, not including Texas and the Pacific coast States, are solid for the new terms. The Pacific coast States, which in 1897 were solid for sixty days and 2 per cent., are now, with two exceptions, favoring the thirty-day terms.

In the Southern States, as was to be expected, the result is not so favorable, fifteen being for and seven against. Your attention is particularly called to the fact that of the total number of votes against adoption, seven of the fourteen are from Southern States, including Texas.

This leaves for all of the territory west of the Alleghany mountains, through to the Pacific coast and north of the Ohio river including also Kentucky and Tennessee, only five jobbers who express themselves as being against the proposition. Eliminate the two objectors on the Pacific coast and but three remain in all this vast territory. Can we longer hesitate in taking action?

Objections Raised to the 1 per cent Discount.

The objections raised at this time are largely based upon the fear that competitors will not put in practice or adhere to the new terms. One house states that they are unable to collect on sixty days' time and it would be useless to reduce the time to thirty days. The first objection would hold good for any reform of whatsoever nature that this Association could undertake. If the great majority can see their way clear to inaugurate terms which are so manifestly fair and just, and which are demanded by the exigencies of our business, the minority will undoubtedly fall into line as soon as they see that the majority propose to act.

While the second objection is undoubtedly true, it would be equally true if the terms were ninety days or four months and 3 or 4 per cent. for cash. To change the terms from sixty to thirty days does not mean that all bills will be collected at the end of that time any more than they are collected when due on the basis of our present terms. It does mean, however, that a bill sold on thirty days is due in thirty days, and if paid in ten days is subject to a discount of 1 per cent. The value of such an understanding between seller and buyer is well known and would be appreciated by every credit man and greatly lessen credit risks.

The East, including the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, are practically solid for the adoption of thirty days' time, there being only two out of thirty-one who express themselves as being opposed to such a change. In fact these terms are the prevailing terms with the greater part of the trade in this section at present.

In the territory between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains and north of the Ohio river, also including Kentucky and Tennessee, the sentiment is almost universal for thirty days, as before stated there being only three objectors, and there should be no difficulty on the part of the O. K. & L. Lake Erie Drug Exchange, Mississippi Valley Drug Exchange and the J. S. C. on the Missouri river in reaching an agreement on this proposition. Indeed, the J. S. C. unanimously declared themselves in favor of the adoption of uniform terms, thirty days or 1 per cent. cash, at a meeting held at St. Joseph, on July 21 last.

The jobbers of the Pacific States who were solid for sixty days and 2 per cent. in 1897 are almost a unit in favor of changing their terms to-day. And from correspondence at hand there is every reason to believe that should a meeting be called at San Francisco for the purpose of discussing this question the result would be unanimous.

By reason of different business methods growing out of requirements wholly divergent from those imposed upon Northern dealers, it seems to be impracticable for wholesalers in the Southern States to universally adopt these terms at the present time, although Maryland and South Carolina are solid for the proposed change, and in certain other sections it would even now seem practicable.

In conclusion, there is every reason for the adoption of uniform terms and discounts, and but very little to discourage a strong united effort on the part of the various local exchanges and their members to adopt a measure from which only mutual benefit to both wholesaler and retailer can result.

Resolution as to Cash Discounts.

The following resolutions are recommended by your committee covering this question:

"RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Association that the demands of the times require a modification of our present terms of sixty days and 1½ per cent. for cash to thirty days and 1 per cent. for cash, these terms to apply to the sale of all merchandise other than sundries, liquors and cigars, said modified terms to be made effective on and after January 1, 1901. Be it further

"RESOLVED, That the various local exchanges be requested to meet at an early date for the purpose of taking action on the provisions of the above resolution, and for the further purpose if deemed necessary, of calling a general meeting of the members of the various local exchanges interested in a given territory to discuss and take action upon this question."

Credit Insurance.

This subject was so well and exhaustively presented by Mr. Morrison, in his report of 1898, at the St. Louis meeting, that it would be superfluous to devote additional space at this time in entering into a discussion of the relative merits or demerits of such insurance.

With a view, however, of adding to our information on this subject and giving to the members of this Association the benefit of their accumulated experience, the following question was propounded:

"Have you had any experience with credit insurance? If so, is the result satisfactory or unsatisfactory?"

To this question one hundred and fourteen answers were received. Ninety-one report having had no experience; nineteen report having carried such insurance with results unsatisfactory; four report having been covered for various periods of from one to five years without having collected anything on account of excessive losses.

While it is not the purpose of this committee to either defend or criticise credit insurance, these figures speak for themselves. Those interested in the subject should bear in mind, however, that a credit insurance policy differs from all other insurance policies, in that no established form is used. The policy is simply a contract between the insurer and the insured covering excessive losses, and so drawn up as to meet the conditions and requirements of each individual case. It therefore might be possible to obtain a contract so liberal in character as to be of benefit to the insured. Investigators should also bear in mind that the fact of their receiving no benefits from credit insurance during a period of one, two or five years, does not mitigate against this class of insurance. Credit conditions, may continue favorable for many years in succession, to finally run up against a disastrous period which would make insurance of this character a valuable asset. Many of us have paid our regular annual premiums on account of fire insurance for twenty years and over, without collecting one "red" cent, but we would not be without it over night.

To receive any benefits from credit insurance due care should be used in the selection of your company, and it should be undertaken in the same spirit that you undertake fire or life insurance, and must be as persistently kept up to secure favorable results.

Credit Clearing House.

Mr. James E. Davis, as chairman of this committee in 1899, contributed a valuable report on this subject, but the members of the association never saw their way clear to act upon the suggestion offered, and thus far nothing has ever been done in the direction of establishing a wholesale drug credit clearing house.

A number of our members are, or have been, connected with the credit clearing house established several years ago for the benefit of all classes of the jobbing trade, and covering districts of which New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis are the centers.

With the view of investigating this subject your committee has made inquiries and has received answers from 105 members of our Association. Eighty are not members and know nothing about the workings of this bureau; eleven state that they are members and ten of the eleven report their experience as favorable; the other fails to express an opinion. Fourteen pronounce their experience as unsatisfactory. Where any opinion has been given it is, in effect, that so many members would not furnish the information desired that the reports are incomplete and correspondingly of less value.

Out of 101 answers to the inquiry as to the establishment of a credit bureau for the sole use of wholesale druggists, twenty-eight believe it would be of value and fifty-six do not favor the idea; fourteen were noncommittal, three favored local bureaus and the three, in the opinion of this committee, hit the nail on the head.

Credit bureau work can be made valuable if conducted on the right lines and will in time if properly established save to the members of this Association many thousands of dollars annually. The work, however, is of such a character that better results can be secured if the question is handled by local associations and provision made between the associations to exchange reports when desirable.

Your committee would suggest the formation in each local jobbers' association of an auxiliary association consisting of the credit men of the firms interested, who should come together not less than four times a year for the purpose of comparing notes and discussing all questions pertaining to the management of their branch of the business and to confer freely with one another regarding delinquent accounts. The value of such co-operation is not a theory, but has been fully demonstrated by the good work accomplished by local credit men's associations established at our various trade centers.

I know of no better illustration than that offered by the Denver Credit Men's Association. Before the formation of this association there was a marked disposition on the part of credit men connected with competitive lines of business to take every possible advantage of one another to unload their undersirable accounts, and in case of failure to get sole possession of stock of goods involved, which, under our old collection laws, they were enabled to do. To-day, as a result of the credit men's association, all this changed. Credit men in all lines of business are working in harmony and are freely and without reserve giving each other the benefit of their experience with delinquents, and on occasion are acting collectively in dealing with insolvent concerns. Equally good results can be accomplished by similar co-operation on the part of the credit men of this Association, and the ultimate saving of many thousands of dollars per annum to the trade will result.

With the view of establishing a credit association as an auxiliary to local drug exchanges, your committee would recommend the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the trade might be greatly benefited by the establishment of an auxiliary association of credit men in conjunction with each local drug association, club or exchange, and further be it

"Resolved, That we recommend the formation of such adjuncts to each local drug association, club or exchange.

Local Associations Indispensable in Establishing Credit Reforms.

Of one hundred and five answers to the question, "Do you belong to a local organization?" fifty-four replies that they are members and fifty-one that they are not. In analyzing these answers your committee find that the wholesale druggists of the New England States generally belong to local organizations. In New York and Pennsylvania, outside of New York City and Philadelphia, but few wholesalers are members of any local association. In the territory west of the Alleghanies, east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Ohio River, wholesalers generally are members of one of the several local exchanges, clubs or associations, as they may be called. Southern States, not including Kentucky, are generally without local organizations.

Local associations should bear the same relation to the National Association that individual States do to the National Government. The National Association can suggest many reforms, pass resolution after resolution relating to same, but without the active, everyday interest of local organizations the work is for naught.

The work of the National Association is pre-eminently in the direction of maintaining the rebate plan. The question of uniform terms and discounts, agreement on prices of staple articles not rebated, credit association work, etc., are all subject to local conditions and to local agreements, and which can be inaugurated by local associations only.

It is to be regretted that the showing of members connected with local organizations is not greater, and this committee would recommend that this association adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that all of its members who do not already belong to some local organization composed of wholesale druggists should connect themselves with an association of this character if such exists in their territory, or where such an association does not exist that they will interest themselves in the formation of such an association."

With a chain of local organization throughout the country many or the questions which this association has agitated for a decade past without results would in the hands of local organizations be worked out to a conclusion.

The National Bankruptcy Law.

This Association is on record repeatedly as favoring a National Bankruptcy law. It is apparent, however, from expressions emanating from ninety-three members of the trade that the present law is not the law favored. Of ninety-three answers received, fifteen report their experience favorable. On the contrary, fifty report their experience with the practical operation of the law as being unfavorable; five, while acknowledging some experience, do not express themselves one way or the other; one considers it a necessary evil, and twenty-two fortunate ones have had no experience at all.

There seems to be quite a divergence of opinion on the part of credit men as to the real value of the national bankruptcy law as a fair understanding between debtor and creditor, and criticisms are freely offered. Objectors as a rule complain of the expense attending the settlement of insolvent cases under the provisions of the national law. As a matter of fact, all fees, court costs, etc., as provided for and fixed by law are much less in amount and aggregate far below the average cost of settlement under the old assignment proceedings. As an effect of the law litigation has materially decreased. District courts whose dockets were formerly overburdened now find themselves able to keep their work well in hand. In some sections litigation has fallen off one-third, and a former well-known class of attorneys are finding themselves without occupation. The one feature of the law which has received the most abuse, and which has done more than anything else to bring the law into disrepute, largely resulted through judicial misinterpretation: "The claims of creditors who have received preferences shall not be allowed unless such creditors shall surrender their preferences," has been so interpreted as to compel the surrender of partial payments made within four months of the date of bankruptcy before such creditor can participate in the proceeds of the estate."

A bill amending the act in this particular has been introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, and your committee would recommend the endorsement of this bill by our Legislative Committee.

In view of the fact that each one of our forty-nine (49) States and Territories have a separate and distinct code of laws covering the relations between debtor and creditor, the need of some national legislation is apparent to nearly all merchants and credit men, and it would seem wise, notwithstanding that many of our members urge absolute repeal of the law, that inasmuch as this association has always placed itself on record as favoring a national bankruptcy law, that your committee can do no better at this time than to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we favor the principles involved in the National Bankruptcy law. That we urge, through our representatives in Congress, the adoption of such amendments as are necessary and proper to increase the efficiency of the present law, and that we favor the passage of what is known as the 'Ray Bill' with this end in view."

The Ray Bill has already received the support and indorsement of the National Creditmen's Association, who have thoroughly investigated the subject, and our action in this direction is only in line with that taken by said association.

Commercial Training for Graduates of Pharmacy.

The basis of all credit is honesty and integrity. Combine the two with commercial instincts backed by capital and you have the ideal credit risk. The honest man is born, not made. To an extent this is true of the commercial man; the capacity of the latter can, however, be vastly stimulated and improved by training and experience. Our colleges of pharmacy are beginning to realize that by quickening and developing the commercial instincts of their students they are better equipping that student to undertake the duties of his profession when once he embarks into active life than by confining his instruction to technical lines only.

As a result some of our leading colleges of pharmacy have established as a part of their curriculum a course of commercial training having to do with the practical management of a progressive, up-to-date pharmacy, including correct methods of bookkeeping, system in buying and a proper care of stock, importance of meeting obligations promptly, advantages of discounting and a general instruction in such commercial forms as would be of benefit to the graduate in his future career. With a view of indorsing and encouraging this line of instruction where already instituted and stimulating other colleges to adopt like measures, your committee would recommend the following resolutions: "Resolved, That it is a sense of this association that the commercial course of instruction already adopted by the leading colleges and schools of pharmacy is of a character alike progres-

sive and practical, that if persisted in will in time develop a class of graduates which will immediately surround them when once they embark on the independent career; be it further Resolved, That it is a sense of this Association that all the colleges of pharmacy that have not already a course of commercial training should give the question careful consideration, and whenever consistent and practical to make it incumbent on the part of every graduate to properly qualify under the requirements of such a course.

Statistics.

In addressing circular letters to the trade asking for statistics pertaining to the legitimate work of this committee your chairman propounded other inquiries not altogether pertinent to the work in hand, with the hope that the results obtained might be of interest to the members of this Association. These statistics I beg to submit as a part of this report.

Of the 220 members of our active membership list about 154 only are wholesale druggists, the balance consisting of pharmaceutical houses, manufacturing chemists and proprietors. Circular letters were addressed to our wholesale drug membership only, and in addition, to five non-members, or a total of 159. To these letters replies more or less complete were received from 124, and as this number comprises, with few exceptions, all the largest distributers, the figures given are thoroughly representative.

To the question, "What is your percentage of loss of your gross sales by bad debts?" 105 answers were received, the average being five-tenths, or one half of 1 per cent. Maximum loss reported was 2 per cent., and minimum loss one-tenth of 1 per cent.

By sections, the loss attending business in the Eastern States, including the New England States and Middle States, fifty-five one hundredths of 1 per cent. In the Middle Western or Mississippi Valley States, three hundred and eighty-five one-thousandths of 1 per cent., and Pacific Coast States five hundred and fifty-six one-thousandths of 1 per cent.. The Southern States, as would be expected by reason of their long time, show the maximum loss of seventy-three one-hundredths of 1 per cent.

To the question, "What do you estimate the percentage expense of doing business, including house and traveling expenses and all salaries, but not including interest on investment?" 101 answers were received. In the summary two of these answers were not included on account of one being phenomenally high and the other excessively low. The former was 35 per cent., but evidently included manufacturing and other charges, and the latter was 4 per cent. and referred to the estimated actual cost of maintaining a wholesale department in conjunction with the retail branch of the business.

As a result, therefore, of ninety-nine answers the average is ten and four-tenths per cent. By sections of the territory the following is the result. In the Eastern States, including the New England and Middle States, the percentage cost of doing business is ten and three-tenths per cent. In the Middle Western States north of Mason and Dixon's line, west of the Allegheny Mountains and east of the Rocky Mountains, the percentage expense is ten and seven-tenths per cent. The Southern States, including Texas, report the average as being ten and one-half per cent. The Pacific Coast States report ten and fourteen hundredths per cent. Maximum cost reported is fourteen per cent., nineteen report twelve per cent. and upwards. The minimum is seven per cent. Sixteen report nine per cent. and upwards.

The total of ten and four-tenths per cent. is somewhat under the figures presented by Mr. Carter in his statistics taken in 1893, and made up from answers from forty-five houses only, at which time the expense to sales was eleven per cent. for the year 1892. The latter figures, however, do not include in the cost of doing business interest on investment, neither do they include in many instances the substantial increase which will follow the almost universal abolition of boxing and cartage charges. In some cases, also, houses report that the figures named do not include salaries of managing partners.

Allowing, therefore, one-quarter of one per cent. for the two latter items and one per cent. for interest on investment at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the total expense of transacting business in 1900 will not vary from eleven and one-half to twelve per cent.

To the question, "What per cent. of your gross sales are solicited?" ninety-seven answers were received, two of which were thrown out in the summary on account of their radical variation from the average, one being for eight and the other for ten per cent. only. The result, therefore, is based upon the average of ninety-five answers and shows that fifty-three and sixteen hundredths per cent. of the gross sales of the wholesale drug trade are solicited. Of the ninety-five, fifteen houses report seventy-five per cent. of their sales solicited; thirteen houses report thirty-three and one-third per cent. and under.

The jobbers in the Eastern States, including the New England States and Middle States, report that they are obliged to solicit 53.37 per cent. of their gross sales. The Mississippi Valley States, including territory between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, north of the Ohio River, report that they solicit 58 per cent. of their sales. The jobbers on the Pacific Coast report that they solicit 46.83 per cent., and the jobbers in the Southern States, including Texas, report that they rustle for 46.2 per cent. only.

To the question, "About what proportion of your sales consist of proprietary articles?" eighty-nine answers were received, showing the average sales of proprietary articles to be 54 per cent. The maximum is 75 per cent., which percentage is reported by eight houses, the minimum is 12.5 per cent. Ten houses report 35 per cent. and under.

By sections, the Pacific Coast States lead with sales amounting to 59.6 per cent., against 52.5 per cent. reported by Mississippi Valley States. Sales in Eastern and Southern States running about the same, 55.8 per cent. for the former and 56.5 per cent. for the latter.

Comparative Sales of Pharmaceutical Preparations.

To the question, "Are your proportional sales of pharmaceutical preparations increasing or decreasing? If decreasing, to what do you attribute the falling off?" ninety-eight replies were received, in substance as follows:

Nineteen report their sales of pharmaceuticals to be about stationary; forty-six report their sales increasing; thirty-three report their sales decreasing, all of the thirty-three give as a reason for their sales decreasing, "Sales direct by manufacturers."

One of our members who reports his sales increasing states that such increase is due to the additional lines which his house has been obliged to stock, and it is the opinion of your committee that this is largely the case where an increase in sales is noted.

By territorial sections the following is the summary of answers received:

The Eastern States, including the New England and Middle States, report as follows: Seven, sales the same; eighteen, sales increasing; fourteen, sales decreasing.

The Pacific Coast States: One, sales the same; two, sales increasing; four, sales decreasing.

States west of the Missouri River, not including Pacific Coast States: Two, sales the same; two, sales increasing; one, sales decreasing.

Middle Western, or Mississippi Valley, States: Five, sales the same; eighteen, sales increasing; seven, sales decreasing.

Southern States: Four, sales the same; six, sales increasing; seven, sales decreasing.

The increase in sales in the Mississippi Valley States, including Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, can only be accounted for by the fact that the houses are continually adding to their lines. In Eastern States the difference is not nearly so great, and seemingly due to the fact that there are not so many pharmaceutical houses in the field, nor are Eastern jobbers adding to their lines to the same extent as are jobbers in territory located further West.

Boxing and Cartage.

To the questions: "Are you satisfied with the present system of free boxing and cartage?" and "Are you willing to assist in the restoration of this charge?" to the first 113 answers were received, which may be summarized as follows:

Twenty-four are satisfied with the charge; eighty-six are against it; one reports that he is satisfied with giving free containers, but objects to standing cartage; one reports it a necessary tax, and one reports that he is entirely indifferent.

By sections, the result is as follows: Eastern States are not generally favorable to free boxing and cartage; thirteen report themselves satisfied with the present system, and seventeen are for restoration. In the Mississippi Valley States thirty-two object to free boxing and cartage, and seven are in favor of it. Southern States are almost unanimously against the elimination of the charge, twenty pronouncing against and two for. From the Missouri River west there are but two jobbers who favor free boxing and cartage.

As to the disposition to assist in the restoration of this change, one hundred and ten answers were received; of this number seventy-five will lend their assistance to the restoration of the charge and thirty-five will do nothing.

From the character of the answers received on this subject, it is quite evident that New York, Boston and Chicago hold the key to the situation, and that any movement looking toward the restoration of the boxing and cartage charge must originate in one of these three cities in conjunction with the other two. With New York, Chicago and Boston solid for boxing and cartage, the charge can be restored.

Summary of Results and Statistics as Applied to the Average Wholesale Druggist Doing Business in the United States.

The average wholesale druggist doing business in the United States suffers loss by reason of bad debts of one-half of one per cent.

He operates at an expense of ten and four-fifths per cent., not including interest on investment, etc. Including interest on investment and taking into consideration future additional expense by reason of free boxing and cartage, etc., his cost of doing business will not vary from 11½ to 12 per cent.

Of his gross sales 53.16 per cent. are solicited, and 54 per cent. of same consists of proprietary articles. In the majority of cases his proportional sales of pharmaceutical preparations are at a standstill, or are decreasing, as a result of direct sales by the manufacturer to physicians and retailers.

As a rule he is not satisfied with free boxing and cartage, and will lend his aid looking toward a restoration of this charge.

He does not favor credit insurance, and, generally speaking, is not a member of a credit clearing house, nor does he feel that it would be of any especial advantage to establish a credit clearing house for the sole use of wholesale druggists.

His experience in general has been unfavorable to the national bankruptcy law, and where he expresses any opinion it is generally for repeal.

About one-half of him belongs to a local organization and the other one-half is out in the cold.

In conclusion, as chairman of this committee, I desire to thank the members of this Association for their confidence in so largely responding to questions propounded.

A. W. Claflin, chairman of the committee on deceased members next submitted his report. Following the action on this report, D. R. Noyes called attention to the fact that during the past week a man well known to every member of the Association had passed away. The speaker referred to Samuel B. Schieffelin, of New York. Mr. Schieffelin had lived a long and worthy life, devoted to the interests of the drug business. The deceased had wielded a wide influence in the drug world. He was an honored member of society and the head of a drug house known all over the country. Continuing, Mr. Noyes said, "Mr. Schieffelin died at the ripe age of ninety years, and his funeral occurred on Monday of this week. I am quite sure our memorial committee should add a page, expressing somewhat our appreciation of such a life in connection with our business and ourselves, and although he was not at the time of his death a member of our Association, but had been for years before, that we should honor ourselves as well as honor the memory of one of the most distinguished men engaged in the business, by making suitable mention of his death in connection with the report of this committee." The suggestion of Mr. Noyes was approved and adopted.

The following report of the committee on Paris Green was submitted by its chairman Charles Hubbard.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PARIS GREEN.

Your committee beg leave to report. Being informed early in the season that there would be no united action on the part of the manufacturers, it was deemed best to go to no expense, but leave the matter of selling price by dealers to be regulated, if at all, by local organizations.

From information received, it would seem that trade in the article has been somewhat unsatisfactory, both to manufacturer and dealer, and that not over 60 per cent. of usual quantity has been sold.

Believing it to be to the interest of all parties concerned that Paris Green be sold at a restricted price, if possible, your committee would recommend that the incoming committee keep in close touch with the manufacturers, and if an association is formed, that every endeavor be used to cause such association to place it on rebate plan.

The report was referred to the Board of Control.

J. C. Eliel, chairman of the committee on pharmaceutical preparations, on behalf of the committee said,

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

"The committee on pharmaceutical preparations held a session yesterday, and a number of members of the Association were particularly interested in the questions brought before your committee. We had a long and serious session with a number of the leading manufacturing pharmacists, and a very pleasant discussion took place in which there was a free interchange of opinions on both sides. Your committee feels while it has nothing to be reported at this time, that some progress has been made. The questions involved are, as you all know, intricate and of such character that they cannot be settled out of hand. Your committee therefore respectfully reports progress, and asks that a similar committee be appointed by the incoming administration with power to treat with these people and if possible, with power to act, so they can continue the work and report at some future meeting of the Associaion.

Mr. Eliel's report was received and the suggestion made therein was approved.

The committee on Revision of Pharmaceutical Lists reported through its chairman Charles S. Littell.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF PHARMACEUTICAL LISTS.

This committee was appointed to procure uniformity of listing among the more prominent manufacturers of pills, tablets, fluid extracts and similar pharmaceutical preparations, not of price, but of place and title.

This seems at first glance comparatively easy, but on the contrary, it is an intricate problem, requiring patient study, conference and compromise on the part of the various manufacturers.

Each naturally prefers his own classification, and all are anxious to preserve the individuality of their goods.

The policy of at least one large concern is to name their tablets according to the disease or symptoms, claiming that this plan is preferred by their best customers, the physicians.

Changes in nomenclature would make confusion in the stocks carried by dealers, and the medical profession throughout the country.

These are a few of the difficulties to be overcome.

When your committee was announced late in 1899 most of the catalogues of the present year were in press; hence only preparatory steps could be taken at that time.

Nearly all the manufacturers who were approached regarded favorably the suggestion made by the chairman and expressed a willingness to make concessions for the sake of the uniformity desired, but later seemed to consider the difficulties of harmonizing the various interests too great to be accomplished at once, and that the result wished for would come gradually and be eventually attained.

The chairman of your committee believes that this, to a great extent, will prove to be the case, and confidently expects to see the pharmaceutical lists of 1901 much simplified, and his efforts at least partly successful.

As this report is practically "progress" it is recommended that a similar committee be appointed by the incoming president, to finish the work of its predecessors.

This report took the usual course and was referred to the Board of Control.

Mr. Shoemaker, on behalf of Frederick Schneider, chairman of the committee on Fraternal Relations, here read the report of that committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

Your Committee on Fraternal Relations would most respectfully report that the same degree of harmony exists now between this Association and associations of allied interests as in the past. But this friendship seems to partake more of the social than of the business interests.

From the information gathered by your committee, it appears that there is room for much improvement in the harmonious business relations between druggists in this country, and particularly so in the West and middle West. As a result of this unsettled and uncertain state, the business of a large majority of dealers, in the particular sections mentioned, is far from satisfactory. We are of the opinion that this evil is caused solely from the lack of organization and the absence of that unity of interest and purpose that is necessary to bring success to the many. So long as there shall be an indiscriminate scramble for trade with every man attacking his neighbor, and all neighbors attacking each other, having no interest or purpose in common, and having neither the moral or physical support of each other, then just so long shall the results be inharmonious and unsatisfactory and the dividends small.

Less than 50 per cent. of the wholesale druggists are members of this Association, and it is highly necessary that a greater union shall be made under the broad policy of "Justice to all" and "Live and let live" in order to have our business reach that degree of prosperity shown by other trades.

There is no doubt that all should get together with a certain fixed purpose to mutually help and protect with a certainty of ideas and aims, concentrating our force along certain well defined lines in order to reap the profit that is ready to fall in our hands for the asking.

It is a pleasure to state that under the leadership of this organization the improvement is coming, slowly yet surely; and with increased activity on the part of each member to bring all druggists within the pale of this Association's beneficent influence quicker comes the day of our common prosperity.

If every member of this association will so conduct his business as to command the confidence of all who have relations with him, it will increase the respect for the member and for the Association, and all will desire to come in.

Civility and courteous treatment of the representatives of other houses should always be shown, as it is something that costs little and purchases much in lasting appreciation and gratitude.

Your committee asks the members' pardon for preaching, but it would recommend that greater activity be shown to bring all druggists within the bonds of a certain common interest, so that the influence of all may be concentrated along certain fixed lines tending to increase the welfare of the many and not the few.

The chairman of the committee takes this opportunity of thanking each and every member thereof for the prompt assistance and support given.

This report followed the usual course.

Chairman C. F. Weller, of the committee on Time and Place made the announcement that that committee would meet at 9.00 o'clock the following morning in the offices adjourning the convention hall, where members prepared to present invitations for the next annual meeting would be heard and their claims duly considered.

On motion the convention adjourned until Wednesday, September 19, at 10.00 o'clock A. M.

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday, September 19.

The third sesion of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by President Frisbie. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved. The committee on Membership reported the name of the Owen & Moore Drug Company, of Clarksville, Tenn., which was ordered posted for twenty-four hours according to constitutional requirement.

The chair suggested that the Association proceed to the election of new members whose names had been reported by the committee at a previous session, in order to give these gentlemen the privilege of the floor. I. J. Benjamin, chairman of the Membership Committee, said that he had understood those nominated had the privilege of the floor from the time their names were announced, hence, no appropriate action had been taken by the committee. In view of this fact the committee was given further time in which to bring in its completed report.

Under the regular order of business, M. N. Kline, the chairman of the committee on Suits Against Members, read the report of that committee.

SUITS AGAINST MEMBERS.

This report was wholly devoted to relating the proceedings in the various stages of the litigation in the suit of the John D. Park & Sons Company against the N. W. D. A., the next movement of which is to be argued before the first department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York in October. Copies of the brief and the opinion of Justice Russell in the case, filed March, 1900, were appended. The committee recommended that these documents should be printed in the annual proceedings. The next move by the plaintiff in the above case for the reversal of Judge Russell's decision is to be argued, as noted above, in October. The expense of this litigation compelled the chairman of the committee to draw against the pledges which had been given by individual members of the Association, because the funds in the treasury had been exhausted. One hundred and sixteen persons had given pledges to defray this expense, and nearly all of them responded to the request of the chairman for additional funds.

Referred to Board of Control.

The report of the

COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS.

John F. Queeny chairman, was next read by J. E. Toms.

The chairman of the committee introduced the report with a plea that all of the members of the committee should lend their assistance and knowledge in the formulation of these reports, and that they should do their share of work and not leave the subject entirely to the chairman. The report gave a long list of various drugs and chemicals which had been found to be adulterated, and recommended that the Association go on record as deprecating the sale of misbranded foods and drugs. The importance of quality in the products sold by a wholesale druggist, on many of which life is often dependent, was emphasized, and the Association was asked to reiterate its endorsement of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug bill. Legislators should be asked to push the bill to early and final passage at the next session of Congress. All the goods sold should be labeled correctly and definitely, and the sale by assay, wherever possible, of chemicals and medicinal products containing alkaloids, resins, oils, oleoresins and essential oils, was advocated.

Referred in usual course to Board of Control.

The report of the committee on Commercial Travelers, J. B. Purcell, chairman, was called for by the chair. Owing to the absence of Col. Purcell, J. E. Toms read the report.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

This Committee had little to report. Its members, by correspondence and personal appeal hoped that they had added to the membership of the Association. The object of this committee is for the purpose of suggesting means for the rectification and correction of dissatisfaction among members, reporting where the Association may likely obtain new members, strengthening the waning interest of old members, etc. The committee felt that much good could be accomplished if its work was fully explained and understood by the members.

Referred in due course to Board of Control.

The committee on Passenger Rates and Routes had no report to make.

On motion the convention proceeded to the election of new members. The chairman of the committee on Membership read the names proposed, and on motion the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for the election to membership of those whose names were proposed which was accordingly done.

Mr. Toms read the report of the committee on Paints, Oils and Glass, Thomas Van Natta, chairman.

This report was referred in usual couse to Board of Control.

The report of the Committee on Drug Market was read and referred to the Board of Control.

The Report of the Committee on Trade Marks A. E. Rose, chairman, was read by title and referred to the Board of Control.

COMMITTEE ON TRADE MARKS.

This report was largely a resumé of the past year's trade mark litigation, the decisions in the cases quoted having been furnished to the committee by various proprietors. A majority of the proprietors to whom requests were sent for information had nothing to communicate, which indicated a seemingly satisfactory state of affairs. The committee thought it would be of the greatest value to proprietors to have a hearty co-operation on the part of the selling trade, whereby the moment it is suspected that an imitation is being offered, or anything irregular noted in connection with the goods of any proprietor, that proprietor should be at once made acquainted with all the facts. In commenting on the general situation in connection with this character of litigation, the attorney for the committee states: "The trend of the courts is very distinctly our way, and dishonest practices will be enjoined in most cases; a distinct advance has been made within the last three years."

The report of the committee on Transportation was read by Mr. Toms and referred to the Board of Control.

Frank A. Faxon, chairman of the committee on Proprietary Goods, read the report upon that subject. It was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROPRIETARY GOODS.

This organization was formed to promote fraternal and social relations, to guard against feelings of distrust and jealousy, to restrain competition other than by honorable methods, to discountenance all customs not in accord with sound business principles and to establish rules and regulations whereby all grievances and differences might be fairly and equitably adjusted. It has had a career honorable and useful to an eminent degree, and is to-day one of the most influential trade organizations in the country.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association has given its attention to many important things and has made its work valuable in a wide field, but the Rebate Plan, now, as in the earlier years of the organization, is the paramount issue. Our annual meetings are largely rallies for its support. The members of this Association have been loyal to the plan to an extent that could hardly have been expected. It has had its cloudy and its sunny days, its good and evil times; but it still remains a potent force. In the past it has served well; it must serve well in the future. Sales of proprietary goods are more than half our business. This fact makes the maintenance of the rebate plan an imperative necessity.

Since our meeting at Niagara Falls a year ago, the Proprietary Committee and the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists have been working together in developing a plan which it is thought will prove beneficial to the retailer, the jobber and the proprietor. This plan has been called the "New Plan." It is practically the old "Detroit Plan," which was formulated during the brief existence of the "Retail Druggists' Inter-State League." Its features are a list of jobbers to which proprietors will confine their sales at best prices and restrictions to prevent the jobber from supplying rebate goods to the aggressive cutter. It is believed that this plan offers effective means for checking the disastrous cutting evil.

At the Niagara Falls Convention the following resolutions were unanimously passed by the N. W. D. A.:

1. RESOLVED, That as it is as much for the interest of the manufacturer as the jobber that the contract plan should be continued, the active interest of both the manufacturer and the jobber should be secured.
2. RESOLVED, That the strength of the contract system lies in the manufacturers adhering to a recognized list of wholesale distributers, to whom sales at their largest quantity discount should be restricted.
3. RESOLVED, That the chairman of the Proprietary Committee be requested to secure the acquiescence of each proprietor who sells his goods on the contract plan to such a list.
4. RESOLVED, That the chairman of the Proprietary Committee be given control of sufficient funds to investigate all reported violations of rebate terms, with power to take such action as may be proper in the premises.
5. RESOLVED That the recommendations made in the report that the rebate on leading proprietary articles be withheld for three months be favorably recommended for consideration, provided the other work contemplated by the committee does not result in a more thorough control of rebated articles.

To provide adequate funds for a more progressive policy our Constitution was amended so as to make the annual dues of active members $50 and of associate members $20.

The services of F. E. Holliday were engaged, and he became a direct representative of the Proprietary Committee. As he was at the same time chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., the connection had a peculiar value to both organizations.

Immediately following the last annual meetings, the chairman of the Proprietary Committee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. undertook to organize the plan already mentioned. The work was extremely slow and there were many vexatious delays. The plan was first presented for acceptance to the five firms of the J. C. Ayer Co., C. I. Hood & Co., Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., F. E. & J. A. Greene and the Wells & Richardson Co., and by them approved.

On March 31 a circular was mailed to all proprietors of medicinal preparations giving a list of those proprietors who had decided to confine their sales at best prices to a uniform list of jobbers and also asking for their support to make the new plan effective.

At the joint meeting of representatives of the three associations, held in Chicago on April 11, no one appeared for the five New England proprietors, the original acceptors of the plan, and in consequence much consultation by wire was necessary. The Conference Committee defined the meaning of the terms "aggressive cutter" and "non-secrets," and wired progress to the five proprietors. A reply was received from them stating that these definitions were satisfactory and they would adhere to the original propositions if all seven conditions were agreed to. To secure successful and early action they insisted that jobbing houses individually agree to this plan, and that orders should be declined from such houses as do not so agree. This, they said, would disclose the friends of the plan at once and put us on the road to immediate success. In the meantime the list of seventeen had grown to sixty-one, and as most of the leading proprietors had accepted the plan, a large percentage of the proprietary goods handled by jobbers was included in the arrangement.

On May 5 the Proprietary Committee issued to wholesale druggists a circular informing them of the action the proprietors had taken and outlining the conditions under which wholesale agents were to be selected. Jobbers were asked to declare their purpose to accept the conditions of the proprietors and to give the new plan their most cordial and earnest support.

Replies came in slowly. The larger houses of the country were generally prompt to accept the conditions of the new plan, but many of the smaller concerns were dilatory, and a few have never yet responded to the several communications sent them by the chairman of this committee. At this writing, however, those who have not sent in their acceptance represent not more than one per cent. of the distributing power of the trade in the United States, and are therefore an insignificant factor in the operation of the new plan.

On June 14, the proprietors who had signified their intention to adopt the plan were informed by the chairman of the committee that the wholesale drug trade of the United States had almost unanimously accepted the terms and conditions of the new plan for the distribution of proprietary goods, and everything was prepared for the proprietors to go ahead and put the plan into effect. Then occurred a long period of "masterly inactivity" on the part of several leading proprietors, and it was not until August 1 that the chairman was ready to announce the inauguration of the new plan, and that most of the proprietors had issued new price lists and term sheets embracing its provisions. The chairman also announced that of the wholesale druggists throughout the country, 88 per cent., numerically speaking, had accepted the terms and conditions of this plan, and the 12 per cent. from whom no replies were received consist of small dealers representing not more than 1 per cent. of the total volume of distribution.

In the list of sixty-four proprietors who have signed the plan may be found the names of Dr. Kilmer Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.; Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. M. Fenner, M. D., Auburn, N. Y.; Lightning Medicine Co., Muscatine, Iowa; Omega Chemical Co., New York City, neither of whom have heretofore marketed their goods on the rebate plan.

The chairman takes pleasure in mentioning here the name of Hall & Ruckel, who have placed the staple Sozodont in the list of rebate articles, with discounts to jobbers of 10 and 5 per cent., with free delivery.

Since the list of August 1 was published, other proprietors have adopted the new plan, and there will no doubt be frequent additions.

One firm of proprietors was doubtless surprised, disappointed and chagrined at the success attending the committee's efforts in securing the individual acceptance of the jobbers. The Wells & Richardson Company were one of the original five who accepted the plan and pledged their support to it. Yet, since they were advised of its acceptance by the jobbers and requested to issue a new term-sheet in harmony with the plan, they have persistently neglected to answer communications from either the chairman of the Proprietary Committee or the chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. The chairman of the Proprietary Committee addressed them by mail, and finally requested them by wire to extend the courtesy of a reply to his previous communications; but up to this moment no recognition of any kind has been given. Mr. Holliday, for the retailers, had a similar experience.

The number of names at present on the list of recognized jobbers is 398. The number on the old list, which was arranged by the N. W. D. A. Committee alone, was 387. Thus the adoption of the new plan has caused an increase of only 11 names in the list of wholesale drug distributers.

It is hoped that the tripartite plan may greatly modify, if it does not cure, existing evils. It ought to prove a valuable arrangement. It is certainly an advantage to the proprietor to deal direct only with his wholesale agents, and since the great army of retail distributers demand that he do this, there should exist in his mind no doubt of its policy. With 400 wholesale distributers located throughout the country, he is assuredly guaranteed a full and free circulation of his products. To the proprietor the plan ought to be especially satisfactory.

The jobber, so long as the present plan is operative, is relieved from the competition of buying clubs, which have of late been springing into existence in many of the larger cities, and he has practically assured him the sale of proprietary articles to most of the large buying retailers. The ninety and nine fair price retailers say to the wholesaler, we will pay you full prices for proprietary goods and buy them all of you if you will protect us from the one who is demoralizing trade and undermining our business, and we will take it upon ourselves to designate the one. They thus take the real responsibility of the plan upon themselves. The plan is the retailers' plan. They started it. The jobbers endorsed it, and the proprietors accepted it. The retailers are pledged to its success and only ask our co-operation. This should be all the more readily given, for in helping them we help ourselves. Our retail friends are now, it would seem, in possession of means to greatly modify the ills that afflict them. They have been urged to organize. In their hands is now a weapon to be used in their own defense. May they use it wisely and well.

The proprietors who have adopted the new plan are, to the extent of a large majority, unquestionably in sympathy with it and they will be loyal to it.

Of the 400 jobbing druggists in the United States, less than half are members of this Association, and of those who are members, only about one-fourth attend our annual meetings. Every jobber should keep in touch with the work of this organization. He should be a part of it and do his share of work like a man. He should think it unworthy to reap where others sow. What a power there would be in an association of 300 or more members, all keenly alive to the issues involved and all meeting for mutual consultation and suggestion once every twelve months. Every member of the N. W. D. A. would do well to consider himself a committee of one on membership, and strive to make the list of members what it ought to be. Experience shows that a drug jobber is more effective in the work when in the association than on the outside.

That the plan is a good one for the proprietor there can be no doubt. Leading manufacturers have repeatedly said that it was. It has been to a large extent the life of the proprietary medicine business. Jobbers will never again consent to handle proprietary goods at cost or less than cost, as they did twenty years ago. The destruction of the rebate plan would mean a revolution in the so-called patent medicine business.

We hear of freight allowances, equalizations, etc. This is a pernicious system, and surely not in accord with sound business principles. It is a most disreputable method of evading the letter and spirit of rebate contracts.

The habit of dividing quantities with neighboring jobbers has grown, and is susceptible of endless abuse. We should get the rebate plan to its original status.

Violations do occur, and it has been the untiring effort of this committee to secure proofs of them. It is hoped that those proprietors who, in their contracts, make use of the phrase "should complaints reach us that parties violate these terms, or we have reason to believe that they have done so, we will exercise our right, whenever we are satisfied that these terms have been violated, to decline the orders of parties who have failed to maintain them" will require no stronger proof than indicated in the clause quoted.

There are houses that have failed to recognize that trade has become localized, not because of the rebate plan, but as the inevitable result of growth and enterprise. The tendency is ever in that direction; and whenever a jobber scrambles for trade that is more quickly and cheaply supplied from elsewhere, there the rebate plan is in danger.

If the present tripartite plan does not result in a satisfactory control of rebated articles, the committee would again urge that the rebate on leading proprietary articles be withheld for a period of three months. In the opinion of the chairman, we will in the end come to this; and when we do, the rebate plan will be on a stronger base than it has ever been.

The fears expressed a year ago that the increase in annual dues would greatly reduce our membership, have proven groundless. The Association is at this time nearly as large as it ever was, but the membership roll should be much longer when we meet in the new century.

The last edition of the Rebate List is nearly exhausted, and another issue will soon be necessary. While it is proper and reasonable to furnish copies to members at exact cost, those who contribute nothing to the expense of this organization should be required to pay considerably more.

The services of Mr. Holliday during the year now closing have been wholly satisfactory. He has found much important work to do, and has proven himself to be the right man in the right place. Secretary Toms has had much experience in the work, and this, in con-

nection with superior natural qualifications, makes him a most valuable assistant. The retiring chairman is pleased to express his sense of obligation to them both.

After the reading of the report Mr. Kline moved that the convention go at once into executive session and consider the report. The chair ruled that this could not be done; that the report must be referred to the Board of Control, but suggested that it was within the power of that body to report instanter. The chairman of the Board of Control at once adopted the suggestion of the chair and the report was referred back to the convention, which at once went into executive session to consider it.

In executive session the report of the Committee on Proprietary Goods was discussed by Messrs. De Witt, Carter, Jones, Faxon, Schneider, Kline, Holliday, Lange, Eliel, Sharp and Peter, after which Mr. Kline made the following motion:

Mr. Kline: With the discussion which we have now had I make the following motion: That the report and discussion be referred to the Board of Control for their action and to be reported back to us.

The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

Whereupon the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, September 20, 1900.

FOURTH AND LAST SESSION.

Thursday Morning, September 20.

The fourth session of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association convened on Thursday morning, September 20, at 10 o'clock. President Frisbie in the chair. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved. The next business in order was the report of the committee on Time and Place. This committee was not yet ready to report but said that their report would be ready in an hour. The committee on Nominations had prepared its report, but the chairman was engaged in another important matter and the report was deferred until a later hour.

The Auditing Committee reported that they took great pleasure in reporting that they had examined the report of the treasurer, his accounts and vouchers, and found all correct. They recommended the adoption of the report. The recommendations of the committee were accepted and the report adopted.

BOARD OF CONTROL REPORTS.

The chairman of the Board of Control next read the Board's report on the report of the committee on Drug Market, as follows:

This committee, the duties of which are so laborious in their character, has been fortunate in having for its chairman this year Thomas M. Curtius, who has given us a detailed and accurate picture of the course of the market during the past year. Those who are in the habit of basing their predictions of future prices on the records of past sales, will no doubt find this a valuable addition to their existing literature on the subject.

The report of the Board of Control on the report of the committee on Transportation was as follows:

The report of this committee calls attention in an interesting way to a very serious question now existing in trade circles, namely, the difference between C. L. and L. C. L. rates. We cannot, however, endorse the recommendation of the committee that a permanent committee should be appointed with necessary authority to expend money and to employ the services of a competent secretary.

With the present financial condition of this association, we do not believe that a sufficient sum to conduct such work on a reasonable basis can conveniently be spared, nor do we think it advisable, for other reasons. Nearly every large city has its board of trade or trades league, or both, and it seems to us that whatever efforts the members of this Association wish to make in this direction could be made more effectually through a large number of channels than through a bureau of their own, no matter how competent or efficient the manager might be.

It therefore seems to us that the more important field for the work of this committee consists in continued, watchful observance of the problems which develop in connection with transportation and in making recommendations which may be taken up and acted upon by these various commercial bodies throughout the land.

The committee on Membership proposed the names of McBride & Brill Drug Company, Marshalltown, Ia., and Owen & Moore Drug Company, of Clarksville, Tenn., previously posted for membership. On motion the two firms were unanimously elected to membership.

The Board of Control reported on the report of the committee on Paris Green as follows:

This committee was appointed with the specific object of inducing the manufacturers, if possible, to unite on a combination schedule and a restricted selling price. Experience has taught us that this is the only basis on which a reasonable profit can be secured by wholesalers. Through no fault of theirs, they did not succeed in accomplishing the desired results. Their recommendation, however, is approved, and the following resolution offered:

"Resolved, That the incoming Committee on Paris Green be instructed to use all possible effort to promote united action among the manufacturers, and, if possible, to induce them to place their sale of the article on a restricted or rebate schedule."

The report of the Board of Control on the report of the committee on Trade Marks was as follows:

The interesting report published by Mr. Rose and his committee deserves re-reading and careful consideration.

It is apparently a thorough history of the events occurring in this line during the past year which are likely to interest the members of our Association. No recommendations are made, and consequently no action on the part of the Association seems to be called for. We especially call attention, however, to the advance which is constantly being made in the decisions of the courts in regard to what is termed unfair competition in trade. The trend of decisions in these matters seems constantly to be more and more toward complete protection of the rights of the proprietor.

The report of the Board of Control on the report of the special committee on Commercial Travelers was as follows:

No doubt it will be remembered that from the beginning this Association had a regular Committee on Commercial Travelers.

The latter is the report which we are now called upon to consider. We are inclined to think that many have not attached sufficient importance to the possibilities of this committee. It has always been largely composed of the very best of the traveling fraternity, who visit the wholesale houses; men of upright personal character, of undoubted ability and of pleasing address.

It may readily be seen that there is a wide field for such men to advance the interests of this association in many directions. To them we extend our thanks for what they have done in the past, and express the hope that they will continue to help us in the future.

All of the foregoing reports of the Board of Control were unanimously accepted.

The report of the committee on Fire Insurance, Daniel Myers chairman, was next heard.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The fire loss in the United States and Canada the first six months of 1900 was $116,908,000, as against $77,126,150 in 1899, and $67,166,850 in 1898, an increase of fire loss over last year for the first six months of almost $40,000,000, and almost $50,000,000 more than the first six months of 1898. The causes of this increase are attributed to chiefly gross and criminal carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence and ignorance. It behooves manufacturers and jobbers to look sharply after the physical fire hazard of their establishments and enforce with military discipline rules and regulations to prevent fires so they may be able to show by their records why they are entitled to reasonable and equitable rates. The wholesale drug house should be swept up daily from cellar to garret and dirt and rubbish removed from the corners. Failure in this one respect very largely increases the hazard and causes fire. The best results in placing insurance seemed to be attained through the medium of experienced underwriters, and wholesale druggists were advised not to turn their insurance over to brokers. Underwriters should employ at their expense a competent sprinkler mechanic to inspect all automatic sprinkler equipments at least once a week. Co-insurance was thought to be a wise measure for the protection of both insurance companies and the insured, but the insured must see to it that he keeps faith and carries 80 per cent. of insurance all the time, so as not to become a co-insurer for more than 20 per cent. The committee this year was composed of twenty-six leading firms in the trade. The report recommended that the incoming committee should, if possible, print in pamphlet form and mail to each member a copy of all of the information obtained from various sources in the trade on the following subjects: (1) Origin of fires in stocks of chemicals and drugs; (2) List of hazardous chemicals, drugs and fluids and how they should be stored and handled; (3) How to best organize a fire brigade within a house; (4) How to equip a drug house so as to promptly extinguish a fire if one occurs.

At this point a brief recess was taken, after which the committee on Nominations reported as follows:

NEW OFFICERS.

For president, W. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; for first vice-president, F. S. Churchill, Burlington, Ia.; for second

vice-president, F. M. Robinson, of New York City; for third vice-president, E. B. Smith, of St. Joseph, Mo.; for fourth vice-president, H. W. Williams, of Forth Worth, Texas; for fifth vice-president, H. F. Michaels, of San Francisco; for secretary, A. B. Merriam, of Chicago; for treasurer, S. E. Strong, of Cleveland, O. For members of the Board of Control, J. C. Fox, of Atchison, Kas., chairman; James McCord, of La Crosse, Wis.; Frank Carter, of Boston, Mass.; M. Cary Peter, of Louisville, Ky., and L. D. Hall, of Cleveland.

On motion the report of the committee on Nominations was made a special order for 1.15 P. M.

Montreal Next Year.

Mr. Weller, as chairman of the committee on Time and Place, reported that after careful consideration the committee had decided to present the name of the City of Montreal as the place of the next meeting, the time to be the second Monday in September, 1901. The Association had received a very cordial invitation from the Mayor and many citizens of Montreal.

On motion action on this report was deferred until after action on the report of the committee on Nominations.

The report of Mr. Noyes, of the committee on president's address was received and accepted.

Mr. Faxon, as chairman of the committee on Proprietary Goods made a supplementary report. He had just received a telegram from Wells, Richardson & Co., saying that their president had just returned from Europe and that the firm had decided to sign the proprietary agreement.

The report of the Board of Control on the report of the committee on Suits was received and adopted, and Chairman Kline, of the Suits Against Members Committee, was given a rising vote of thanks by the convention for his excellent work.

On the Fire Insurance report the Board of Control reported thus:

The subject of fire insurance, so far as this Association is concerned, and the name of Mr. Daniel Myers are indissolubly connected. So far as we know, history contains no record of the pyramids having ever been in a blaze, but if they had been, no doubt Mr. Myers would have been "on the ground" inquiring why there was no sprinkler system.

His investigations on the subject of insurance from time to time have been most exhaustive, and we recommend that the incoming committee be requested to comply with the suggestion he makes.

The report was adopted.

Board of Control on Proprietary Committee.

The Board of Control, as a summary to its report on the report of the committee on Proprietary Goods:

1. Resolved, That we reaffirm the action of the Association a year ago, as expressed in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is as much for the interest of the manufacturer as the jobber that the contract plan should be continued, the active interest of both the manufacturer and the jobber should be secured.

"Resolved, That the strength of the contract system lies in the manufacturers adhering to a recognized list of wholesale distributers, to whom sales at their largest quantity discount should be restricted.

"Resolved, That the chairman of the Proprietary Committee be requested to secure the acquiescence of each proprietor who sells his goods on the contract plan, to such a list.

"Resolved, That the chairman of the Proprietary Committee be given control of sufficient funds to investigate all reported violations of rebate terms, with power to take such action as may be proper in the premises.

"Resolved, That the recommendation made in the report that the rebate on leading proprietary articles be withheld for three months be favorably recommended for consideration, provided the other work contemplated by the committee does not result in a more thorough control of rebated articles."

2. Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are extended to those proprietors who made the tripartite plan possible by their ready acceptance of the conditions of the same.

3. Resolved, That those proprietors who have as yet neglected to accept the new plan be respectfully urged to do so at an early date.

4. Resolved, That it is the urgent recommendation of this Association that every wholesale druggist in the country, in or out of this organization, co-operate in every reasonable manner with the retail trade in its efforts to secure protection by the operation of the tripartite plan.

5. Resolved, That the incoming Proprietary Committee is hereby instructed to issue a revised edition of the rebate list at the earliest practicable time.

The report was accepted and the resolutions proposed were adopted.

The Board of Control made suitable recommendations in its report on the report of the committee on Deceased Members and the convention received and adopted the suggestions so made.

The report of the Board of Control on the report of the committee on Fraternal Relations was duly received and accepted.

The president next called upon Mr. Noyes for a report upon the pictures. Mr. Noyes had been jokingly instructed to act as a committee of one to select a number of the handsomest members for a group picture. He aptly replied with a remark which he attributed to Washington, "Whenever you are absolutely not to blame, be brief," and sat down amid laughter and applause.

The Board of Control's report on the report of the committee on Paints, Oils and Glass was received and accepted.

The Board's report on the report of the committee on Adulterations, was as follows:

The report of this committee bears evidence of most painstaking effort, and in this respect is to be commended. Your Board of Control, however, is not prepared to accept as correct the existence of such widespread adulteration as this report would indicate. We believe that the quality of the goods sold in our line is gradually but steadily improving, and we likewise believe the gradual improvement in the pharmaceutical education of retail druggists is steadily working in the same direction. This Association is on record as favoring the Brosius Bill, which has been before Congress for the last two or three years. This bill has been largely amended and improved through the agency of our members and resolutions for the continuance of the support of the bill have already been offered in connection with the report of the committee on Legislation.

In the meantime we especially desire to call attention to the necessity and desirability of having Pure Food Laws in all the States. If a dealer complains of adulterations on the part of his competitor a National law will not prevent it if the competitor does the adulteration himself. A state law would prevent it. Every merchant, therefore, who feels deeply on this subject should make an earnest effort to have a Pure Food Law passed by his own particular state, and we recommend that this action be taken by all our members.

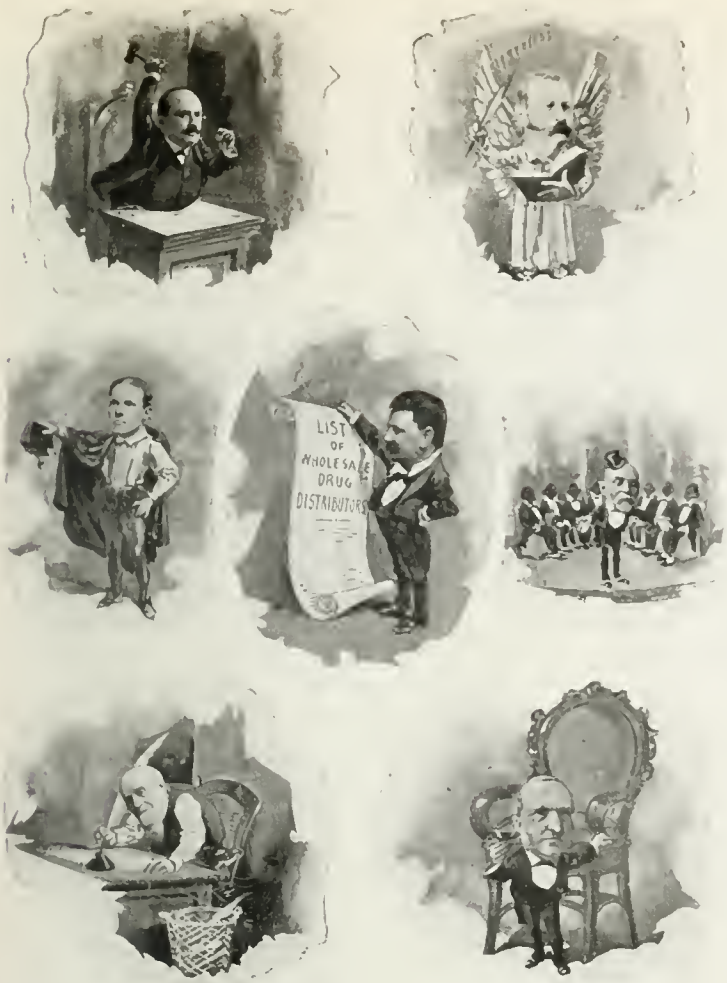
Some discussion was indulged in on this report, participated in by M. N. Kline, C. F. Weller and others. The upshot of it was that it was resolved that the Association deprecates the sale of adulterated goods and will do all in its power to prevent the practice or find a remedy for it. The several recommendations which were made in the closing portion of the report of the Committee on adulterations were taken up separately and each in turn after considerable discussion was approved and adopted and then all were adopted as a whole.

The Board of Control reported as follows on the report of the committee on Credits and Collections:

The Board of Control recommended that the Association go on record as requiring a modification of the present terms of sixty days and 1½ per cent. for cash to thirty days and 1 per cent. for cash, these terms to apply to the sale of all merchandise other than sundries, liquors and cigars, and to be made effective on and after January 1, 1901. It also recommended that the various local exchanges meet at an early day for the purpose of taking action on the resolution. It was thought the trade might be greatly benefited by the establishment of an auxiliary of credit men in connection with each local drug exchange, and members of the association were recommended to become members both of the National Credit Men's Association and of these local credit men's associations. Commercial Courses of instruction in colleges of pharmacy were recommended, with the suggestion that wherever consistent and practicable the colleges should make it incumbent on the part of every graduate to properly qualify under the requirement of such a course. The principles involved in the National Bankruptcy law were favored, with the recommendation that members urge through their representatives in Congress the adoption of such amendments as are necessary and proper to increase the efficiency of the present law. The committee, with this end in view, were in favor of what is known as the "Ray bill."

This report provoked considerable discussion, especially that part relating to bankruptcy laws. The report was adopted.

Mr. Faxon presented a resolution to the effect that



SOME PORTRAITS FROM THE BANQUET PROGRAM.

(American Lithograph Co.)

it is the sense of the Association that the incoming committee on Membership should invite only those to become members who are wholesalers in fact as well as in name. After a lenghty discussion participated in by Messrs. Faxon, Noyes, Carter, Hover and others, some of whom insisted that the Association should define a wholesaler, the original resolution as stated was adopted. The committee on Membership will use its best judgment as to who is and who is not a wholesaler.

The secretary was by resolution instructed to at once print a correct copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association.

The secretary announced that hereafter the secretary's office of the N. W. D. A. will be in Chicago, to which place he has moved.

A resolution to the effect that the Association endorses the efforts of those who are trying to raise the standard of pharmacy in the United States hospital and marine service, and that the Association would lend its aid to such efforts, was referred to the Committee on Legislation for action, with the recommendation that the course outlined in the resolution be adopted by the committee and such support given as might be possible.

Mr. Faxon now rose and after a brief speech nominated C. F. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, as chairman of the incoming Proprietary Committee of the N. W. D. A.

On motion the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for Mr. Shoemaker, which was accordingly done.

Mr Kline moved that a rising vote of thanks be given Mr. Faxon for his splendid work as chairman of the committee on Proprietary Goods. The motion was carried without dissent. Mr. Faxon, though deeply moved by this mark of consideration on the part of his friends and associates, responded in a graceful speech.

Mr. Noyes now moved that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for those gentlemen whose names had been proposed by the Nominating Committee for the officers of the Association for the ensuing year. The motion was carried.

The recommendation of the Committee on Time and Place was adopted, and the convention unanimously selected Montreal as the next meeting place.

Mr. Kline moved that the officers be installed in the Auditorium parlors this evening at 7 o'clock. Carried.

On motion the convention adjourned.

The amusement features of the week will be described in the next issue of the Era.

THE PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

FIRST SESSION.

The first session was called to order at 11 a. m., Wednesday, September 19. President V. Mott Pierce occupied the chair. After a brief announcement by the president that inasmuch as this is the semi-annual meeting, no regular reports from committees would be called for, but that the Association would be pleased to hear from visiting members of the retail and other associations who might be present. The secretary moved that the calling of the roll be dispensed with. The motion was carried. Dr. R. V. Pierce moved that the reading of the call for the meeting be dispensed with. Secretary Leeming called attention to that portion of the call which stated that Article IV. of the by-laws would come up for amendment at this session. On motion of Mr. Harding, Article IV., which reads, "When any member shall have failed to pay his dues to the Association by May 1 of any year, the treasurer shall notify the secretary of the fact, etc.," was changed to read "April 1" instead of "May 1."

President Pierce next called upon Mr. Anderson, President of the N. A. R. D., who responded briefly. Mr. Anderson said that there was one principal point on which he wished to talk to the Proprietary Association. That matter was substitution. The members of the National Retail Druggists' Association recognized the injustice done to proprietors by the practice of substitution. Proprietors have worked hard and spent much time and money in perfecting their preparations and placing them upon the market. They can in all justice object to a practice which takes away from them any share of the business which they have so laboriously built up. In many cases to be sure, retailers had felt that they were driven to some such course in self-defence, but the plans of the three associations have been so far carried into effect that this excuse seems no longer tenable. The N. A. R. D. is on record as opposing and condemning the practice of substitution. The members of that association do not practice it, but if the proprietors will but look about them they will find that it is the department store, and the aggressive cutter almost without exception who substitute.

He hoped that the Proprietary Association would at this meeting see fit to reaffirm their agreement with the retailers in order that the plans and hopes of both organizations might come to fruition and the work of organization be pushed still more vigorously.

Ex-President Simon N. Jones, of the N. A. R. D.,

next responded to a call from the chair. Mr. Jones said that the N. A. R. D. wished to be fair to everyone, to the proprietor, the jobber, and to itself and its members. Its design was to hew to the line of its agreements and its duty. That it had adhered to the promises made one year ago in Cincinnati all would doubtless agree. The N. A. R. D. asks of the Proprietary Association the renewal of that agreement. Feeling that it has been kept in letter and in spirit during the past year, he believed that it would be renewed and that the best interest of the trade will be conserved thereby. The N. A. R. D. had a request to make of the Proprietors. The practice by cutters and others of advertising proprietary goods at retail at less prices than the druggist can buy them at wholesale is detrimental to the whole trade. He asked that some appropriate action be taken to stop the practice and referred to certain resolutions passed by the N. A. R. D. at Detroit, and called attention to similar resolutions which it was proposed to bring before this meting

In replying to the remarks of Mr. Jones, Mr. DeWitt, of Chicago, welcomed the delegates of all associations to this city. He complimented the N. A. R. D. upon its cordial treatment of delegates from other associations at the Detroit meeting, and said that such meetings as that just finished in Detroit bring all branches of the trade into a closer union. In regard to the resolution referred to by Mr. Jones he would say that he came to his office rather late that morning and that there were one or two minor changes to be made in the resolution and that it was still in the hands of his stenographer. He would present it, however, at the next session.

Mr. Sharp rose to correct an impression that members of other associations may have entertained, that this was an informal meeting of the Proprietary Association. On the contrary, it is perfectly regular, and any action taken at this meeting is just as binding as if it were taken at any other.

The retailers here withdrew to attend the session of the N. W. D. A., and listen to the report of the chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Goods, Mr. Faxon.

Henry Miles, vice-president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, of Canada, was here introduced, and spoke briefly upon the subject of legislation in Canada. Mr. Miles said that his association wants the assistance of the American brethren in this matter. Some of the members of the Proprietary Association of America are already members of the Canadian body, but more of them should be. The two organizations should be in a position to work together when a common interest dictated such a course.

The speaker referred to certain legislation recently passed in Ontario, regarding companies doing business in that province under outside charters to comply with the forms of the new act. He declared that this might be of interest to some members and offered to give any information which might be requested at any time. In response to a question, Mr. Miles stated that it is free to anyone to sell goods in Ontario through agents or otherwise. The law covers those who become residents, open an office or have a manufactory within the Province.

A formal invitation was extended to Mr. Behrens, of Texas, to speak at the next session of the Association.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Thursday, September 20, at 10.30 a. m.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Proprietary Association was called to order on Thursday morning, September 20, at 10.30 o'clock, President Pierce in the chair. As there was no regular order of business, the chair at once called upon Mr. Behrens, of the Behrens Drug Company, of Galveston, Texas, to take the floor. Mr. Behrens said that his purpose in addressing the meeting was to call attention to the losses sustained by the druggists of Galveston in the recent disaster which had overtaken the city, and to ask that the Association take some action looking toward the assistance of those so sorely stricken. The houses of his company in Waco and Galvestion had been damaged to a considerable extent. Some goods had been spoiled by water and others had been swept away and completely destroyed. It was difficult to get into Galveston now to learn the exact extent of the damage. Twenty-one of his employes had lost their lives, and by this calamity his force had been so much reduced that it was difficult to make an inventory at once. The speaker requested that some action be taken by the Association looking toward the assistance of the druggists of Galveston, saying that many of them were worse off than he.

Dr. Pierce replied, expressing the sympathy of the Association. He doubted, however, the power of the Association to recommend to individual members what they should do in the matter, suggesting that individual action should be taken. Mr. Hance suggested that a circular be prepared at once and sent to all members of the Association embodying the remarks of Mr. Behrens, and suggesting that relief measures be at once taken. Mr. Dewitt said that while the measures proposed by Mr. Behrens were unusual, so, also was the nature and

MORE OF THE ARTIST'S CONCEPTIONS; NAME THEM.
(American Lithograph Co.)

extent of the calamity whose consequences it was sought to relieve. He therefore moved that the Association recommend to its individual members that they accord the Behrens Drug Company the most liberal treatment, both in the way of restoring damaged goods and by such further action as they may deem advisable under the circumstances.

H. L. Kramer seconded the motion. He said that speaking for his firm, he would, if Mr. Behrens would make out a list of the goods of his firm which had been lost, he (the speaker) would see that they were replaced without cost to the Behrens Drug Company. Dr. Pierce said that he was heartily in accord with the spirit of the resolution. Its advisability was the only point on which he had any doubt. He would suggest, however, that it include all of the druggists of Galveston. Mr. DeWitt and Mr. Sharp spoke in favor of the recommendation of Dr. Pierce, and Mr. Hance formulated the idea into an amendment, which was accepted. The motion was further amended by the recommendation that it be printed and mailed at once to all members and that the sympathy of the Association be expressed to the druggists of Galveston.

The resolution as amended was unanimously adopted. Mr. Behrens, on behalf of himself and all of the druggists of Galveston tendered sincere thanks to the Association.

Mr. DeWitt then offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, Since the agreement of the three associations for the regulation of price cutting on proprietary medicines in St. Louis in 1898, proprietary interests have received many evidences of the good will of the retail drug trade; and,

Whereas, The National Association of Retail Druggists in session at Detroit, September 14, 1900, adopted a resolution:

"That manufacturers of medicinal preparations should request the public press to refuse to publish advertisements of such preparations offered by others than the maker at prices below those fixed by the maker. That such cuts of prices are never advertised, except in the case of articles made widely familiar to the public by extensive and costly advertising on the part of the manufacturer, on which preparations the price fixed by the manufacturer has come, in public estimation, to be recognized as a standard. That we believe the public press which receives the money of the manufacturer is mutually interested to protect the integrity of the preparations of such manufacturer against the assaults through its columns of avaricious tradesmen who seek to reap a benefit for which they return nothing, and which action on the part of such tradesmen injures the reputation and diminishes the sale of such preparation, and tends to destroy the legitimate proprietary and drug business.

The Proprietary Association of America wishes to express its cordial appreciation of this action, as being further proof of a spirit on the part of the retail drug trade to protect the interests of proprietors, therefore the co-operation of the press is earnestly desired by this association to co-operate with them in discouraging the demoralization of proprietary and drug interests of the United States as above stated. Be it

Resolved, That this Association heartily approves the suggestion embodied in the resolution of the N. A. R. D. and strongly commends it to the favorable consideration and action of our members as a policy calculated to diminish the practice of price cutting on proprietary medicines, and protect the reputation and sales of such products.

Resolved, That the Proprietary Association of America congratulates its members and the drug trade at large upon the action of so many members of the Association in selecting a uniform list of wholesale distributers of their goods to which list they are now confining their jobbing sales at best prices; and it renews the assurance of its earnest desire to promote by every equitable means the just commercial rights of the retail druggist.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted, and the convention then adjourned sine die.

CORN PACKING.—Corn undergoes seven processes in packing, viz.: (1) husking, (2) cutting from the cob, (3) silking, (4) mixing (sometimes omitted), (5) cooking at 185 degress to exhaust cans and filling into cans, (6) capping, (7) processing in steam retorts from fifty-five to sixty five minutes at 212 to 245 degrees Fahrenheit. As a rule, the corn is not vented after being sealed. When the water bath was used, it was commonly done. In former years it required from four to five and one-half hours in a hot water bath to process corn. It is conceded that corn as packed to-day is incomparably better than taht produced twenty years ago, or back to the days of the open water bath. Nearly all the work is now done by machines. The Maine corn packing industry is sixty years old.—(Am. Grocer).

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Violet Sachet Powder.—(A.M.) (1) Orris, ground 16 ounces; oil of bergamot, 10 drops; oil of bitter almonds, 7 drops; oil of rose, 2½ fl. drams; tincture of musk, 80 minims. Mix the whole thoroughly. (2) Orris root, powdered, 2 pounds; benzoin, powdered, 4 drams; cassie extrait, 1 ounce; otto of rose, 10 minims; essential oil of almonds, 10 minims. (3) Ionone, 2 drams; jasmine extrait, 3 drams; orris, powdered, 4 ounces; rice flour, 12 ounces. Mix and tint with violet aniline. (4) Powdered orris root, 3 pounds; essence of musk, 1 ounce; oil of bergamot, ½ dram; essential oil of almonds, 20 minims; otto of rose, 20 minims. Some additional formulas are given in the Era Formulary .

Nail Cosmetic.—(G. H. S.) We cannot give the formula for the proprietary article. Most nail polishes, however, contain oxide of tin, and may be either paste or powder. Here are two formulas: (1) Oxide of tin, 2 pounds; carmine, 3 drams; oil bergamot, 75 grains; oil lavender, 75 grains. (2) Putty powder, 4 ounces; liquid cochineal, 1 dram; glycerin lotion, enough to make a soft paste.

Nail Varnish.—Dissolve 1 dram of paraffine mixed with enough chloroform to make 2 ounces and perfume with oil or rose or some other suitable odor.

Finger Nail Dressing.—Sulphuric acid, 5 drops; tincture of myrrh, 1 dram; water to make 4 ounces. For tinting finger tips, alcoholic solution of alkanet or eosin may be used.

Almond Meal.—(G. H. S.) Here are several formulas: (1) 16 parts of sweet almond are dried, powdered and mixed with 8 parts of orris root, 16 parts of rice starch, 2 parts of soap, and 2 parts of borax, all in fine powder. The mixture is perfumed with oil of bitter almond and passed through a coarse sieve. (2) 50 parts dried sodium carbonate, 100 parts powdered borax, 250 parts powdered orris root, and 2,000 parts best wheat or rice flour are mixed and thoroughly rubbed up with 120 parts expressed oil of almond. To this 100 parts alcohol and sufficient oil of bitter almonds are added and the whole put through a moderately coarse hair sieve. (3) Oatmeal, 4 pounds; wheatmeal, 1 pound; almond oil, 3 ounces. Mix and add powdered borax, 3 ounces, powdered orris, 3 ounces, oil of lemon, 3 drams; oil of verbena, 20 minims; oil of bitter almonds, 25 minims. Mix. (4) The following has been suggested as an almond meal "substitute." Mix 60 parts of expressed oil of almond with 120 parts of dried sodium carbonate and gradually incorporate the mixture with 2,000 parts of wheat flour. Perfume with benzaldehyde, oils of sandalwood and ylang-ylang.

Polishing Aluminum Scale Pans.—(G. & Co.) If your scale pans have been badly corroded with corrosive sublimate it is quite likely that no application will restore them to their original brightness. Silver plating has been suggested for this purpose, but you must be the judges whether this shall be done. It might also be well to first try cleaning the scale pans with the following application which is equally well adapted for cleaning any instruments or apparatus of a similar character: Equal parts of oleic acid, water of ammonia, and absolute alcohol are mixed, and filtered after settling. The articles to be cleaned are rubbed with the mixture by means of a cloth and polished with a little powdered tripoli. Another polish successfully used to brighten aluminum ware consists of stearic acid, 1 part; fuller's

earth, 1 part; rotten stone, 6 parts. The fuller's earth and rotten stone must be in very fine powder and thoroughly mixed with the stearic acid. Scales and balances require very careful handling and nothing likely to prove injurious should ever be allowed to come in contact with them. Active chemicals such as corrosive sublimate, iodine, etc., and deliquescent salts should never be weighed on the metal pans, but always on glass or in tared vessels. The same rule of action should be observed in weighing potent and poisonous drugs.

Meaning of "Carat."—(J. J. M.) "Carat" is the name of an imaginary weight or unit by which diamonds or precious stones are rated; and also a term used for expressing the fineness or purity of gold. The alloy is supposed to be divided into 24 parts called carats, and its fineness is reckoned acording to the number of these which are pure gold. Thus gold 18 carats fine is 18-24 or ¾ pure gold. United States gold coin is 21.6 carat or 900 fine. As a unit of weight for precious stones the carat contains about 3.2 grains varying somewhat according to different authorities. The international carat is 3.168 grains or 205 milligrams. The "jeweler's" or nitric acid test for gold and silver consists in applying a few drops of a mixture of two ounces of nitric acid, C. P. and 2 drops of hydrochloric acid, C. P. This solution it is said will not act upon 18 carat gold, but will show a brown stain upon 14-carat gold. The gold should be brightened with a file, and the test should be made at both center and cap. For silver use nitric acid. If it boils a greenish color and a gray stain is left after removing the acid, the metal is silver, but if the surface is bright on removing the acid it is not silver. If the acid has no effect on the metal except to leave a gray mark it is silver. If the acid bubbles a grayish color it is lead. The ordinary analytical tests and assay methods of estimating gold and silver may be found in almost any good work on general chemistry.

Enameling Wood.—(E. W. H.) Wood painted and varnished is called enameled. The method usually followed by painters is about as follows: First coat—which may be a filler, is applied, carefully wiped off and allowed to dry. The surface is then rubbed with fine sand paper and given a coat of white lead with a little ivory black in it, just enough to produce a lead color. This is allowed to dry thoroughly when it is again rubbed down with sand paper or pumice stone and water. When dry, the ground color is applied generally quite full and almost flowing. This application when thoroughly dry is rubbed with finest sand paper, pumice stone and water, after which the glaze is applied. The glaze is the finishing color coat mixed with varnish. Sometimes this coat is again gone over with varnish. Of course, where a white is desired, no ivory black is employed. For the "glaze" tints you name use ultramarine (blue), chrome green (green), madder lake (pink), etc. No exact proportions can be given; the operator must practice on a small portion of his material until he gets the desired effect. Another authority furnishes another general method as follows: (1) Apply a thin coat of white lead; (2) putty and allow to dry; (3) rub down; (4) coat of lead as before and allow to dry; (5) rub; (6) coat of white lead and any mineral color approaching the color required. Set until "tacky" or nearly dry; (7) scrape off with steel scraper and allow to dry; rub down; (8) rub down; (9) apply the color proper and varnish or glaze; (10) dry; (11) rub off with surled hair and apply one to three coats of finishing varnish.

Emulsifying Creosote.—(G. A. S.) Almond oil soap, resin soap, tincture of quillaja, casein saccharate and various other substances have been recomended for "saponifying" or emulsifying creosote. The method of using tincture quillaja is practically identical with that used in making "liquor carbonis detergens," a formula for which was given in this journal February 1 of the present year, page 122. Resin soap, which is said to be an excellent emulsifying agent for substances like creosote, is prepared by boiling 30 drams of yellow resin and 5 drams of caustic soda in 20 ounces of distilled water for two hours, occasionally replacing the water lost by evaporation. The mixture is allowed to cool, when a yellow pasty mass separates, which is drained, squeezed as free as possible from liquid, dried over a water bath until brittle, and reduced to powder. The powder is soluble in water. A formula recommended is creosote, 2 drams; resin soap, 10 grains; water enough to make 3 ounces. Dissolve the soap in the water and shake the solution with the creosote. Still another formula is that recommended by Schazki in which saponin is used. He directs creosote, 1.25 grams; oil of sweet almond, 10 grams; saponin, 0.06 gram; water, 100 grams. In these proportions the saponin is said to be absolutely harmless. M. Leger prepares an emulsion by adding 10 grams each of casein saccharate and water to a mixture consisting of 10 grams each of creosote and alcohol. When, after several seconds' agitation, the emulsion is complete, sufficient water is added to make one liter. This preparation remains unchanged for a long time.

Sizing or Stiffening for Felt Hats.—(J. S. F.) For slight stiffenings aqueous solutions of gelatine, iceland moss, lichen gum, tragacanth, cherry gum, etc., are employed. In applying these stiffenings to the felt care is necessary to have it perfectly dry, otherwise the absorption will be irregular. Skill in judging and apportioning the proper amount of impregnating material is also a prime factor in obtaining success. The suitability of one or other of the materials named depends largely on the condition of the felt; thus close felt gives best results with soft stiffening like cherry gum or tragacanth, the more brittle kinds imparting a harsh feel and grayish appearance. Weak brims can be advantageously treated by a double dressing of weak gelatine solution (about ½ per cent.), narrow brims requiring less than broader ones. A higher degree of stiffness may be obtained by using so-called patent stiffening prepared by dissolving, for example, (Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.) 1 part of borax and 1 of soda in 70 parts of boiling water, and adding thereto 3 parts of ordinary rosin and 2¼ of gum elemi. When these have been dissolved by boiling and stirring, ¼ part of turpentine oil or linseed oil, and 20 of good orange shellac, are stirred in and boiled until the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated together. This preparation is applied uniformly over the surface of the hat body by brushing, after which the hat is steamed, dried, steeped for an hour in a bath of weak hydrochloric acid—the temperature being raised from 104° to 140° F. and finally brushed in cold water, rinsed, drained, and dried. In the case of colors unaffected by weak acids, sulphuric acid is used, hydrochloric acid being advisable for very delicate colors, and pyroligneous acid for all others.

For very stiff hats, shellac dissolved in spirits is employed, cold-prepared solutions being used for stiffening the brim, on account of their greater penetrating power, whilst the crown is stiffened with hot-made solutions.

Elastic crown-stiffening for light-colored hats: orange shellac, 15 kilos.; white lac, 7 kilos.; elemi, 3 kilos.; spirit, 50 litres.

Hard-stiffening for light hats: Orange shellac, 14½ kilos.; white lac, 6½ kilos.; elemi, 1½ kilos.; rosin, 1½ kilos.; spirit, 50 litres.

Brim-stiffening for very light hats: Bleached shellac, 20 kilos.; rosin, 1½ kilos.; gallipot, 1½ kilos.; elemi, 1½ kilos.; spirit, 50 litres.

Wash for cleaning the hats after stiffening: Soft, boiling water, 50 litres; borax, 1½ kilos.; soda, 1½ kilos. Used boiling hot.

PURE TUNGSTEN.—According to M. Marcel Delapine, in "Comptes Rendus" of the Paris Academie des Sciences, the reduction of tungstic anhydride by means of zinc allows of the easy preparation of pure tungsten at temperatures below that at which zinc distils. In physical properties, the metal thus prepared possesses the density and heat of combustion of crystalline or ordinary tungsten. It can also, by compression or trituration, be made to assume the brilliance of metals. In fact, it can be positively asserted that this substance acts as an identical element, though prepared in a state of fine division due to the slight fusibility of tungsten.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

General James H. Wilson, commanding a detachment of the American forces in China, took Pei Ta Chu last week.

Mr. Rockhill our special commissioner, has reached Peking.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Daily News cites the opinion of a high foreign official that the Emperor and Empress Dowager will, under the pressure exerted by the Viceroys, surrender Prince Tuan and the anti-foreign leaders to the Powers.

It is expected that Count von Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the allied forces, will reach Peking this week.

The allied forces last week captured the Pietang and Lu Tai forts after a hard fight in which there were great losses among the international troops.

Active military operations are about to be resumed with a view of insuring coal and food supplies, opening the northern passes and restoring trade.

By order of Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith a United States post office has been opened at Tien-Tsin to facilitate the handling of mail matter for the troops in China.

The sale of loot belonging to the Americans in China has begun. General Chaffee first proposed to burn it, but finally decided that it would be better to feed the hungry Chinese.

According to the London Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, Russia will claim an indemnity of £100,000,000.

The Philippines.

A Manilla despatch says that in an engagement between 1,000 Filipinos and detachments of the Thirteenth and Thirty-seventh United States Infantry Regiments last week the Americans lost twelve killed, twenty wounded and five missing.

The Philippine Commission, in a preliminary report from Manila, made public last week, say that most of the natives are in favor of American rule and that the insurgents are only keeping up the fight in the hope that a Democratic victory in November will give them their independence.

Lieutenant Hobson, in a report made last week, says that the ships of Montojo's fleet were sunk by the Spaniards themselves and not by Dewey's guns. This is taken by some as a reflection on the American Admiral, but it is pretty generally believed that the Spaniards would not have sunk their ships if Dewey had not been in the vicinity.

South Africa.

Lord Roberts reports the capture of thirty-eight cars of flour, a car of coffee and nineteen damaged locomotives by General Pole-Carew at Watervalonden in the Transvaal.

The Government of the Netherlands has notified Great Britain that compensation will be demanded for the expulsion from the Transvaal of employes of the Netherlands Railroad.

The British Government has already received offers for underground mining rights in the Transvaal, which will go a long way toward meeting the cost of the war.

Lord Roberts reports the scattering and dispersion of the remnants of the Boer army in the Eastern Transvaal, many hundreds taking refuge in Portuguese territory.

The Dutch cruiser Gelderland has been ordered to proceed from Perim to Delagoa Bay for the purpose of conveying President Kruger to Holland.

Other Foreign News.

The Kreuz Zeitung prints a letter from the Transvaal warning Germans against emigrating thither.

The Kurutu and Tabuai Islands have been formally annexed to France by the Governor of Tahiti at the request of the natives.

An extraordinary heavy rainfall in India is causing fear of loss of life; half the city of Calcutta is submerged.

The plague is still causing deaths in Glasgow and new cases are discovered daily.

DOMESTIC.

The Anthracite Miners' Strike.

Three regiments of infantry, a battery and a troop of cavalry have been ordered out to assist in maintaining order in the Schuylkill region.

Several persons have been killed and injured in small riots in the disturbed district and serious trouble is feared.

The strike has demoralized the lake coal-carrying trade and has brought the season to a premature close.

The price of hard coal has advanced in some places two dollars a ton.

The number of striking miners is increasing daily, and it is believed that practically all of the 142,000 workers in the anthracite region will be out this week. In the number of workmen involved it is the largest labor war America has seen.

Galveston.

Martial law at Galveston ended last Friday. The temporary bridge over Galveston Bay was opened to traffic.

Governor Sayers estimates the loss of life along the Texas coast at 12,000, and the property loss at $20,000,000.

A bill has been introduced in the Mexican Congress providing for an appropriation of $30,000 for the Galveston sufferers.

Subscriptions in New York City for the relief of the Galveston sufferers amount to more than a quarter of a million dollars, and subscription lists in other cities are growing rapidly. The total amount, however, does not amount to more than half as much as was subscribed for the Johnstown suffers, and every dollar subscribed will be needed as many widows and orphans are left without relatives or property.

Politics.

Some amusement was caused last week by Senator Hanna's declaration, in a stump speech, that there are no trusts in the country. Mr. Bryan remarked in a speech a day or two afterwards that it was idle to expect any anti-trust legislation from a party whose leader denies that there are any trusts.

In his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, which was published last week, Mr. Bryan renews his allegiance to free silver in unequivocal terms. The Republican leaders say that this spoils any chances Mr. Bryan may have had in New York, Maryland, West Virginia, or the other Eastern States.

Governor Roosevelt has been making a stumping tour of the Rocky Mountain States and has aroused great enthusiasm. The silver sentiment is strong in that section and the Governor said very little about the gold standard, devoting most of his attention to expansion.

President McKinley will not go on the stump this campaign.

Other Domestic News.

Four negroes were lynched Thursday night of last week at Pontchatoula, Louisiana, where they were taken from jail. The town has recently been infested with negro burglars and the four victims were under arrest, charged with robbery.

Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has declined the appointment to the post of Ambassador to Italy.

The railroads between New York and Buffalo have formed a freight "pool" to keep up the price of grain freight between those cities and have agreed upon an amicable division of the traffic. It is said that the agreement is framed in such a way as to dodge the Inter-State Commerce Law, which is intended to prevent such "pools" between competing roads.

General John A. McClernand, who commanded the right wing of Grant's army at Fort Donelson, died last week at Springfield, Ill., aged eighty-eight years.

The trustees of the Christian Endeavor Society have voted to accept the invitation of Cincinnati to hold the twentieth International Convention in that city in 1901.

A Minneapolis despatch says that capitalists of that city, New York and Berlin have formed a company "to control sea food." It will be known as the National Sea Food Company and will, it is said, include all the largest packing concerns of the country.

The First National Bank of Winnemucca, Nevada, was robbed of about $13,000 last week by three outlaws who overawed the bank officials and escaped.

General Randall reports to the War Department from Fort St. Michael, Alaska, that "general health conditions at Nome much improved since last report; order prevails; situation among natives slightly better."

The Argentine Republic has appropriated $30,000 for a building at the Buffalo Exposition.

An automobile, in a race at the Gutterburg track last week, made a mile in 1.27½.

Duroy Wines.

The genuine old Duroy Port Wine is never sold to jobbers, but can only be purchased from the Duroy & Haines Co., Sandusky, O., the manufacturers. Therefore, all wholesale dealers offering this wine for sale are misleading the trade. A sample of Duroy wine will be sent to any retail druggist who will write to the manufacturers for it.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

MANHATTAN ASSOCIATION WILL WORK FOR THE N. A. R. D. PLAN.

The keynote in a campaign against the "cut-rate" drug store was sounded at a meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, Monday evening, September 17, when the members unanimously decided to try the plan of the N. A. R. D., re-affirmed at the convention in Detroit, during the week beginning September 10. The action taken was the appointment of a committee of five by first vice-president Pringle, who presided over the meeting, to confer with similar committees, with sister organizations in Greater New York and Jersey City, with reference to establishing a basis from which to work out the N. A. R. D. plan. This important step was precipitated by the excellent reports presented to the meeting by Delegates Felix Hirseman and William Muir, both of whom urged the advisability of action. Mr. Hirseman spoke first as he was the delegate from the Manhattan Association. In part he said: "If the plans adopted at the convention are carried through they will cause an evolution in the drug business the ultimate result of which I cannot conceive." Mr. Hirseman then gave a brief history of the National Association; continuing he said: "I thought I should be one of the passive members of the convention, but after the first day when I heard the addresses and saw the numerous attendance and the men from New York complimented, Muir on the nominating committee and Anderson named for President, and myself chairman of the comittee on resolutions, I could not remain still. Mr. Muir and I both went to the convention doubting, but when we became familiar with the whole plan we secured a better insight in the purpose of the organization. When we heard the resolutions passed on the trade marks law, reports on the removal of the stamp tax, the observation given of Schedule B, the military bill to raise the rank of hospital stewards and many other things we thought we owed a debt to the N. A. R. D. Now the plan which was the same as last year and which is re-affirmed this year is this. If we can get the consent of 75 per cent. of the druggists of this Greater New York section to enter an agreement to stop cutting, the other 25 per cent. are considered hostile. We then notify the N. A. R. D. and the jobbers take the matter up by refusing to sell to this 25 per cent. It is not necessary that the scale of prices should be the same all over the country, we can have different prices for different communities and if this Association will do its share we can have the plan working. The 25 per cent. who don't come in can do so at any time, however. It would pay to put an organizer in the field to do the work. There was also a resolution passed to the effect that the manufacturers refrain from advertising patents in the newspapers which carry "ads." of cut-rates on the same patents. Mr. Kramer, of Cascaret Company, said that he already had such a clause inserted in his contracts." Mr. Hirseman then advised immediate action. He was followed by William Muir, who spoke along the same lines, but referred to incidents at the convention that Mr. Hirseman had neglected to take up. His report was an excellent one. Mr. Hirseman again took the floor saying he wanted to have a word about "buying clubs." "Julius Hammer, of the Retail Druggists' Association of this city, offered a resolution that buying clubs be considered as jobbers under the tripartite agreement, but the convention was not in favor of such an arrangement. Mr. Hammer spoke finely, however." On motion of Mr. Schweinfurth a vote of thanks was tendered for the excellent reports. And on motion of the same member the committee of five was named by Chairman Pringle as follows: George F. Schweinfurth, chairman, Felix Hirseman, A. P. Kerley, S. F. Haddad and Charles White. The meeting commenced at nine o'clock. Secretary Swann read the minutes of the previous gathering and they were approved. Treasurer Hitchcock was absent. Fifteen names were elected to membership and five applications received. Secretary Swann said that since May first 100 new members had been received. A letter was read from Mr. Faber referring to the recent increase in the matter of fire insurance and suggesting that a Drug Fire Insurance Company be organized. It was referred to the committee on grievances. It was also suggested that the same committee revive the telephone question.

MORE ABOUT GALVESTON FLOOD.

J. E. Hertz, a partner of J. J. Schott, in the drug business in Galveston, has received a letter from Edward Barr, one of Schott's employes, under date of September 11. The letter designates Mr. Hertz and his wife who were in Canada when the flood occurred as "Lucky People." It states that Schott's store was about entirely ruined, the back being stove in by a falling part of the Opera house and the front suffering serious damage from a part of the City Hall falling on it. During the storm Mr. Schott and about sixteen of his friends were quartered in the building and were all saved though badly frightened. When the storm broke Mr. Schott thought best to go to his home and in company with his negro porter he set out, but the water carried them off their feet before they had proceeded far and they were only saved by clinging to a piece of floating wreckage which fortunately drifted near a friend's house where Mr. Schott remained until the following day. The negro insisted upon going back to the store and his dead body was found next morning with the skull crushed in. The letter tells of the horrible details of disposing of the dead, relating how bodies were piled up in the street and sulphuric acid thrown on them to consume them. The large storehouse of the Behrens Drug Company, of Waco, was washed away entailing a loss of from $40,000 to $50,000. Two feet of mud covered the floor of Schott's store, and a handsome show case containing about $1,200 worth of cologne, was completely destroyed. Orders were received in the drug market here for carbolic acid, copperas and chloride of lime, but it was impossible to obtain a supply of either carbolic acid or copperas.

BROOKLYN ALUMNI'S OUTING.

In keeping with the extensive preparation made weeks ago, the outing and field day of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy was held at Woodlawn Park, Twenty-second avenue and Sixty-fifth street, Brooklyn, Thursday, September 13. The afternoon was occupied in an intensely exciting ball game between the Alumni team and a collection of doctors from the Long Island College Hospital. These two sets of players have met twice before, and each side has secured victory from the other, consequently this last contest was to be a telling one, but unfortunately when the game was at its highest pitch, seven innings having been played, the score stood 6 to 6, darkness drew the curtain. The doctors were playing the first half of the seventh inning and had finished with the score well in their favor, when the umpire called time, declaring the game a draw. Players and guests to the number of about 200 then adjourned to the pavilion where dinner was served, and a merry time was had until eight o'clock, when the dancing began that continued throughout the evening. During the entire day and up to nine o'clock prize bowling was had, some thirteen prizes being offered, and these were secured through earnest solicitation of William Bussenschutt and F. F. Tuthill. The prizes, which included cigars, perfumery, brushes, etc., were generously donated by various individ-

uals connected with the manufacturing and jobbing trades. The prize winners were: Gentlemen—Geo. Mulvaney, H. Middleton, E. Rave L. Troster, J. Schmidt, F. P. Tuthill; Ladies—Mrs. Smith, Miss Meyer, Miss Behrends, Mrs. A. Schletter, Mrs. S. Wood, Mrs. Van Cipred.

DRUG TRADE CLUB NOTES.

—The members are greatly pleased over the selection of W. J. Walker, of Walker & Gibson, of Albany, as president of the N. W. D. A. Another pleasing choice was that of F. W. Robinson, as second vice-president. One of the largest parties to leave this city in some time attended the Chicago meeting, and Chairman Thomas P. Cook is to be commended on the excellent arrangement and perfect execution of his plans for the trip.

—A notice was posted on the bulletin board last week requesting contributions of old clothing, men's, women's and children's shoes, hats and everything of like nature, for the sufferers of the Galveston horror, the same to be sent to Brent Good, at No. 57 Murray street, where they would be packed and shipped to the Relief Committee. The responses were generous.

—The following nominations for the Board of Governors have been made by the nominating committee: For the vacancy in the term ending in 1902, W. S. Ginnell; for the term ending 1903, Alexander Robb, Harry Hall, W. H. Childs, W. D. Alison and J. D. Dorsey. The selection will take place October 4.

—Notices were sent out last week by the membership committee, announcing that the membership limit of 300 had been reached but 18 and advising members that all in excess of the limit would be placed on the waiting list. It is expected the limit will be reached before the end of this month.

—Charles H. Taft recently returned from Tien-Tsin, China and C. W. Goff, of Easton, Pa., were at the rooms last week.

—S. C. Bass, of Booneville, New York, was entertained by J. B. Booth, at the rooms Thursday, September 20.

Such a Wardrobe.

D. A. Greavan, day manager for Perry in the Pulitzer Building, returned last week from a vacation of several weeks at Niagara Falls and other places, to find that during his absence enterprising thieves had entered his apartments in West 114th street and taken the major part of the family's wardrobe. A quantity of Mrs. Greavan's wearing apparel was missing, as was also that of the boy's, but Mr. Greaven had the chief sorrow, his loss being no less than eleven suits of clothes. While this did not entirely embarrass him, as he has some half dozen other suits on hand, it sent him scurrying to the tailors and the police station. He left orders for several new suits for himself at the former place and a number of new suits for the thieves at the latter place. The police say they have the garments of the robbers ready to try on whenever they return Mr. Greavan's, but that time seems so vaguely hence as to spoil a year's calculations.

NOTES.

—A meeting of the New York Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was called for Wednesday afternoon, September 19, at the New York College of Pharmacy, but as a quorum did not present itself, the meeting was not held. In justice to the few members present may it be said they have never permitted interest in the organization to flag, but a dullness has crept into the minds of the majority of the other members that cannot seem to be effaced. "It seems a pity," said one of those who came the other day, "that we cannot support a clerks' association in a city like New York. For some reason or other the fellows will not hold together, and there are many important matters for us to interest ourselves in." The matter of disbanding the organization was hinted.

—During last week the city was ablaze with posters announcing that "Old maids need not despair," and so forth. The announcement emanated from a local museum, where L. Samoor, a chemist from Chicago was on exhibition as a prospective husband for the holder of a ticket in a lottery conducted by the managers of the place. Each lady (?) present at the performances during the week was given a ticket, and the holder of the number drawn would receive Samoor for a husband. Samoor was described as good looking and intelligent.

—Charles Hollister, head soda water clerk in Perry's pharmacy, was killed by being struck by a train at Rutherford, N. J., early Monday morning, September 17. Hollister left this city for Rutherford Saturday night, September 15, with several friends. It is supposed he ran after the train for New York, and missing his footing, fell under the wheels. He was 20 years old, and boarded at No. 129 West Thirty-fourth street.

—Thomas Voegeli, of the Voegeli Brothers Drug Company, one of the largest and best known pharmacies in Minneapolis, Minn., was in the city last week. Mr. Voegeli had just returned from the N. A. R. D. Convention at Detroit, and his views concerning the meeting were as interesting as they were instructive.

—The Brooklyn College of Pharmacy began its regular sessions on Monday last as was announced in the Era of last week. It was also stated at that time that 70 students had enrolled; since then, however, the number has been swelled and it is now stated that nearly 100 students are to receive instruction.

—An important meeting of the Drug, Paint, Oil and Chemical McKinley and Roosevelt and Sound Money Campaign Club is being held in the headquarters in the Seabury building to-day. It is proposed to secure rooms somewhere in the drug district where noon day meetings may be held.

—The Kola Cola Company has recently been chartered under the laws of the State to engage in the manufacture of disinfectants. Its office is located in Buffalo, N. Y., and the capital stock is $5,000. The incorporators of the company are: J. D. Browning, A. E. Mathews and A. N. Miller.

—H. C. Fick, traveling representative for Lehn & Fink in three Western States, with headquarters at Chicago, returned last week from a pleasant vacation of several months in Europe. Mr. Fick visited all the principal points of interest, including the Paris Exposition.

—J. Maxwell Pringle, one of the prominent members of the Retail Druggists' Bowling Club, and generally well known in the trade, has refitted his store at 977 Eighth avenue, and added interior decorations that give it a decidedly handsome appearance.

—The firm of Lehn & Fink lost $1,500 worth of drugs in a storehouse at No. 80 Pearl street recently from water that wet them. The water was used in drowning out a fire in a coffee warehouse next to the drug firm's storehouse.

—E. W. Hayen, of E. W. Hayen & Co., one of the leading retail drug houses in Chihauhau, Mexico, visited the trade last week, it being his initial trip. Mr. Hayen's firm intends to embark in the wholesale business soon.

—Reports from Norway contain the information that the catch of Norwegian cod is the lowest this year of any in the last century, and as a consequence Norwegian cod liver oil has been advanced.

—Fire did $300 damage in the offices of the Yates Drug & Chemical Company at No. 32 Liberty street, Saturday, September 15. The blaze was caused by the explosion of a gas stove.

—L. H. Goodwin, of Hartford, Conn., visited the city during the last week. Mr. Goodwin is well and favorably known to the trade here, and is one of the foremost druggists of Hartford.

—For the week ending September 15, drugs, paints, etc., were imported at New York to the amount of $701,978. The largest article brought was licorice, of which there was $116,628 worth.

—Charles A. Stecher, formerly with George E. Hoether, at 160th street and Third avenue, has recently purchased the store of George Hecht at 1722 Bathgate avenue.

—N. A. Lefras, of the William S. Merrell Chemical Company, returned last week from a trip of several months in Northern New York and Canada.

—Dr. Gust. A. Weiss, Ninth street and Second avenue, is receiving the congratulations of his friends over the advent of a lady girl in his family recently.

—In consequence of the bull movement in cotton in the

last fortnight, an advance has been made on all medicinal cottons of 5 cents a pound.

—Lindsay Punting, of Bunting & Son, druggists at Bristol, Tenn., was in the city last week. Mr. Bunting visits New York once a year.

—The Paint, Oil and Varnish Club held an entertaining business meeting and dinner at the Drug Club, Thursday evening, September 20.

—The firm of Goetzschoff & Bakst, East Broadway, are beautifying the interior of the store by the addition of a mosaic floor.

—D. Davidson has recently sold his pharmacy at No. 1135 Second avenue to B. Hayunga.

—A. M. Gould has sold his store in Woodbridge, N. J., to E. L. Reglath.

—Dr. Giovanni Lo Pinto has opened a store at 205 Grand street.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

PECULIAR PREDICAMENT OF DRUGGISTS.

Boston, September 22.—Interesting cases in the court at Gloucester are those of two Rockport druggists, J. Sidney Pool and Miss Nellie G. Bass, one of the very few women pharmacists in this State. The charge brought against them was liquor selling. The conditions were out of the ordinary run and the court room was crowded when the cases were heard. It appears that at the last town meeting a police officer stated that those who sold liquor were protected by the officials, but that, if he were given the authority, he would raid the druggists. The town then voted to give him the power to do so. Soon afterward he secured a large quantity of liquor at the drug store of J. Sidney Pool and a small lot at the pharmacy of Miss Nellie G. Bass, in Pigeon Cove. Both defendants first pleaded guilty, but withdrew this and entered a plea of nolo contendere. They were each fined $50, from which they appealed and were each held in $200 for their appearance in the Superior Court. Col. William A. Pew, counsel for the defendants, maintained that they had been selling with practically the co-operation of the selectmen for years, because the law obliged the selectmen to grant a license for the sale of liquor, which, however, they declined to issue, while giving the druggists tacit consent to sell, even if not a legal right to do so. He said his clients were willing to do anything to escape the stigma of being convicted for selling liquor. They would pay all the costs and would give an affidavit that they would go out of the liquor business.

NOTES.

—Arthur C. Burwell, proprietor of the Adams House pharmacy, this city, was before United States Commissioner Fiske, this week, charged with sending through the mails a defamatory postal card to Dr. S. A. Oppe, of Hyde Park. He pleaded "not guilty" and the case was then continued until a later date, the defendant being allowed to go on his own recognizance, upon furnishing bonds to the amount of $500. Mr. Burwell says that Dr. Oppe formerly was in his employ as a clerk, and that since he severed his connection with the drug store he has made an effort to have the Board of Registration in Pharmacy revoke the license of the defendant. Learning of this, Mr. Burwell wrote to the doctor accusing him of "Using his back store for a rum shop," by which he meant that, while he was in his employ, Dr. Oppe sold liquor in the rear room of the Adams House pharmacy. Mr. Burwell further said that, when he learned of the sale of liquor in his store, he discharged Dr. Oppe.

—Walter Messinger, a Boston druggist, is a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy with liabilities amounting to $6,019 and assets of $2,251. The secured claims are $2,742 and the unsecured $3,248, and there also is an unpaid tax bill from the city of Boston of $29. A mortgage on the stock in his store at 2388 Washington street is held by Nathaniel F. Goldsmith to the amount of $2,500. Other similar mortgages are for $142 and $100. The balance of the indebtedness is made up of small sums here and there, representing many creditors, almost none of these amounts exceeding $100 individually. Then there is an indebtedness to Marcia C. Messinger for $770 on account of a note. The stock in the store is valued approximately at $500 and the store and fixtures at $1,500, both subject to mortgages. About $250 in cash is due Mr. Messinger from various sources. Mr. Messinger makes his home in the Dorchester district of this city.

—At a meeting of the Executive Council, this week, Governer Crane appointed George M. Hoyt, of East Weymouth, as a member of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy, to succeed John Larrabee, of Melrose, the chairman of the board, who, under the law of 1899, which says that no member of the board may serve for more than five consecutive years, must retire.

—The Dr. Greene Nervura Company has just become incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, with W. E. L. Dillaway as president and V. K. Pettingill as treasurer. The capital stock is placed at $200,000. Mr. Dillaway is a lawyer and Mr. Pettingill is head of the advertising agency bearing his name.

—The drug store on Warren street, Roxbury, conducted for a number of years by Charles E. Savelle, and later by the Warren Drug Company, was purchased September 8 by Arthur L. Given, a clerk formerly with F. A. Hubbard, of Newton.

—W. M. Higham has just bought the drug store of Elihu Bunker, at New Bedford. Mr. Higham has worked in this store for twenty-two consecutive years, being there even before Mr. Higham bought it twenty years ago.

—The City Fathers of Malden have just established a new branch station of the Public Library of that place at the drug store of H. A. and F. L. Miner, Summer and Maple streets, in the West End section of the city.

—The building which has been occupied as a drug store for years by Walter Messinger, Dudley and Washington streets, Roxbury, is to be torn down. Mr. Messinger has not yet been able to secure another store.

—The entire contents of the late Dr. I. Campbell's drug store at 239 Broadway, South Boston, are to be sold at auction. Dr. Campbell, at the time of his death about a year ago, was the oldest druggist in Boston.

—The week's exports from the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, $6,615; hops, $1,298; India rubber manufacturers, $10,396; tobacco, $2,374; spirits, $2,165.

—Thomas A. White, of Roxbury, acting naval apothecary for the last three years, has been ordered to the United States battleship Massachusetts.

—An enterprising South Boston druggist has the following sign on the inside of his screen door "Have you forgotten anything?"

—Edward G. Bossom, head clerk for Hunt & Co., is taking a two weeks vacation at Onset Bay.

Cendrillon Toilet Soap.

The perfumer Maubert, of Paris, is about to introduce a new soap in this market, to which has been given the name of Cendrillon, on account of the very unique parallel that seems to exist between the story of Cinderella and her transformation into the beautiful princess, and the unique, even coarse wrapper of the soap, which being removed, exposes to view a handsome package with the most exquisite perfume. The Maubert people will do a large amount of advertising in magazines, and will push the soap hard to the consumer. They wish to have the goods sold through the drug trade, and have adopted some unique methods to interest druggists in it. The American agents, Messrs. Thomas F. Condon & Co., 15-17 Jay street, New York, have been advised that Messrs. Maubert are preparing a beautiful embellished booklet, "The Story of Cinderella Applied." The booklet will be a work of art and will describe the soap which it is intended to exploit. These booklets will be distributed to the druggist with his name and address on the cover in gilt, and the purpose of the advertisement in this issue is not only to let the trade know that Cendrillon soap is good, but to secure the names of druggists who want their names on these books. A quantity for free distribution, with your imprint on as above, may be had for the asking, if you will write to the American agents.

PHILADELPHIA.

Enforcing the Pharmacy Law.

Philadelphia, September, 22.—The complaints received from Philadelphia of late because of violations of the State Pharmacy Law have been so many and so general, that the State Board has determined to make as thorough an investigation as possible of the manner of doing business in the city's retail drug stores. For this purpose, agents of the Board are now making visits in all sections of the city, and already a number of violations of the law have been reported. Most of these are trivial in character and have arisen more from ignorance of the law than from intent to violate it, but, lest some of the "Era's" readers are unconsciously putting themselves in the position of law-breakers, a summary of the Board's instructions to its agents is given:

"Inform druggists that they must keep a record in a book of all sales of poisons that are fatal to human life in quantities of five grains or less; this book must be kept for at least two years after the last sale is recorded.

"Every package of poison sold must have the name and address of the seller and the word 'poison' either plainly written or printed affixed to it. This applies to all substances that are fatal to human life in quantities of sixty grains or less."

"The board does not insist that every registered pharmacist must have a qualified assistant, but the drug store must not be left in charge of an unregistered person."

"The board insists that where the owner of a store is not himself registered, such store must be constantly conducted by a registered pharmacist. This does not mean that the store may be in the constant charge of a qualified assistant and under the nominal charge of a registered pharmacist who would call at the store once or twice a day.

"Registered pharmacists having branch stores must place a registered pharmacist in charge of each branch.

"All drugs must comply with the tests of the last edition of the U. S. P. This also applies to wholesalers.

"All certificates, together with renewal receipts, must be displayed in a conspicuous place in every drug store. Failure to comply with this latter regulation will render the offender liable to a fine of ten dollars for each offense."

P. A. R. D. Meeting.

Philadelphia, September 22.—A special meeting of the officers, ward chairmen and members actively engaged in the canvass for the "Price-schedule" of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists was held at the College of Pharmacy on Thursday, September 20th, at 2.30 P. M. At this meeting the delegates just returned from the National Convention reported informally to the Association on the work done at Detroit. A letter from Shoemaker & Busch was read, in which this firm took the same position as certain others in regard to the supplying of "department stores" with supplies, positively declaring that they would refuse all such orders as prejudicial to the retail trade.

J. C. Perry, chairman of the delegation to the N. A. R. D. convention, then made an informal report, in which he spoke very enthusiastically of the earnestness and attention to business displayed by the delegates to the convention, making the assertion that the N. A. R. D. was now in a position to carry out any policy that might be determined on as best for the retail druggist, and that the former fear of failure from lukewarmness and treachery in the ranks had vanished, like a mist, before the intense earnestness of the men composing the N. A. R. D., the retail druggists of the United States!

In answer to the query as to the method of locating and denominating "aggressive cutters," Mr. Perry stated that it would not be necessary to raise prices to locate cutters; all the evidence needed could be had from their manner of advertising and doing business, and that when the local price-schedule was put into effect, the local association would attend to the cutters here and notify the local jobbers, the National Association to take care of outsiders.

Messrs. Rumsey, Stiles and Cliffe then followed with short addresses expressing their appreciation of the work done by the N. A. R. D. and their surprise at the earnestness and enthusiasm of the delegates, unanimously agreeing in declaring that only failure on the part of the retailers to back up the N. A. R. D. plans could bring disappointment.

Reports were then heard from all the wards of the city, as to general conditions in each and also as to what, if any, aggressive cutters were located in each ward, and the sentiment of these gentlemen on the question of price schedule. About twenty-five "cutters" were reported, but of this number, perhaps only four or five could be called "aggressive," the others were only cutting to meet competition in their neighborhoods. The Executive Committee then called for volunteers to visit these "cutters" to endeavor to bring them in line with the other druggists of their localities; a number offered their services, and an arrangement was made by which every suspected "cutter" in the city will be visited and the facts of the present situation laid before them, in the endeavor to gain their co-operation on the price-schedule. No attempt at coercion was to be used by any visitor it being assumed that if a retailer deliberately refused to join the movement for uniform prices, he knew what he was doing and had counted the cost of defying the N. A. R. D. His attitude would then be a question for the National Executive Committee to act on, in pursuance of the spirit of the 'plan" which meant "No supplies from jobbers!"

Mr. Eppstein, chairman of the committee appointed to wait on Lit Brothers then reported, informally, that they had seen Messrs. Lit and that the firm had decided to abandon their proposed drug department rather than antagonize the druggists of the city, and that they also reached this decision from motives of a policy that looked to the best interests of the greatest number. This announcement was received with much applause, as indicating a most unexpected generous and fair minded spirit on the part of Messrs. Lit Brothers. The announcement was made that Lit Brothers had a certain amount of stock on hand which would be a dead loss to them now that they had given up their proposed drug store; a suggestion was made that the members of the Association purchase this stock in shares as a proper recognition of Lit Brothers' courtesy to the P. A. R. D., and was very favorably received, the Executive Committee to take suitable action in the matter.

Will Not Open Drug Department.

Philadelphia, September 22.—It will be very welcome news to the retail druggists of Philadelphia to learn that Messrs. Lit Brothers have abandoned the idea of a "drug store" in connection with their other departments. Much alarm had been felt when the announcement was made, for fear that the usual 'bargain prices" would be applied to drugs and medicines, to the great demoralization of trade, to say nothing of the danger to be feared of a general lowering of standards. The committee from the P. A. R. D. was received very cordially by Messrs. Lit, and, after the committee had presented their side of the question, the firm asked for time to consider this argument; soon after, the committee received word of Messrs. Lit's decision to abandon their proposed innovation.

This action on the part of one of the largest firms in Philadelphia deserves more than a passing word of notice. With the enormous capital back of them and with the prestige of being Philadelphia's greatest "bargain store," Lit Brothers could have made a certain success of their drug store in spite of its handicaps. The firm has risen to its present greatness from a small dry goods store, showing the business capabilities of its members, and has made a success of every department it has handled, so it is no more than just to believe that they would have done likewise with their drug store in course of time. But, rather than antagonize the druggists of the city when they found how deep the feeling was, rather than take any risks of causing a demoralizing price war, the firm listened to argument, and when it was shown to them that the handling of medicines and drugs was a profession properly confined to those making it their life work, not a matter of barter and sale, they at once decided the question on its broad application to public welfare. Too much credit cannot be given to a firm whose dealings are based on such a fairminded policy, and Lit Brothers have earned the respect and esteem of every druggist in the city by this action.

NOTES.

—The severe storm of last Saturday night did considerable damage uptown in the neighborhood of the old Conshohocken sewer, which again burst its bounds and flooded the adjoining streets. Quite a number of drug stores are in this locality, and all of them suffered more or less damage from flooded cellars. Downtown, the heaviest loser was E. H. Fienhold, of 13th and Morris streets, his cellar being flooded and much damage to goods stored there resulting. Mr. Fienhold says that for at least half an hour the water was four feet deep in the street in front of his store, and the way it came into his cellar made him think of Niagara Falls.

—The P. A. R. D. delegates to the meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists at Detroit, returned in detachments during the past week, full of enthusiasm for the work of the N. A. R. D. and loud in their praises of the hospitality of Detroit. The P. A. R. D. was honored by the selection of J. C. Perry as a member of the National Executive Committee, an honor doubly deserved, for the Philadelphia Association is numerically and actively the largest in the country, and Mr. Perry is one of the most active and energetic of its members.

—Last Sunday, 30 advertisements for situations were noted in one of the leading dailies, to 56 ads. of "Help Wanted." A note of the coming college year is found in the number of applications for situations from country towns, with the stipulation for "college privileges." Several stores are offered for sale, but no one advertised for one. One of the oldest up-town drug stores is now for sale, the owner being about to retire.

—A dentist was recently enlisted in the navy as "Hospital Steward," at $60 per month, for service at Guam. This step was taken at the instance of the Surgeon General because of the number of complaints from that far-off colony among the garrison there of decayed teeth. There seems to be something about the climate that is very detrimental to teeth, rapid decay being usual among new-comers, and, as the new Hospital Steward is to be the only dentist in that part of the world, he ought to make a good thing "on the side."

—The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will open its session on October 1 with the greatest number of matriculates ever recorded. W. Nelson Stem, actuary, stated that he had been overwhelmed with applications for entry, and that as far as he could judge, the standard of education among the young men applying was an improvement on the average. Chas. LaWall has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Theoretical Pharmacy;" E. T. Cook assistant instructor in Practical Pharmacy; W. S. Weakley is to assist Prof. Kraemer in "Materia Medica and Botany."

—Dr. H. L. Baer, whose marriage to Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of President McKinley, caused a stir in social circles up-state, is a graduate of the P. C. P., of '96, and of Jefferson '00. Like so many of P. C. P.'s graduates, Dr. Baer has turned his mind to the sister profession, medicine, and has quite a fine practice in his native town.

—The firm of Mellor & Rittenhouse have decided to establish a plant in Camden, N. J., and extensive contracts for wharfage, buildings and other essentials of a complete factory for the handling of their specialty, have been given out.

—R. C. Cadmus, of Twenty-first street and Mount Vernon, has moved to Twentieth and Spring Garden streets, the site formerly occupied by A. J. Seeler, who has given up the drug business to follow the profession of dentistry.

—The drug store of D. N. Hill, Spring Lake, N. J., was completely destroyed during the disastrous fire of last Sunday, both stock and building being a total loss.

No Cutting on these Goods.

In view of the recent action of the N. A. R. D in Detroit, the advertisement of the Holtin Chemical Co., on another page is of considerable interest. They rightly believe that the interest of the retail druggist is their interest, and that he is justly entitled to a fair profit on all he sells. They state that it will be their honest endeavor to see that he secures at least a fair profit on all of their preparations.

CINCINNATI.

Six Pharmacists in One Family.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—The many friends of Otto Heineman, the veteran druggist at Laurel and Linn streets, will be pleased to hear that he has partly recovered from his recent illness and will again assume charge of his business. He was confined for some time owing to an abscess on the apex of the right lung, and owing to his age, his condition was considered very serious. Mr. Heineman is one of the pioneer druggists of Cincinnati, having conducted the drug store at Laurel and Lin streets since 1854. Mr. Heineman can appropriately claim the title of "Father of Druggists and Physicians," as all his sons are identified with the profession. Arthur is in the drug business in New York City. Edwin is doing business at Liberty and Elm streets, this city, and besides being a Ph. G., is also an M. D.; Alfred is practicing medicine at Jones Station, Ohio, and is also a Ph. G.; Emil is in the store at Laurel and Linn streets, practicing pharmacy with his father, and Oscar is a practicing dentist, although his knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy entitle him to the distinction of a Ph. G. It is doubtful if any other family in the United States can show so many members who are interested in the profession of pharmacy.

Arrested for Violation of State Law.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—Julius Greyer, representing the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, has commenced a crusade against persons selling poisons in violation of the law. The law provides that only pharmacists, or assistant pharmacists, shall sell poisnous articles. Mr. Greyer swore out warrants against Miss Dryck, employed by J. M. Rose in Court street, for selling "phosphorus paste," a poisonous compound, without having the necessary certificate. Mr. Richards pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined the minimum costs, amounting to $20. It is said that several other dealers are spotted and more arrests will follow. This action of Mr. Greyer is commended by all the local druggists, and they believe if he will give his attention to the proprietors of retail paint stores and groceries he will find any number of violators who sell Paris green in "any quantity" to "any person" "without registering sales," as druggists are compelled by law to do.

NOTES.

—Miss Ellen M. Galvin has brought suit against Druggist B. H. Overbeck for $10,000. Miss Galvin is a professional nurse, and while in the employ of Dr. M. J. Ambrose she ate some oatmeal containing poison which made her seriously ill. This is an echo of the celebrated case of poisoning whereby Faltha Gilliam attempted to murder the entire Ambrose and Winold families some months ago. Miss Galvin was in attendance on the family in her professional capacity when the crime was committed, and very nearly became a victim. She claims that Druggist Overbeck, through his clerk, sold arsenic to the would-be murderess, and did not take proper precautions while selling the poison. Mr. Overbeck has his poison record to show that when the poison was sold all the provisions of the State law were conformed with.

—Milton Ullman, the druggist on Woodburn avenue, Walnut Hills, has just returned from the country, where he went to recuperate. Milton went fishing up the Miami River a few weeks ago, and besides catching a string of fish contracted a swelling of his lower limbs which turned to a black and blue color. He says the next time he goes fishing he will stand on the bank of the stream and not stand waist deep in the water.

—President Linneman, of the Druggists' Bowling Club, announces that the last summer outing of the season will be Friday, October 5. The annual election of officers for the ensuing year will be held on the same day and at the same place. The Bowling Club will finish the year with cash in the treasury and from the outlook the next year will prove even more prosperous than the last.

—Fred Weissman, of Weissman Brothers, Molitor and Vine streets, will leave next Saturday for Heidelberg,

Germany. Mr. Weissman will enter the Heidelberg University and take a complete course in chemistry. He expects to remain abroad about two years, when he will return to Cincinnati.

—Arthur F. Moore, Jr., is opening a new drug store at Bellevue, Ky. He was with Daw's Pharmacy for some years.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, September 22.

—The pure food law, as applied to sellers, has been decided this week in one of the lower courts to be applicable as to penalties only where the seller had a guilty knowledge of the impurity of the goods sold.

—J. C. Antram, brother of H. A. Antram, of this city, has been laid up for three months with an injured back. Mr. Antram was formerly with Lazell, Dalley & Co., of New York.

—M. E. Gladtsteine, formerly in the drug business in Chicago, died in Brooklyn of consumption a few weeks ago. Mr. Gladtsteine sold out his business here last spring.

—Henry J. Burgman, a Chicago druggist, has given a bill of sale of his store to Harry C. Burgman. The consideration is $1,500.

—B. M. Butler & Co., manufacturers of drug mills in Chicago, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are $25,000.

—The Consumers Ice Cream Company was placed in the hands of a receiver a few days ago.

—E. O. Carlson, Fifty-first and State streets, has taken advantage of the bankruptcy law.

A Watch Free.

The G. Holzhauer Estate, Newport, Ky., in their advertisement on another page, offer an Ingersoll dollar watch free with every three dozen order of Holzhauer's Chemical Corn Solution, the watch and all being sent for $2.00. The Corn Solution is guaranteed, and they will pay druggists 10 cents for every bottle sold that does not cure. They have sold 157,000 bottles in eight months. Here is an offer worth accepting. The advertiser is perfectly responsible, well known in that part of the country, and his preparation has a very heavy sale wherever it has been introduced.

The plan adopted by John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, to help dealers sell their paints makes an investment in their goods almost a sure thing. Their Paint Specialties include Prepared Paints in all tints and in packages of all sizes, Varnish Stains, Enamels, etc., etc., for household decoration. Just the thing for the druggist who wants a good side line. Lucas "Helps" sell the goods for you, and the profit on them (no cut prices), puts money in your pocket. Samples of advertising matter and full particulars of their plan will be submitted on application.

Rigney & Co., 348 Park avenue, Brooklyn, opened the Cough Drop campaign this season with a half page advertisement in the Era, exploiting their Rocko Cough Drop and Rocko Horehound Drop. The Cough Drops are made from pure rock candy, and are absolutely pure. The Horehound Drops contain nothing but pure rock candy and extract of horehound. Each drop of their manufacture has stamped on it a facsimile of a perfect rock candy crystal and their initials. The goods retail at five cents, are attractively put up, and ought to be on sale by every leading druggist.

We introduce in our advertising pages this issue an old friend in the shape of Young & Smylie's Licorice. Their advertisement contains the old familiar cut, which will be recognized by everybody in the drug trade. They make a pretty strong statement in their advertisement when they claim that the most delicious and best selling licorice preparations are made by them, yet this is a statement to which a large number of the better class of drug buyers will give their hearty assent. Young & Smylie's licorice is for sale by every wholesale druggist in the United States. They make Stick Licorice, Acme Licorice Pelicts, Licorice Lozenges, Manhattan Wafers and other special grades.

STATE OF TRADE.

Steadily Increasing Business.

New York, Sept. 25.—Although there was very little change in the general condition of affairs throughout the various departments, the movement into consuming channels has continued to show steadily increasing proportions and business in the aggregate was of satisfactory volume. Transactions, however, were mainly of a jobbing character and the limited number of developments during the week were of no special importance; consequently there is little in the way of new features requiring more than ordinary mention. The quinine situation has not changed materially, but the firmer feeling among outside holders has been accentuated by the announcement that the quantity of bark to be offered at the Amsterdam sale on Thursday next will be comparatively small. It is expected that efforts on the part of quinine manufacturers to secure additional supplies of raw material will result in more or less spirited bidding at the bark sale and consequent higher prices which will be followed by an advance in quotations for quinine. Leading American makers have refused to enter further contracts and will sell only in a limited way for prompt delivery, so that the bulk of new business is finding its way to foreign manufacturers who are yet willing to supply legitimate requirements of consumption.

Opium has shown no improvement and a continued easy feeling has prevailed under the influences noted last week. Former jobbing quotations are still current, but in several instances sales of case lots were reported at a further slight concession in price. Morphine has continued in active demand for consumption and notwithstanding the apparent weakness in opium it was intimated that manufacturers are strongly contemplating an advance in values. Cocaine continues very strong and some of the leading manufacturers decline to enter additional contracts. Raw material is very scarce and extremely low prices are asked for the limited quantity available. Hydrochinon has been reduced by manufacturers abroad owing to more or less keen competition and a corresponding decline has occurred in local quotations. Chrysophanic acid is firmer and manufacturers have announced an advance of 5c. per pound.

In the department of essential oils sassafras has continued to show a hardening tendency and a higher range of prices is quoted for both natural and synthetic. The former is in reduced supply and the spot stock is concentrated in few hands. Natural wintergreen is scarce and firmer owing to a poor outlook for new crop, distillers reporting that on account of lack of water in producing districts the yield this year will probably be very small. Wormseed is easier under pressure to sell and the near approach of new crop. It is claimed that vermifuge manufacturers did not purchase their usual quota during the past season and in consequence there is a surplus.

Among the roots, senega and serpentaria are in demand and steady, but golden seal has developed weakness under competition and more liberal offers from primary markets. Manna continues firm and dealers are still looking for extreme prices. Short buchu leaves are held at slightly higher figures. Condurango bark is scarce both here and abroad and quotations show an advance. Menthol is decidedly firmer with the market reflecting the recent improvement in conditions abroad.

Little Change in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 22.—There appears to be little, if any, change in the trade conditions this week over those prevailing last week, and nearly all druggists are doing at least a fair business and many are finding trade especially good. While a strong undertone prevails in the chemical and drug market, there is no great volume of trade passing. Prices for the most part hold well, or at least show no shrinkage. Not enough business has gone on to give any marked impetus to the trading, consequently there has been little change in values. Much the same may be said regarding dye stuffs and tanning goods, which show only a fair amount of trading. The market outlook for hops indicates higher prices in the near future. The call for alcohols and colognes spirits keeps rather steady. Waxes are lifeless.

A Steady Wholesale Condition.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—A steady wholesome condition of affairs still continues to enliven the wholesale houses. Sales are reported as brisk and collections above the average. Several of the larger firms have taken on large additions to their working forces to meet the increasing business of the fall season. There is a large demand for vaccine, caused by the opening of the schools and the compulsory vaccination law, and druggists are reaping a good profit from the sale of vaccine to the doctors.

Among the retailers, a feeling of satisfaction seems to be general, few complaints are heard and these only from the chronic kickers. There is a general attitude of expectancy on account of the prospect of a near introduction of the proposed "price schedule" for proprietary articles, and already there are many who have made slight additions to the selling prices of patent medi-

cines in anticipation of the general advance. From all standpoints the prospect of a profitable and large business for the fall and winter is better than for many years, for the retailers have gotten together as never before and scarcely any of the old bitter feeling among neighbors appears to remain. A general movement has been made in several wards to advance the price of a few staple drugs which is meeting with success, uniform prices now prevailing for such articles as citrate of magnesia, seidlitz powders, etc.

The "coal question" still continues to agitate the minds of the druggists as well as other citizens, and quite a rush has been made to secure a winter's supply before higher prices prevail. Unfortunately, the heaviest burden will be felt by the smaller stores, those least able to bear it, and many a druggist is now doing sums to figure out how much he will have to advance prescriptions.

Orders Numerous but Small.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—The past week proved to be in the main satisfactory for jobbing druggists and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals. Orders, though small, were numerous and the employes of the different establishments were kept decidedly busy. Both the local and out-of-town trade continued active, and the solicitors for orders found their efforts well rewarded. The information received at Washington that the orris root crop abroad had been cornered attracted some attention, but otherwise the market remained practically featureless. Retailers are moderately busy, while the movement of heavy chemicals is about of average volume.

Nicely Busy.

Detroit, Sept. 23.—"Nicely busy" is the report from the wholesalers for the week. "Getting caught up with what I did not attend to when the N. A. R. D. was here," said the retailers, when asked the same question. The remarkably cold spell which set in on Monday—the aftermath of the West Indian storm—cut off the soda water trade as with a knife and many of the fountains around town are getting into their winter blankets.

Chicago Trade Fair.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Business in this city has been fairly good this week. Fall orders are beginning to come in as a result of cooler weather and increased effort on the part of manufacturers' salesmen. The mail order business is good, bowever. Jobbers have had a fairly busy week and dealers in sundries report the beginning of a good trade, especially in holiday lines.

Politics will have little influence and every one looks for an excellent fall business.

All Right in the Northwest.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21.—The weather in these cities has been raw and disagreeable the past week, a condition usually conducive to trade dullness, but, strangely enough, this has not been the result. Almost all the retailers report that they have done very well indeed. The general trade with some of them has fallen off a little, but this has been fully offset by increased work in the prescription line. There is a marked improvement in the status of collections in the case of some retailers, though most of them still say this branch of business is not all it should be. The jobbers report a satisfactory number of sales. Orders are coming in with considerable freedom from all parts of the Northwest with the possible exception of North Dakota, where the wheat crop failure has worked some evil. The lack in this section is, however, counterbalanced by the liberal number of orders from other parts of the country tributary to the Twin Cities. The quotations on all strictly Western products remain unchanged.

Whiskies, Wines and Liquors.

The attention of retail druggists is especially called to the circular which the Turner-Looker Co., Cincinnati, are sending out to all druggists in the United States, with the exception of two or three of the larger cities. The Turner-Looker Co. is one of the leading jobbers in whiskies, wines, liquors, etc., in the West. They ship directly to responsible dealers, or ship with draft attached, and make prices accordingly. They solicit correspondence with every druggist who is interested in fine goods at right prices.

Brazilian Balm.

Brazilian Balm is a new specific for Asthma, Hay Fever and Catarrh being exploited by B. F. Jackson & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. It is put up in three sizes, the prices of which have been reduced to $2.00, $4.00 and $8.00 respectively. They also manufacture Toxicola Tablets at $4.00 a dozen. All jobbers have these preparations, and liberal advertising matter is furnished on application.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 25.—There has been a continued gradual and steady increase in the general movement into the various channels of consumption and prevailing conditions appear to be satisfactory to jobbers, but there is little to note in the way of important price changes or new features of special interest.

OPIUM.—Consumers' requirements have continued limited to small parcels and the market has remained quiet with jobbers quoting the old range of $3.45@3.55 for 9 per cent. and $3.55@3.65 for 11 per cent. according to quantity, the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—The market remains tame and featureless with the volume of business of meagre proportions, but quotations are unchanged at $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent. as to quantity.

MORPHINE.—There is no abatement of the active demand previously noted and jobbing quotations continue steady on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—Market conditions are practically as noted for some time past. There is a continued fair demand from the consuming trade and values have a steady support owing to the strong position of raw material and the fact that leading American manufacturers refuse to enter additional contracts. Jobbers are inclined to offer sparingly and are not anxious sellers at quotations on the basis of 44@45c. in ounces, according to brand.

HYDROCHINON.—Manufacturers' prices are lower owing to competition in foreign markets and jobbing quotations show a corresponding decline. The revised figures are $1.90 in bulk, $2 in 1-lb. cartons, $2.05 in halves, $2.10 in quarters, 18c. in ounces and 20c. in ounce vials, all inclusive.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.—The market is firmer with manufacturers' prices higher and jobbers have advanced their quotations to 30@35c. per ounce.

CONDURANGO BARK.—Owing to scarcity and higher markets abroad a firmer feeling has developed and spot quotations for small parcels show an advance to 55@65c. for whole and 65@75c. for powdered.

MANNA.—Values continue to harden under the influences noted last week and jobbing quotations have been further advanced to 68@73c. for small flake and 45@50c. for sorts. Large flake is nominal at $1.25@1.35.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Short are held with a fair degree of firmness and with the available supply light, quotations for jobbing parcels have been marked up to 35@40c. for whole, 38@43c. for ground and 40@45c. for powdered.

OIL SASSAFRAS.—The market shows increased firmness under reduced stocks and jobbers have advanced quotations to 55@60c. Synthetic is higher in sympathy and the revised prices are 47@55c.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—Distillers are firmer in their views owing to a poor outlook for new crop and jobbing quotations have been advanced to $1.85@2.10.

OIL WORMSEED.—Supplies are abundant and with the new crop about due an easier feeling is manifested on the part of holders and jobbing quotations have declined to $1.75@2.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—Competition among dealers and freer offerings from producing markets have had a weakening influence, but for jobbing quantities quotations are unchanged at 70@80c. for whole, 75@85c. for ground and 80@90c. for powdered.

MENTHOL.—Conditions abroad are influencing a firmer feeling among local holders and jobbers have advanced quotations to $3.35@3.55 per lb. and 26@29c. per oz.

McKesson & Robbins have secured the wholesale Eastern agency for Camelline Liquid and Powder. These toilet preparations were well known in the trade several years ago, particularly the powder, which was then known as Wakelee's Camelline. They already have an established trade, and McKesson & Robbins ought to have little difficulty in introducing them again. These preparations have taken front rank in the estimation of ladies wherever introduced, as efficient and refreshing beautifiers and toilet requisites. The manufacturer claims they have been endorsed by members of the medical profession as absolutely harmless, and calls attention in his advertisement in this issue to the fact that they afford an excellent pro.... For a short time only 1-6 dozen free will be given with each dozen of first purchase.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Chattanooga Med. Co....Cov B
Duroy & Haines Co..... 8
Condon, Thos. F. & Co.... 1
Holtin Chemical Co..... 8
Holzhauer Est., The G..... 2
Lucas & Co., John.....Cov C
McKesson & Robbins..... 18
New York Quinine & Chemical Works.....Cov D
Randall, C. W..... 9
Rigney & Co..... 1
Swindell Bros. 7
Young & Smylie..... 2

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THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

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NOTICE TO STUDENTS OF THE ERA COURSE.

Since the publication of our last announcement, the following Seniors have completed their recitations and examinations, and are entitled to diplomas:

Charles B. Lamson.
Arthur J. Stauff.
Lew Knapp Van Allen.
Sister M. Mechtildis.

The following Juniors have completed the work of the first year, and are entitled to advancement:

Herman Pederson, Jr.
J. T. Loyd.
Arthur Walters.

SUNDAY SALES AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.

A correspondent residing in Pennsylvania writes: "I would like to have your opinion on the legality of a borough ordinance recently passed by our borough 'dads' prohibiting the sale of soda water, cigars, candies, etc., and the performance of any unnecessary work on Sunday. One other druggist here and I violated this ordinance one Sunday, were prosecuted and paid a fine of four dollars and costs. It has now been four weeks since this happened and the authorities have made no effort to stop the unnecessary work which is done. We have since then closed our places on Sunday. Do you think that if we were to again sell soda water on Sunday we could be made to pay another fine?"

Yes, you can be punished if you are convicted of violating a borough ordinance like this one, which seems to be perfectly legal and within the scope of the law-making power of the common council or board of borough aldermen. Ordinances of this character are held to be authorized under those acts of the Legislature which grant power to the common council of cities and boroughs in Pennsylvania and other States to adopt ordinances and make regulations for the safety and good government of the community and the general welfare of the inhabitants. These ordinances may be said to be derived from the police power of the municipality exerted to prevent crime or other evils, etc., and to provide benefits to the community. It is mainly under such regulations that saloons are required to be closed on Sunday, and that boards of health derive much of their authority. So much for this aspect of the subject. That the authorities have made no effort to stop "unnecessary work" is not so very strange. What constitutes "unnecessary work" on Sunday is something of a question to determine, for it presents many difficulties. A charge of violating an ordinance by selling soda water or cigars is specific and the fact of such sale would only have to be established.

But why sell soda water, cigars or do a general

drug business on Sunday, anyway? Why toil like a "galley slave" three hundred and sixty-five days every year? Of course the very nature of the drug business demands that the druggist or his clerk be on hand to supply drugs and medicines for the sick, but aside from these duties we believe it is against public policy and individual advancement for either of them to work all of the time. Custom has set aside Sunday as a day of rest, and without introducing any argument savoring of religious doctrine, evidence can be presented to show that an unbroken series of labor and toil soon causes the mental powers to languish and the bodily strength to become fagged out. The druggist should, like a sensible individual, give himself a show. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS.

One of the most thoughtful and thorough documents ever presented to the consideration of the drug trade was the report of the Committee on Credits and Collections, read at the recent annual meeting of the N. W. D. A. This report was published in full in this journal last week, but it is not out of place to here repeat, as follows, the summary of results and statistics as applied to the average wholesale druggist doing business in the United States.

The average wholesale druggist doing business in the United States suffers loss by reason of bad debts of one-half of one per cent.

He operates at an expense of ten and four-fifths per cent., not including interest on investment, etc. Including interest on investment and taking into consideration future additional expense by reason of free boxing and cartage, etc., his cost of doing business will not vary from 11½ to 12 per cent.

Of his gross sales 53.16 per cent. are solicited, and 54 per cent. of same consists of proprietary articles. In the majority of cases his proportional sales of pharmaceutical preparations are at a standstill, or are decreasing as a result of direct sales by the manufacturer to physicians and retailers.

As a rule he is not satisfied with free boxing and cartage, and will lend his aid looking toward a restoration of this change.

He does not favor credit insurance, and, generally speaking, is not a member of a credit clearing house, nor does he feel that it would be of any special advantage to establish a credit clearing house for the sole use of wholesale druggists.

His experience in general has been unfavorable to the national bankruptcy law, and where he expresses any opinion it is generally for repeal.

About one-half of him belongs to a local organization and the other one-half is out in the cold.

The report was listened to with the closest attention and met the approbation of every member present as a most comprehensive and valuable document. It received the consideration of the Board of Control in a formal report, as follows:

The Board of Control recommended that the Association go on record as requiring a modification of the present term of sixty days and 1½ per cent. for cash to thirty days and 1 per cent. for cash, these terms to apply to the sale of all merchandise other than sundries, liquors and cigars, and to be made effective on and after January 1, 1901. It also recommended that the various local exchanges meet at an early day for the purpose of taking action on the resolution. It was thought the trade might be greatly benefited by the establishment of an auxiliary of credit men in connection with each local drug exchange, and members of the association were recommended to become members both of the National Credit Men's Association and of these local credit men's associations. Commercial Courses of instruction in colleges of pharmacy were recommended, with the suggestion that wherever consistent and practicable the colleges should make it incumbent on the part of every graduate to properly qualify under the requirement of such a course. The principles involved in the National Bankruptcy law were favored, with the recommendation that members urge through their representatives in Congress the adoption of such amendments as are necessary and proper to increase the efficiency of the present law. The committee, with this end in view, were in favor of what is known as the "Ray bill."

DRUG ADULTERATION.

The report of the Committee on Adulteration, of the N. W. D. A., presented at the annual meeting in Chicago a couple of weeks ago was a most interesting and a particularly important document. It set forth very plainly that there is too much apathy and indifference in the wholesale drug trade relative to the quality of goods handled, and severely reprimanded numerous cases of misbranding or carelessly labeling articles. The following paragraphs from the report are quoted as indicative of the general nature of the document:

"It is not surprising to find the medical profession showing a strong preference for the products of pharmaceutical houses, instead of sending the prescription to the retail druggist to be compounded, as formerly. The physician is being educated to the fact that the pharmaceutical and specialty manufacturers are the most careful buyers of crude materials, and he can, therefore, place reliance on their products. This feeling is growing stronger day by day. Why? A representative of a drug milling establishment was questioned recently by the chairman as to whether quality or price was the main consideration in buying, with the majority of jobbers he visited. His reply was emphatic: 'Price—the question of quality was seldom referred to.' That state of affairs should not be. Quality should always be the first desideratum in the buying of the goods we handle. Patent medicine men and pharmaceutical manufacturers cannot afford to be more particular in this respect than the wholesale druggist."

"Beeswax which contains 50 to 60 per cent. Ceresine is sent out labeled or marked, 'Beeswax,' and so invoiced, without other designation."

"Why should we continue to send out under the label of Powdered Black Antimony—even if labeled commercial—an article which does not contain a grain of Antimony, but which, instead, is Lehigh Soft Coal—pure and simple—pulverized. Sometimes we find it of a grayish color denoting an addition of Slate, Talc, or something else—not Antimony.

The Red Aniline supplied generally to jobbing druggists is granulated Sugar colored with Red Aniline. Some times Salt is used instead of Sugar.

A Vanillin recently examined was found to be adulterated with Acetanilid to the extent of 50 per cent."

Much of the report was devoted to the sophistication of essential oils, showing how widespread was the practice, and how difficult it is to obtain a pure oil of almost any variety, even when the purchaser is willing to pay the price.

The report strongly recommended the passage of some sort of pure food and drug laws, and goes on to say:

"It is the hope of this committee that the dealers who are insensible to the quality of drugs they handle are in the minority, yet it is for these that we should have a Pure Drug law, for what their conscience will not tell them is proper, just and humane, such a law would teach and reach. There are two classes—one, the dealer who is indifferent to quality and does not want to know true conditions; the other, who knowingly and wilfully sells adulterated and inferior goods for pecuniary benefit. But, are they not both equally guilty?

"At the last meeting a resolution was passed favoring the passage of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug bill. Have we shown by our actions that we meant what we said? When the bill is passed, and it is, in fact, a law, the duties and reports of the Committee on Adulterations will, without a doubt, be very much curtailed."

The committee concluded its report by the following recommendations:

1. That we deprecate the sale of misbranded foods and drugs.
2. That we constantly keep before us the importance of quality in the products we sell, on many of which life is often dependent.
3. That we reiterate our endorsement of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug bill.
4. That individually, and as an association, we use our utmost endeavors to influence our Legislators to push the bill to early and final passage at the next session of Congress.
5. That we label correctly and definitely all the goods we sell.

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.

THOMAS V. WOOTEN.

Thomas V. Wooten, secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, is a self-made man. While the results have been quite conspicuously successful, Mr. Wooten displays none of that weakness common to many self- made men, that of being over-much in love with his maker. Born in the land of colonels, fine horses and fair women, he assumes no military title, professes no interest in the Derby and has remained all his life a consistent bachelor The reason for the last condition is probably similar to that to which our own Mr. Dooley ascribes his own condition of celibacy: "'Tis not for lack of opportunities I'm here alone, I tell ye that, me bucko, f r th' time was whin th' sound iv me feet'd bring more heads to th' windies iv Ar-r-chey r-road thin'd bob up to see ye'er fun'ral go by. An' that's manny a wan. To tell ye th truth, Hinnissy, th' raisin I niver got married was I never could pick a choice."

Mr. Wooten was born in Simpson county, Ky., thirty-nine years ago. His childhood and youth were spent in Franklin, where he attended the common school. Owing to the death of his father, he was compelled to leave school at the age of twelve years and help in the support of the family. Three years later he attended the same school for a five months' term. This was the sum total of his preparatory education.

A year later he made the acquaintance of Squibbs' mixture and other things pertaining to pharmacy in his brother's drug store, in Smith's Grove, Ky. Here he rose successfully from drug store boy to clerk, Assistant Postmaster, prescription clerk and the owner of the store.

Coming to Chicago in 1888, he entered the Illinois College of Pharmacy, graduating with honors one year later. After a year of clerical work in the windy city, he purchased the drug store at the northwest corner of West Madison street and Oakley avenue, which he has since owned and successfully conducted.

Mr. Wooten has never been faint-hearted nor a pessimist. He believes in men—judiciously, and believes in their power to help themselves if only they go about it in the right way. He can recognize a good thing afar off in the intellectual haze in which many men obscure themselve, and can seize upon an apt idea and make it work while another man is dreaming.

Mr. Wooten is a consistent believer in fair play. He once said, "I believe in treating my enemies as though I expected them some day to be my friends," which is a good rule for everyone to follow. He has been a pretty regular holder of office for several years among druggists' organizations. The offices have pursued him and dragged him out of his business, when his own interest pointed toward his store. His reward he has shared in common with his brother druggists who have reaped the fruits of his public spirit. From diffidence he has come to be a speaker of much force. The gift of gab he was not born with. Experience has taught him what to say and reading taught him how to say it, while observation has conferred the most valuable gift of all—a knowledge of just what not to say.

Mr. Wooten was prominent in the Interstate Druggists' League, helped to organize the United States Pharmacal Company and has been president of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association since 1893. In 1898 he was a prime mover in the organization of the N. A. R. D., and has been secretary of that organization since its inception.

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6. That we carefully consider the advisability of advocating the sale of assay—chemical or otherwise—of the drugs and medicinal products which contain alkaloids, resins, oils, oleoresins and essential oils.

There was considerable discussion in open meeting over this report, which was finally referred, according to the rule of the association, to the Board of Control. This board later reported as follows:

The report of this committee bears evidence of most painstaking effort, and in this respect is to be commended. Your Board of Control, however, is not prepared to accept as correct the existence of such widespread adulteration as this report would indicate. We believe that the quality of the goods sold in our line is gradually but steadily improving, and we likewise believe the gradual improvement in the pharmaceutical education of retail druggists is steadily working in the same direction. This Association is on record as favorng the Brosius bill, which has been before Congress for the last two or three years. This bill has been largely amended and improved through the agency of our members and resolutions for the continuance of the support of the bill have already been offered in connection with the report of the Committee on Legislation.

In the meantime we especially desire to call attention to the necessity and desirability of having Pure Food Laws in all the States. If a dealer complains of adulterations on the part of his competitor a national law will not prevent it if the competitor does the adulteration himself. A State law would prevent it. Every merchant, therefore, who feels deeply on this subject should make an earnest effort to have a Pure Food Law passed by his own particular State, and we recommend that this action be taken by all our members.

There are many things in this report of the Committee on Adulterations which every member of the drug trade, wholesale and retail, should take closely to heart, if actuated by motives of real honesty and desire to improve the quality of medicinal articles. Unquestionably there is much adulteration of drugs; equally true that while some of it may be due to carelessness or ignorance, or both, yet a very considerable portion is directly attributable to dishonesty and fraudulent operations. If a national pure drug law will correct the evil to any extent whatever, by all means let us work for such legislation.

REVISED AUGUST 31st, 1900.

WHOLESALE DRUG DISTRIBUTERS.

"WR" AFTER THE NAME INDICATES THEY SELL BOTH AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. "3" AFTER THE NAME INDICATES RETAILER WITH LIMITED OUTLET AT WHOLESALE.

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—Elam Drug Co. (wr).
BIRMINGHAM—Nabers, Morrow & Sinnige (wr).
EUFAULA—*Weedon & Dent (3).
MOBILE—Brown, A. E. & E. V.
Mobile Drug Co.
*Van Antwerp & Son, G. (wr).
MONTGOMERY—Gay, Hardie & Durr.
*Harvey & Powers (3).
*Montgomery Drug Co. (wr).
SELMA—Cawthon-Coleman Co. (wr).
Cunningham, Geo. A. (3).
TROY—Collier, J. M. (3).

ARIZONA.

TUCSON—Zeckendorf & Co., L. (wr).

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH—Morris Morton Drug Co.
Schaap, John.
Sparks, J. M. (3).
LITTLE ROCK—Lincoln Co., C. J.
PINE BLUFF—De Woody & Co., W. L. (3).
Mann-Tankersley Drug Co. (3).
TEXARKANA—*Smith Drug Co. (3).

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES—Braun & Co., F. W.
Haas, Baruch & Co.
SACRAMENTO—Kirk, Geary & Co.
SAN DIEGO—Braun & Co., F. W.
SAN FRANCISCO—*Gates & Co., J. R. (3).
Langley & Michaels Co.
Mack & Co.
Redington & Co.
Richards & Co.

COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS — Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co. (3).
DENVER—Bridaham-Quereau Drug Co.
Hover & Co., W. A.
LEADVILLE—Taylor, Geo. E. (wr).

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Sisson & Co., T.
Talcott, Frisbie & Co.
Williams & Carleton Co.
NEW HAVEN—Calhoun, F. S. (Estate).
Leete & Co., Chas. S.
Whittlesey & Co., Chas. W.
NEW LONDON—Nichols & Harris (wr).
NORWICH—Lee & Osgood.
Osgood & Co., Chas.
WATERBURY—Apothecaries' Hall Co. (wr).

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON—Belt, Z. Jas. (wr).
Danforth, N. B. (wr).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—Evans, Henry (wr).
Tschiffely, F. A., Jr. (wr).

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE—*Christie-Groover Drug Co.

GEORGIA.

ALBANY—Albany Drug Co. (wr).
ATLANTA—Daniel, John B. (wr).
Lamar & Rankin Drug Co.
*Smith Drug Co., Stovall (wr).
AUGUSTA—Davenport & Phinizy Co. (wr).
Willet Drug Co., N. L. (wr).
COLUMBUS—Brannon, Carson & Williams (wr).
Thomas Drug Co., A. P. (wr).
GAINESVILLE—Brown & Co., M. C. (3).
MACON—Lamar & Sons, Henry J. (wr).
Taylor & Peek Drug Co.
ROME—Curry-Arrington Co. (wr).
SAVANNAH—Columbia Drug Co.
Lippman Bros.
Shuptrine, J. T. (3).
Solomons Co. (wr).
VALDOSTA—*Harvey, J. M.
WAYCROSS—Excelsior Medicine Co.

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO—Schuh Drug Co.
CHICAGO—Fuller & Fuller Co.
Humiston, Keeling & Co.
Lord, Owen & Co.
Morrisson, Plummer & Co.
Stevenson Co., Robert.
Van Schaack & Sons, Peter.
PEORIA—Barker & Wheeler Co.
Colburn, Birks & Co.
QUINCY—*Miller & Arthur Drug Co. (wr).
Sommer's Drug Co., Aldo.
ROCK ISLAND—Hartz & Bahnsen Co.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE—Leich & Co., Chas.
FORT WAYNE—*Meyer Bros. & Co. (3).
Fort Wayne Drug Co.
INDIANAPOLIS—Indianapolis Drug Co.
Kiefer Drug Co., A.
Stewart Co., Daniel.
Ward Bros. Drug Co.
LAFAYETTE—Hogan-Johnson Drug Co. (wr).
Wells, Yeager, Best Co. (3).
NEW ALBANY—Knoefel, C. D. (wr).
RICHMOND—Luken & Co., A. G. (wr).
SOUTH BEND—Milton, R. P. (3).
TERRE HAUTE—Bindley & Co., E. H.
Cook, Bell & Black.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON—Churchill Drug Co.
CLINTON—Olney & McDaid.
COUNCIL BLUFFS—Harle-Haas Drug Co.
DAVENPORT—Nadler Co., Frank (wr).
DES MOINES—Des Moines Drug Co.
DUBUQUE—Torbert, W. H. (wr).
FORT DODGE—Oleson Drug Co. (3).
FORT MADISON—*Schafer & Co., Geo. H. (wr).
KEOKUK—Wilkinson & Co. (wr).
MARSHALLTOWN—McBride & Will Drug Co. (wr).
McGREGOR—Peterson, S. J. (wr).
OSKALOOSA—Green & Bentley Drug Co. (wr).
OTTUMWA—Edgerly & Co., J. W.
SIOUX CITY—Hornick, Hess & More.
WATERLOO—Forry, W. W. (wr).
Waugler Drug Co.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON—McPike & Fox.
LAWRENCE—Woodward & Co. (wr).
LEAVENWORTH—Eddy Drug Co., Geo. A.
WICHITA—Potts Drug Co., C. E.

KENTUCKY.

CATLETTSBURG—Patton Bros. (3).
HENDERSON—McFarland, R. M. (3). (Successor to J. L. Baldauf.)
LEXINGTON—Barnes & Hall (wr).
LOUISVILLE—Neat-Richardson Drug Co.
Peter-Bauer Drug Co.
Robinson-Pettet Co.
MAYSVILLE—Wood & Son, J. James (3).
OWENSBORO—*Mullen & Haynes Co. (3).
PADUCAH—DuBois, Kolb & Co. (wr).
Yeiser & Son, D. A.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE—Brooks & Son, F. M. (wr).
MONROE—*Brewster & Co., T. O. (wr).
NEW IBERIA—Estorge Drug Co. (3).
NEW ORLEANS—Brunswig & Co., L. N.
Finlay, Dicks & Co.
Lyons & Co., I. L.
Vermont Chemical Mfg. Co.
SHREVEPORT—Morris & Dicksen Co. (wr).

MAINE.

BANGOR—Sweet, Caldwell (3).
PORTLAND—Cook, Everett & Pennell.
Goold & Co., J. E.
Hay & Son, H. H. (3).
Perkins Co., J. W.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Baily & Son, Jas.
Boykin & Carmer Co.
Carr, Owens & Heineman.
Ferrell & Ricaud.
Gilbert Bros. & Co.
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.
Loewy Drug Co.
Muth Bros. & Co.
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Carter, Carter & Meigs.
Eastern Drug Co.
Gilman Bros.
Metcalf Co., Theo. (wr).
Weeks & Potter Co.
Wilson, B. O. & G. C.
BROCKTON—Richmond & Co., L.
FALL RIVER—Anthony Co., E. S.

HOLYOKE—Goodall Drug Co. (3).
LYNN—Davis & Young (3).
Toppan, Warren (3).
NEW BEDFORD—Blake, Jas. E. (3).
NORTH ADAMS—Burlingame & Darbys Co. (3).
PITTSFIELD—Currier & Co., W. H. (3).
SPRINGFIELD—Alden, Chas. P. (3).
Brewer, H. & J. (3).
Sadler, W. L. (3).
WORCESTER—Brewer & Co. (3).
Buffington Pharmacy Co. (3).

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Farrand, Williams & Clark.
Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons (or Michigan Drug Co.)
GRAND RAPIDS—Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.
Peck Bros. (3).
HANCOCK—Scott, A. J. (3).
MANISTEE—Lyman Co., A. H. (wr).
MUSKEGON—Brundage, Fred. (3).
SAGINAW—Prall & Co., D. E. (wr).
Saginaw Valley Drug Co.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH—Leithhead Drug Co., L. W.
MINNEAPOLIS—Lyman-Ellel Drug Co.
ST. PAUL—Noyes Bros. & Cutler.
Ryan Drug Co.
WINONA—Jackson & Rademacher (3).

MISSISSIPPI.

COLUMBUS—*Mayo & Weaver (3).
NATCHEZ—Geisenberger Bros. (wr).
*Natchez Drug Co. (wr).
VICKSBURG—Cassell, A. G. (wr).

MISSOURI.

JOPLIN—Caffee Drug Co.
KANSAS CITY—Evans-Smith Drug Co.
Faxon, Horton & Gallagher.
SPRINGFIELD—Hall-Pipkin Drug Co.
ST. JOSEPH—Smith Drug Co., C. D.
Van Natta-Lynds Drug Co.
ST. LOUIS—Ballard, James F.
Merrell Drug Co., J. S.
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.
Moffitt-West Drug Co.

MONTANA.

BILLINGS—Chapple Drug Co. (3).
BUTTE—Montana Drug Co.
GREAT FALLS—*Driver-Bradley Drug Co. (wr).
HELENA—Parchen Drug Co. (wr).
LIVINGSTON—*Scheuber Drug Co. (3).
MISSOULA—Freisheimer, Geo (wr).
Missoula Drug Co. (3).

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN—Lincoln Drug Co.
OMAHA—Bruce & Co., E. E.
Richardson Drug Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD—*Fitch, A. Perley (wr).
Martin & Co., C. H. (wr).
DOVER—Brewster Co., C. E. (3).
TILTON—Herrick, C. P. (3).

NEW JERSEY.

BRIDGETON—Dare & Son, C. F. (3).
Whipple & Son, Geo. H. (3).
CAMDEN—Beringer, Geo. M. (3).
NEWARK—Guenther, Albert S. (wr).
Smith & Co., C. B. (wr).
NEW BRUNSWICK—Rust & Son, Wm. (wr).
Skillman & Van Pelt (wr).
PATERSON—Kent, Benj. (3).
Kinsilla, C. P. (3).
RED BANK—Cooper, Jas., Jr. (3).

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Best & Stedman.
Fonda Drug Co., Douw H.
Walker & Gibson.
AUBURN—*Walley & Co., M. L. (3).
AU SABLE FORKS—Gillespie & Co., H. E. (3).
BINGHAMTON—Elk Drug Co.
BROOKLYN—Towns & James (wr).
BUFFALO—Plimpton, Cowan & Co.
ELMIRA—Gerity Bros. (wr).
HORNELLSVILLE—Sherwood & Kelly (3).
KINGSTON—Eltinge & Schoonmaker (3).
MIDDLETOWN—McMonagle & Rogers (3).
NEWBURGH—Chapman, I. C. (3).
Merritt's Sons, Theo. (3).
NEW YORK—Bruen, Ritchey & Co.
*Carle & Sons, John.
Crittenton Co., Charles N.
Eimer & Amend (wr).
Jadwin, O. H.
*Klein & Co., Henry.
Lehn & Fink.
McKesson & Robbins.
*Patterson & Purdy.
Robinson & Son, R. W.
Schieffelin & Co.
Tarrant & Co.
*Zeller, Max.
PLATTSBURG—Cady, H. W. (3).
POUGHKEEPSIE—*Doty & Humphrey. (3).
Wood & Bolton (3).
ROCHESTER—Blauw Drug Co.
Paine Drug Co. (wr).
*Post & Co., J. K. (wr).
ROME—Broughton & Graves (3).
RONDOUT—Van Deusen Bros. (wr).
SYRACUSE—Hubbard, Son & Co., Chas.
Snow & Co., C. W. (wr).
TROY—Polk & Calder Drug Co.
Schneider & Irving Drug Co. (wr).
Thompson, Sons & Co., John L.
UTICA—Sheehan & Co., John H. (wr).
Williams & Co., A. H.
WATERTOWN—Felt, Samuel (3).

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE—Smith, T. C. (3).
CHARLOTTE—Burwell & Dunn Co. (wr).
Scott & Co., Jno. M.
GOLDSBORO—Goldsboro Drug Co. (wr).
GREENSBORO—Richardson Drug Co., L.
WILMINGTON—*Bellamy, R. R. (3).
WINSTON—Owens, B. B. (3).

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO—*Christianson Drug Co., L. (3).

OHIO.

AKRON—Steinbacher & Co., E. (wr).
BRIDGEPORT—Dent & Co., J. C. (wr).
CINCINNATI—Hale, Justis & Co.
Lloyd Bros.
Stein-Vogeler Drug Co.
CLEVELAND—Benton, Myers & Co.
Strong, Cobb & Co.
*Williams Mfg. Co.
COLUMBUS—Braun, Sons & Co., H. (wr).
Kauffman-Lattimer Co.
Orr, Brown & Price.
DAYTON—Frizell, Evans & Bro. (wr).
IRONTON—Ball-Warfield Drug Co. (wr).
MIDDLEPORT—*Stansbury, W. E. (3).
PORTSMOUTH—Davis Drug Co., J. F. (wr).
STEUBENVILLE—Beall & Steele (wr).
TOLEDO—Walding, Kinnan & Marvin Co.
WOOSTER—Zimmerman & Co. (3).
YOUNGSTOWN—Averbeck Drug Co. (3).
Folsom-Thayer Co. (3).
ZANESVILLE—Bailey Drug Co.
Bailey & Co., F. P. (3).

OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Alexander Drug Co.
Oklahoma Drug Co.

OREGON.

ALBANY—Foshay & Mason (wr).
PORTLAND—Blumauer-Frank Drug Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN—*Peters, H. E. (3).
BLOOMSBURG—Moyer Bros. (wr).
BRADFORD—Thompson & Wood (3).
CORRY—Ames & Co., N. F. (3).
EASTON—Lawall's Son & Co., C. (wr).
Semple & Son, H. B. (wr).
HARRISBURG—Forney & Knouse (3).
HONESDALE—Brady, J. T. (3).
LANCASTER—Hull, G. W. (3).
LEBANON—Ross & Co., Dr. Geo. (3).
NORRISTOWN—Stahler Drug Co., Wm. (3).
PHILADELPHIA—Aschenbach & Miller.
Butterworth & Co., C. H.
*Lambert & Kirk.
Pfromm & Kindig.
Pile & Sons, W. H.
Shoemaker & Busch.
Shoemaker & Co., Robert.
Smith, Kline & French Co.
Smith & Co., Val. H.
Steelman & Archer.
Warner & Co., W. R.
PITTSBURG—Fleming & Son, Jos. (3).
Gilmore & Co., W. J.
Kelly Co., George A.
Walther-Robertson Drug Co.
READING—*Raser, J. B. (3).
*Zeigler, P. M. (3).
REEDSVILLE—McDonald, J. A. (3).
SCRANTON—*Burr & Co., D. W. (wr).
Matthews Bros. (wr).
SHAMOKIN—Clarkson & Co., T. R. (3).
TITUSVILLE—Thompson & Son, E. K. (3).
TOWANDA—Porter & Son, Dr. H. C. (3).
TROY—Carpenter & Pierce (3).
WELLSBORO—Hyer & Howd (3).
WILKESBARRE—Wilkesbarre Specialty Co.
YORK—*Dale & Co. (wr).
Shearer & Co., D. N. H.
Smith & Co., Wm. (wr).

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Blanding & Blanding.
Claflin & Co., Geo. L.
Johnson & Co., Oliver.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANDERSON—Evans Pharmacy (3).
CHARLESTON—Baer, Dr H. (wr).
Geer Drug Co. (wr).

COLUMBIA—Murray Drug Co. (wr).
GREENVILLE—Greenville Drug Co.
ORANGEBURG—*Wanamaker Mfg. Co. (3).
SPARTANBURG—Crutchfield-Tolleson Co.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA—Block & Co., M. (3).
Fritts & Wiehl.
Stong Bros. (3).
CLARKSVILLE—Owen & Moore Drug Co. (3).
KNOXVILLE—Chapman, White, Lyons Co.
Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers Co.
MEMPHIS—Hessig-Ellis Drug Co.
Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.
Wilkerson & Co., W. N.
NASHVILLE—Berry, DeMoville & Co.
Leickhardt & Co. (wr).
Spurlock-Neal Co.

TEXAS.

DALLAS—Crowdus Drug Co., J. W.
Patton-Worsham Drug Co.
Texas Drug Co.
FORT WORTH—Williams & Co., H. W.
GAINESVILLE—Stark Drug Co., H. W. (3).
HOUSTON—Houston Drug Co.
PARIS—Hutcherson-Elliott Drug Co.
SAN ANTONIO—San Antonio Drug Co.
SHERMAN—Greiner-Kelly Drug Co.
WACO—Behrens Drug Co.
WEATHERFORD—*Wadsworth, Bains & Co. (3).

UTAH.

LOGAN—Riter Bros. Drug Co. (wr).
SALT LAKE CITY—Nelden-Judson Drug Co.
Salt Lake Drug Co.
*Zion's Co-operative Merc. Inst. (wr).

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON—Burlington Drug Co.
CASTLETON—Northrop, E. N. (3).
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION—Howard Drug Co. (3).

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA—Leadbeater & Sons, E. S.
LYNCHBURG—Payne, Seay & Anderson (wr).
Strother Drug Co. (wr).
NORFOLK—Burrow, Martin & Co. (3).
Terry & Co., Wm. H.
*Williams, Martin & Gray (3).
PETERSBURG—Armstrong & Co., W. E. (3).
RICHMOND—Bodeker Drug Co. (wr).
Owens & Minor Drug Co. (wr).
Powers-Taylor Drug Co.
Purcell, Ladd & Co.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE—Stewart & Holmes Drug Co. (wr).
SPOKANE—Spokane Drug Co. (wr).
TACOMA—Stewart & Holmes Drug Co. (wr).

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG—Murdoch, J. N. (wr).
WHEELING—Goodwin & Co., J. T. (wr).
Logan Drug Co. (wr).
Ohio Valley Drug Co.
Reed, Robb & Breiding.

WISCONSIN.

GREEN BAY—Robinson, John (wr).
LA CROSSE—McCord, James.
Spence Drug Co., T. H.
MILWAUKEE—Dohmen Co., F.
Drake Bros. Co. (wr).
Jerman, Pfleuger & Keuhmsted Co.
Yahr & Lange Drug Co.

THE RISE AND FALL OF EPSOM WELLS.*

By D'ARCY POWERS.

Mr. George Clinch contributes some interesting notes on Epsom Wells and Epsom Downs to the Home Counties Magazine for April, 1900. He says that the mineral springs at Epsom are situated near the highest point of Epsom Common, at a distance of about a mile west of the town. Their waters are charged with sulphate of magnesia derived from the bed of London clay of which Epsom Common is composed. Local tradition asserts that the Epsom Wells were found accidentally in 1618 by Henry Wicker who, during a dry summer accidentally came across a small hole filled with water. This he enlarged so as to form a pond, but it then appeared that in consequence of the bitterness of the water the cattle would not drink of it and thus its mineral character was detected. The fame of the waters soon grew and so many strangers visited Epsom that in 1621 the owner of the spring enclosed it with a wall and built a kind of shed for the conveniences of the sick persons who were taking the waters. By the year 1640 the reputation of the Epsom Wells had extended to foreign countries and as a consequence persons of distinction from France, Germany and other parts of Europe visited this little Surrey village. After the Restoration Epsom became more famous than ever and a regular service of coaches was established to convey visitors daily to and from London. Pepys visited it in July, 1663, and gives as usual a lively picture of his experience. He found the town so full that he could get no lodging and had to sleep at Ashtead "at a lodging in a little hole we could not stand upright in." He went to the Wells the following day—Sunday, July 26—"where great store of citizens, which was the greatest part of the company, though there were some others of better quality. I met many that I knew, and we drank each of us two pots (of the water) and so walked away, it being very pleasant to see how everybody turned up his tail, here one and there another in a bush, and the women in their quarters alike." On the following day he rode through Epsom "the whole town over seeing the various companies that were walking there; which was very pleasant to see how they are there without knowing almost what to do, but only in the morning to drink the waters. But Lord! to see how many I met there of citizens that I could not have thought to have seen there, or that they had ever had it in their heads or purses to go down thither."

By the year 1690 the proprietor of Epsom Wells found it necessary to extend the accommodation for his visitors. He built a ball room seventy feet in length, as well as other necessary apartments, and a long walk leading from the London road through Epsom was laid out and planted with elm trees. The amusements provided for the patients and visitors comprised public breakfasts, dancing, and music every morning; horse racing on the downs daily at noon (where now is held the Derby); cudgel playing, wrestling and foot racing in the afternon; and assemblies and card parties in the evening.

During the reign of Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark was an occasional visitor at Epsom, and John Toland, who wrote about this time, states that he had counted as many as sixty coaches in the ring on Sunday evenings; he also mentions that one of the elegant amusements of the place, popular among the visitors, was that of trying to catch a pig by the tail.

Among the various characters attracted to Epsom Wells was Sarah Mapp, a celebrated bone setter, of whom Percivall Pott says: "We all remember that even the absurdity and impracticability of her own promises were by no means equal to the expectations and credulity of those who ran after her; that is, of all ranks and degrees of people, from the lowest laborer or mechanic up to those of the most exalted rank and station; several of whom not only did not hesitate to believe implicitly the most extravagant assertions of an ignorant, illiberal, drunken female savage; but even solicited her company, and, at least, seemed to enjoy her conversation. Hogarth introduced her into his picture of "The Undertaker's Arms: or, Consultation of Physicians."

The first indication of the declining popularity of Epsom Wells is found in the year 1706, when an apothecary named Levinstone, who was living at Epsom, started the New Wells whose waters, he said, were of equal mineral value to that of the old springs. This was soon found to be false, and when the trick was discovered, both the old wells and the new were brought into disrepute. Before the year 1720 the fashion of visiting Epsom for the sake of its mineral springs was rapidly on the decline. During the excitement caused by the South Sea Scheme the Wells recovered some of their popularity, but the revival was only transitory. By the beginning of the present century the buildings in connection with the Wells were pulled down and the ground was purchased or leased by a Mr. Hitchener, who built a small house close by for his residence. The memory of the Wells has disappeared forever, though Epsom salts will always remain as a valuable remedy in the pharmacopœia under the name magnesium sulphate.

*From Janus 5, p. 239. (Pharm. Rev.)

ANILINE DYES SOLUBLE IN FATS.

By Dr. MARKFELDT.

Since the very commencement of the aniline dye trade this comparatively new industry has steadily continued to increase from year to year, not merely on account of the indefinite variety of colors, often surpassing those afforded by nature, which it furnishes, but especially because of the strength of the dye stuffs and the facility with which they are used. In all branches of the coloring business it is necessary to produce articles which please the customer's eye, and the achievement of this object depends in a very large number of cases upon a proper choice of the dyes or pigments to be used in their manufacture. In the course of time people have been accustomed to demand a supply of natural products with a special color, different from that which properly belongs to them, without troubling their heads about the fact that they must, therefore, be artificially dyed.

Of late a large number of artificial dyes have become used on a very large scale in all those trades which deal with oils and fats, either in the way of extracting them from their natural sources and putting them upon the market, or in the direction of elaborating them into various commercial articles. For example, substances have sometimes to be added to destroy the fluorescence of certain oils. For this purpose nitronaphthalene, a body obtained by acting upon naphthalene with nitric acid, was at one time the only substance used. Of late, however, it has been completely replaced by a dye, fluorine, which has shown itself far more suitable for the purpose, especially for machine oils. Such an extremely small quantity of the dye as 1 to 2 pounds per 20,000 pounds of oil is ample to produce the desired effect.

We propose to discuss in this article the artificial dyes which are used for dyeing fats, oils, stearine, oleine (oleic acid), palmitine, ozokerite, ceresine, wax, tallow, paraffin, etc., and those put upon the market under the name of fat—Soudan ceresine, turpentine oil and resinate colors. They must be placed in the following three classes:

1. The basic dyes.
2. Certain azo dyes made from phenols.
3. The so-called resinate dyes.

Class I.—Most of these as they are put upon the markets are hydrochlorates from which the colored bases can be precipitated by caustic alkalies. The bases are then filtered off, thoroughly washed, filter-pressed and dried at low temperatures (about 50° C.). The commonest bases in general use are auramine, chrysoidine, safranine, fast blue, victoria blue, induline, methyl violet B and 6 B, malachite green, brilliant green, bismarck brown, and nigrosine. All kinds of shades can be got by suitable mixtures made from among these. The bases are either sold as such in powder or in highly concentrated solution, or made up into small dice-shaped pieces by fusion with the proper quantity of stearine. They are also sold dissolved in oleine. They are much used, especially in the dyed manufacture of stearine candles. Candles are dyed either in the mass before moulding or in dipped candles the last dip is made into dyed grease. Moulded undyed candles also are given a dip into dyed grease. The latter method is chiefly used for wax and ceresine, the former for stearine, except for the larger kinds of stearine candles, particularly the so-called "boudoir candles." A good effect is produced with these candles, as the dyed mass accumulates most in the grooves, which then appear darker than the rest.

Mineral colors have the effect that they make the candles burn badly. Some of them, such as those containing arsenic or mercury, must not be used, as they cause the candle to give off poisonous fumes while burning. The color bases named above have the special advantage for candle dyeing that they enter into chemical combinations with the stearic acid present. This explains the great solubility of these dyes in the fat.

These dyes are used with stearine by melting the latter and adding the coloring matter to it at 60° to 65° C., from 2 to 10 pounds to every 20,000 pounds of stearine. Great care must be taken not to overheat the mass or the dye may decompose. Blues generally change to a brick red, but recover their color on cooling. Some colors which are very fast on textile fabrics soon bleach when dissolved in stearine, sometimes completely in a few hours. This is particularly annoying when it happens to only one of the dyes in a mixture. Thus, for example, yellow is generally added to brilliant green to give it a warm tint, but the green soon fades and only an ugly greenish yellow is left. Care must be taken, therefore, in using mixtures to make them solely from dyes of equal permanency under the circumstances. In the above case a mixture of fast blue and auramine gives far better results. Black soluble in oil is used in specially large quantities. It is procurable in two shades, blue black and deep black.

The latter is prepared by mixing nigrosine with chrysoidine, a basic azo dye, and is sold either in powder as deep black F, extra concentrated, or mixed with stearine as black F in pieces, or dissolved in oleine as liquid black F.

In the production of black candles, which are sometimes used in funeral processions, paraffin dyed black with anacardium was used till within the last few years.

The paraffin was heated nearly to boiling and some of the shells were then soaked in it. The paraffin then dissolves a resin out of the shells and acquires a dark brown color, which becomes a dead black on cooling. Nowadays deep black F supplies us with a far more convenient method of making black candles, which can be ornamented with silver as drawing-room candles. Deep black F extra concentrated is also used for dyeing mineral oils, vaseline, etc., after it has been dissolved in oleine. In this form it is extensively used in the manufacture of wagon grease.

The only other use of this class of dyes in powder is in dyeing oils and fats of an acid nature, such as oleine and stearine. If they are to be used for dyeing neutral fats, wax or paraffin, they must first be dissolved in oleine or stearine.

Class II. This is the most valuable of the three classes as it can be used for all fats and oils indiscriminately. They dissolve easily in stearine, oleine, palmitine, ozokerite, wax, tallow, paraffin, fats and oils, and also in alcohol. Hence they are extensively used in all trades making use of any of the above substances. They are all made by diazotizing bases and then combining them with phenols in alkaline solution. The principal phenols employed for the purpose are phenol itself and beta-naphthol. In a few cases alphanaphthol and resorcin are made use of. Large quantities of these azo dyes are exported to China, in which country they are much used for dyeing wax tapers. As in textile dyeing, the azo dye principally in demand is red, and the Chinese import particularly ceresine red, alias alipha red or red B extra concentrated, which is prepared from amidoazotoluol and beta-naphthol. Amidoazobenzole gives with beta-naphthol a dye of a somewhat yellow shade.

The raw materials of these oil reds, amidoazobenzole and amidoazotoluol, are themselves soluble in fats, but being of a basic character, belong, like bismarck brown and chrysoidine, to Class I. They are sold under the name of butter yellow, and, as the name implies, are used for dyeing butter. They are prepared somewhat differently from the other azo dyes. Besides the dyes above mentioned and combinations of aniline with phenol, with alpha and with beta-naphthol, of ortho-toluidine with alpha and with beta-naphthol, of alpha-naphthylamine with the naphthols, of aniline and of pyranitraniline with resorcin, and of safranine, a diazotizable basic dye, with beta-naphthol, are also used. Finally the diamines (benzidine, toluidine and dianisidine) are used in combination with the phenols. The production of these compounds is a fairly simple matter and the necessary apparatus is not expensive. On a large scale mechanical stirrers have to be used. To insure good solubility the dyes must always be carefully dried and very finely powdered.

Class III. The resinate dyes belong to the great class of color lakes and are prepared by dyeing solutions of resin soaps with basic aniline dyes and then precipitating the lake with a metallic salt. The rosin soap solution is made by boiling the purest colophony obtainable with a solution of caustic soda and carbonate of soda for about an hour, with an arrangement for condensing the steam and returning the water to the boiler, or, if the process is carried out in an open pan, adding water from time to

time to keep the original volume of liquid unchanged. The pan should be much larger than is required to hold the materials, as they froth a great deal at the beginning of the process. The solution of soap is finally diluted to 50° B with cold water and dyed with a filtered solution of basic aniline dye, such as fuchsine, methyl violet, brilliant green, safranine, chrysoidine, etc. The weight of dye used should be from 5 to 15 per cent. of that of the rosin saponified. If the temperature is too low when the dye is added or the soap solution is too concentrated, the color bases separate out as abietates, which must be prevented. The dyed soap solution is then precipitated with a dilute aqueous solution of a metallic salt. A slight excess of the latter should be added, as it facilitates the subsequent filtration and washing. The washed precipitate must be very carefully dried, as it is easily charred and spoiled by high temperatures.

The resinate colors got in this way are insoluble in water, more or less soluble in alcohol, and very soluble in benzole, ether, chloroform, oil of turpentine, wax, stearic acid, drying linseed oil, etc. They are very suitable for making varnishes for improving polished metallic surfaces, as well as wood, paper, leather, glass, etc.

In many cases, as for painting wood, for example, the metallic resinates which possess a color of their own, such as those of iron, chromium, copper, manganese, etc., are to be preferred, in combination with bismarck brown or other dyes, both from considerations of economy and from regard for fastness to light. By suitably mixing resinate colors dark browns and blacks can be got which can be used for printing or lithographic inks. Dilute solutions of the resinate colors in benzole can be used for dyeing textile fabrics light shades in a single bath and the method is used very largely for silk, satin and artificial flowers, and gives very fast results. The resinate colors are also suitable for dyeing and printing india rubber, celluloid, linoleum and American cloth, as well as for dyeing white lead, zinc sulphide, heavy spar, chalk and other inorganic whites. In paste form they are excellent for making colored pencils and mixed with tragacanth, dextrine, starch or albumen, they answer well in carpet printing. They can also be used for making brown asphalt varnishes black. Very little of them suffices, and the drying of the varnish is only very little hindered.

Dissolving the Oil Dyes.—This is done by stirring the dye into the fused fat. It is best to dissolve the dye in a little of the fat separately and then to add the strongly dyed fat to the main mass. As above remarked, care must be taken to keep the temperature as low as possible. In dyeing soaps, the dye should first be dissolved in a little oil and the same for dyeing leather. Very little dye is needed, as above shown.

To test the dyeing power of these dyes, it is best to proceed as with ordinary dyes, viz., to dye a pattern in the production of which a known proportion of dye has been used. The results obtained are not so sharp as with ordinary textile dyes, but they are sufficiently so, and the trial should never be omitted. Fuse in a porcelain dish 20 grammes of stearine and add to it a weighed quantity (0.01 to 0.02) of the dye to be tested. When it is fully dissolved pour the stearine into cold water so as to keep the cooled mass together and not so as to let it spread over the surface of the water. This is best done by pouring out sharp from a height of an inch or so above the water. In this way patterns can be prepared which can readily be used for determining how much dye has to be used for producing any particular tint in a given mass of fat. Other methods can be adopted, but this is the one which has hitherto given the best results in practice.—Oils, Colors and Drysalteries. From the Farben Zeitung. (Sci. Am. Sup.)

Boquet Essence.

Orris root	300 parts
Alcohol, 87 p. c.	1000 parts

Macerate for three days, filter, then add:

Oil of rose	1.5 parts
Oil of orange flowers	2 parts
Tincture of musk	10 parts
Essence of jasmine	75 parts
Distilled water, enough to make	1000 parts

THE WIDE OCCURRENCE OF INDICATORS IN NATURE.*

By G. S. FRAPS.

In the course of some work on a black cow-pea bean, the writer's attention was attracted by the change from black to red, which took place when it came in contact with an acid. Later, in speaking to Mr. G. H. Whiting, a student, about this, he mentioned that the juice of the blackberry had the properties of an indicator. These observations led to the work about to be described. Since completing it, the writer has been informed that a lady placed some violets in ammonia water to preserve them, and to her astonishment they became green.

The results of this work show that indicators are of very common occurrence in nature. Some seventy-four kinds of colored flowers, both wild and cultivated, the leaves of five varieties of coleus, the cow-pea bean, the blackberry, mulberry, smilaxberry, strawberry, and the red beet were extracted with water or dilute alcohol, and the extract tested for indicators. In only three cases did the extract not become one color when acid and another color when alkaline. As a rule, the coloring-matter was fairly sensitive as an indicator, being changed by from less than 1 to 2 drops of tenth-normal ammonia. Some of the changes were very sharp, and many of the colors were very beautiful. In some cases the color passed through several stages in going from acid to alkaline, or the reverse.

The materials examined could be grouped in four classes:

Class I.—Extract not affected by acid or alkali.

Class II.—Extract colorless when acid, yellow when alkaline.

The flowers in this class were yellow, and the yellow-coloring matter was hardly affected by the extracting agent.

Class III.—Extract red (or a shade of red) when acid, yellow when alkaline.

Class IV.—Extract red when acid, green when alkaline.

Classes III. and IV. are not sharply separated, sometimes the color produced by the alkali being such that it was hard to decide whether it was yellow-green or green-yellow. Ammonia was the alkali used; often a green solution with ammonia would have been yellow with caustic soda. Most of the coloring-matters in these two classes were very sensitive. In many cases the flowers were bleached when boiled with water, and the extract nearly colorless, or quite so, but it would become colored when made acid or alkaline.

Class V.—Miscellaneous. This includes all that do not fall in the other four classes. It must be observed that in no case do the colors occur in the reverse order from those in the other classes—that is, never colorless when alkaline and yellow acid, or red when alkaline and green or yellow acid.

The colors of the coleus especially, depend on the degree of acidity of the leaf as well as on the kinds and distribution of the colors. With coleus colors there is a regular change in color from acid to alkaline, or the reverse, passing through several stages. It is easy to see that a slight change in the acidity of the sap of the leaf will affect the color and give rise to some of the manifold variations that are observed in the coleus. The same may be said of some flowers.

Methods of Examination.

Two methods were adopted for testing the color. In the one, small portions of the material were placed into two test-tubes with alcohol, a few drops of fifth-normal hydrochloric acid added to one, of tenth-normal caustic soda to the other, and the changes noted. It usually requires some time for the effect to be visible. In the second method the material was boiled in a large test-tube with about 20 cc. of water, to which a little alcohol was often added, cooled, the extract poured off, and titrated with fifth-normal acid and tenth-normal ammonia. The two methods usually gave the same results, though they were sometimes different, as was to be expected, as in the one case all of the color, soluble

*Am. Chem. Journ.

and insoluble, was subjected to the action of caustic soda; in the other case only the soluble part was treated with ammonia. Method two allowed some conclusion as to the sensitiveness of the color to be made.

Class I.—Color unaffected by acid or alkali. This includes the orange flowers of Stylocanthus biflora, the yellow ones of Chrysogonum Virginianum, and the leaves of a smooth, red variety of coleus. Three materials not containing indicators were found out of 81 examined.

Class II.—The flowers in this class give a colorless extract which becomes yellow when made alkaline.

The color is moderately sensitive. All of the flowers but one—the white petals of the wild daisy—are yellow or orange. Yellow is a color which cannot be extracted by boiling water. In some cases it goes into solution with the tenth-normal caustic soda.

This class comprises 10; stamens of begonia and Solanum Carolinense; petals of canna, Oenothera sinuata, Hypoxis erecta, butter-cups, alamander, wild daisy, a yellow wild flower, and leaves of the yellow coleus.

Class III.—In this class the materials give an extract which are red or a shade of red when acid, yellow or a shade of yellow when alkaline. All the colors are fairly sensitive, being changed by at least two drops of tenth-normal ammonia. Twenty-one of the 81 materials examined fall into this group, 11 being originally red or pink flowers, 4 orange or yellow, 5 purple or violet, 1 green (coleus leaf). The red and pink flowers were: the pink, rose (faint pink, rose, and wild rose), pink larkspur, crimson clover, phlox (faint pink, light claret, rose, scarlet, magenta), begonia (2 varieties), double oleander, a variety of Euphorbia, Spensonia goligefolia rosa, Clerodendrum, and Silene Virginica. With the exception of Clerodendrum, which gave a well-colored, orange-pink solution, all of the flowers above named were bleached when boiled with water, giving a colorless or faintly colored solution, which, however, became colored on the addition of acid or ammonia. Verbena flowers gave extracts, yellow with caustic soda, but green with ammonia, and the extract from sweet peas green when first made alkaline, became yellow on standing. These two are included in Class IV.

The purple or violet flowers were: the vetch, Mexican sage, heliotrope, Clematis ochroleuca, and Solanum Carolinensis. They were bleached by the boiling. The orange or yellow flowers were orange nasturtium and canna, Asclepias tuberosa, yellow Alamander vercofolia. The yellow color of the flower was unaffected, but a colorless or faintly colored extract was formed which became colored on addition of acid or ammonia. A red-orange extract was obtained from the green part of the leaf of a red and green coleus, which was red with acid and brown yellow with ammonia.

Class IV.—This includes those coloring-matters which are a shade of red when acid, a shade of green when alkaline. The greens are at times of a beautiful emerald color, sometimes of a yellowish tinge. Most of the colors are very sensitive to the reagents, being affected by less than 1 drop of tenth-normal ammonia.

Thirty of the materials examined fall into this class, 15 being originally a shade of red, 9 violet or purple, 3 blue, 1 lilac, 1 black (bean), 1 yellow. The flowers a shade of red were: red clover, scarlet sage, Canterbury bell, red zinna, rose geranium, crimson honeysuckle, California poppy, verbenas (faint pink and rose), sweet peas (faint pink, rose, maroon, magenta, lavender), gladiolus (rose), red cyclamen, varieties of Bumaldae, hibiscus, Tephrosia (devil's shoestring), and leaves from four varieties of coleus. With the exception of hibiscus, scarlet sage, and coleus, the extracts from these were colorless or nearly so.

The purple or violet flowers were phlox, petunia, coriopsis, verbena, sweet peas, "Jimson weed," maypop or passion flower, Specularia perfoliata and Ruellia ciliosa.

The lilac flower was Salvia urtica, the blue ones were Ageratum, Runella vulgaris, and blue larkspur, the yellow one was nasturtium, and the black material, a cow-pea bean.

The colors from some of these flowers passed through several stages on the way from acidity to alkalinity. The most noteworthy are:

Specularia perfoliata: Magenta, blue, green.

Ruellia ciliata: Rose, lilac, green.

Salvia urtica: Claret, peacock blue, green.

"Jimson weed": Magenta, purple, green.

Maypop: Magenta, blue, green-blue, olive green.

Blue larkspur: Magenta, purple, blue, peacock blue, green.

Purple Petunia: Magenta, purple, blue, green.

California poppy: Magenta, purple, violet, peacock-blue, green.

Red coleus: Red, claret, violet, green.

Red and yellow coleus: Red, brown-red, orange-red, yellow-green, olive-green.

Light-red, dark red and green coleus: Cherry, violet, brown, green-brown, dirty green.

Red and deep red coleus: Magenta, purple, blue, green.

Most of the colors above given were very bright and beautiful, and, as a rule, fairly sensitive.

The coloring matters of the following flowers in this group are especially sensitive: "Jimson weed," Maypop, Salvia urtica, black cow-pea (bean), Ruellia ciliata.

Class V.—This group includes substances giving colors with acid and alkali that do not come into the classes already described.

The colors are those produced by ammonia. The color, when acid, is given first, then the stages it passes through to alkaline:

Bouganvillea spectabilis (mauve): Purple, colorless.

Gloxinia hybridia (pink): Pink, purple, brownish red.

Gloxinia hybridia (purple): Magenta, purple, olive-green.

Dendrobium nobilia (purple): Pink, purple, blue, green.

Amaryllis (red): Cherry, maroon.

Salvia (red): Orange, dark red.

Cynthia (yellow): Yellow, terra-cotta.

Geranium (scarlet): Scarlet, violet.

Galardium (red): Scarlet, corn, yellow-brown.

Snapdragon (red): Red, red-brown.

Canna (red): Red, orange-brown.

Fruit—

Smilaxberries (red): Pink, violet.

Beets (red): Magenta, purple.

Strawberries: Straw, purple.

Blackberries: Rose, colorless.

Mulberries: Cherry, violet.

Brown cow-pea bean: Colorless, brown.

COLORED FIREWORKS.—Blue Flame.—(1) Ore pigment, 2 parts; charcoal, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 5 parts; sulphur, 13 parts; potassium nitrate, 77 parts. (2) Sulphur, 15 parts; potassium sulphate, 15 parts; ammonio-cupric sulphate, 15 parts; potassium nitrate, 27 parts; potassium chlorate, 28 parts.

White Flame.—(1) Potassium nitrate, 30 parts; sulphur, 10 parts; antimony sulphide (black), 5 parts; flour, 3 parts; powdered camphor, 2 parts. (2) Charcoal, 1 part; sulphur, 11 parts potassium sulphide, 38 parts. (3) Stearine, 1 part; barium carbonate, 1 part; milk sugar, 4 parts; potassium nitrate, 4 parts; potassium chlorate, 12 parts. As a general rule, a corresponding quantity of shellac may be taken instead of the sulphur for inside fireworks.

Smokeless Vari-colored Fire.—First take (this is essential) barytes or strontium, bring to a glowing heat in a suitable dish, remove from the fire, and now add the shellac. The latter (unpowdered) will melt at once, and can then be intimately mixed with the barytes or strontium by means of a spatula. After cooling, pulverize. One may also add about 2½ per cent. of powdered magnesium to increase the effect. Take, for instance, 4 parts of barytes or strontium and 1 part of shellac.

Green.—Melt shellac, 5 parts; barium nitrate, 1 to 1.2 parts; pound after cooling and add 2 to 5 per cent. of barium chlorate. The latter enhances the coloring.

Red.—Shellac, 5 parts; strontium nitrate, 1 to 1.2 parts. Preparation as above. In damp weather add 1 to 4 per cent. of potassium chlorate to the red flame; the latter causes a little more smoke. The flames give little smoke, and can be burned in the room. The smoke is not molesting. They burn well and very light. The composition should be shaped into a longish hill.—Nueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen; (Sci. Am. Sup.).

"Percy can look through my eyes and see my very soul."

"Oh, that's unimportant; but can he look through the rouge and see the freckles?"

PRODUCTION OF IPECACUANHA.

One of the most widely used of all vegetable drugs is the powerful emetic ipecacuanha, which is obtained from a Brazilian shrub. The French Conseiller de Commerce, at Cuyada, in the State of Matto Grosso, Brazil, gives in a recent report an interesting account of this plant, which has in that State and the neighboring districts its only habitat. The drug is obtained from plants which attain a height of from 12 to 16 inches. The leaves are oval, dark green, and sharply ribbed, and the white flowers give place to an ovoid fruit containing black seeds. Besides the Ipecacuanha Cephaelis, or the "white ipecacuanha," as it is generally known, there are several other varieties which are somewhat different, but all are used for the same purpose, and are distinguished as brown, black and striated ipecacuanha. The drug is obtained from the root of the plant, where it occurs, in quantities about the size of a quill, between the layers. The taste is acrid and bitter, and the odor is nauseating. That found next to the bark is most active in its effects, having in the highest degree the emetic property, due to the active principle known as "emetine." The State of Matto Grosso, which, as before observed, is the habitat of the plant, is one of the richest in Brazil, among its many natural products being gold and diamonds, rubber, sarsaparilla, jalap, jaborandi, copaiba, various gums and drugs of several kinds. Ipecacuanha is found in the north and northwest of the San Luiz-de-Caceres, formerly in the Villa Maria region, and its habitat covers an immense area comprised between a network of rivers in Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay. The dense foliage of the forest of this region provides the dank and humid conditions which favor the growth of the shrub. The Brazilian product is known as the Rio Ipecacuanha, and the product secured from similar shrubs in other countries passes under the name of the port from which it is shipped. Attempts have been made to transplant the shrub and to cultivate it in British colonies in various parts of the world, but without success, and Brazil continues to be the only source of supply for the best grade. The process of gathering the plant is perfectly simple, and during the rainy season, while the ground is soft, is very easy. A stick is inserted under the root and while this is raised with one hand the entire plant is pulled out with the other. As little care is given to the protection of enough plants to secure a future supply, the output is growing smaller, and the price consequently higher each year. The scarcity of workmen is a great difficulty. In the dry season the roots cannot be gathered, and it is at this season when any one adapted to the work is engaged in gathering rubber. During the rainy season, from October to April, when the plants may be easily drawn from the ground, women are usually employed for the work.—(Sci. Am. Sup.).

SELECTED FORMULAS.

From Hager's "Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Praxis." (Revised Edition, 1899.)

Violet Extract.

I.

Oil of orris	5	drops
Dilute alcohol	250	grams

II.

Ionone solution (Schimmel's)	4	drops
Orange extrait	10	grams
Triple extract jasmine	10	grams
Alcohol, 95 per cent	80	grams

III.

Orris root	200	grams
Alcohol, 80 per cent	850	grams

Mix, macerate for three days, filter, then add:

Oil of orris	0.5	grams
Oil of bergamot	2.5	grams
Oil of rose geranium	2.5	grams
Oil of bitter almond	5	drops
Tincture of musk	2.5	grams
Tincture of vanilla	5.0	grams
Essence of jasmine	250.0	grams
Alcohol, enough to make	1000.0	grams

Acid Dentrifice Powder.

Cream of tartar, Sugar of milk, of each	200.0	grams
Carmine	0.4	grams
Oil of peppermint	1.0	gram

Kamala Tablets.

Kamala	25.0	grams
Sugar, powdered	30.0	grams
Acacia, powdered.		
Chocolate, of each	10.0	grams
Distilled water (q. s., or)	1.5	grams

Make into a mass and divide into 100 lozenges.

Wine of Creosote.

Creosote	10	parts
Tincture of gentian	25	parts
Alcohol, 90 per cent	250	parts
Sherry wine, q. s. to make	1000	parts

Compound Syrup of Walnut.

Extract walnut leaves	20	parts
Extract cinchona	10	parts
Alcohol	20	parts
Sherry wine	30	parts
Potassium iodide	5	parts
Oil-sugar (anise)	15	parts
Syrup	900	parts

Sweet Tincture (Goldtropfen).

Solution potassium acetate	30	grams
Spirit of acetic ether	20	grams
Spirit of chloric ether	60	grams
Tincture of caramel	25	grams
Syrup	75	grams
Alcohol, 95 per cent	400	grams

Cosmetic Water.

Solution potassium carbonate.		
Tincture of benzoin, of each	15	grams
Spirit of camphor	3	grams
Cologne	820	grams
Distilled water	150	grams

Mix and filter. Add one teaspoonful to wash water.

Violet Pomade.

Lard	950	grams
White wax	50	grams
Jasmine pomade	30	grams
Cumarin	0.03	grams
Heliotropin	0.05	grams
Oil of rose	5	drops
Oil of orris	2	drops
Oil of bergamot	2	drops

Violet Powder.

Orris root	600	grams
Wheat starch	300	grams
Zinc oxide	100	grams
Spirit of jasmine	15	grams
Oil of bergamot	10	drops
Oil of lemon	10	drops
Oil of rose	10	drops
Oil of orange flowers	10	drops

Syrup of Iodine.

Iodine	1	gram
Potassium iodide	1	gram
Glycerin	5-10	grams
Citric acid	15	grams
Syrup	1000	grams

Artificial Strawberry Essence.

Amyl acetate	25.0	grams
Acetic ether	2.5	grams
Dilute alcohol	225.0	grams
Tincture of orris	750.0	grams

EXAMINATION OF ANTIPYRINE FOR ANTIFEBRIN, PHENACETIN AND EXALGIN.—By boiling with concentrated phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1.7), the anilides, antifebrin and phenacetin are "saponified." In presence of these compounds, acetic acid is first developed, and very small quantities can be recognized by the odor. Antipyrine colors the phosphoric acid mixture golden yellow, gradually changing to brownish yellow. Antifebrin colors it faintly yellow, on further boiling, brown. By phenacetine the solution is first colored rose, then brownish red, changing through reddish violet, and bluish green, to a dirty green. The appearance of the violet color is specially characteristic of phenacetine.

Antifebrin and phenacetine are distinguished by their behavior on saponification with caustic potash, the operation being carried out in a test tube with a few grams of substance and 2 to 4 c.c. of concentrated aqueous solution of potash. The test tube is closed by a rubber stopper and connected by a piece of glass tubing bent in the form of a hook, with a second test tube containing 1-3 c. c. of clear solution of chloride of lime. In presence of antifebrin the first drops of distillate give the well known violet coloration caused by aniline. In the absence of antifebrin and presence of phenacetine, the first drops give no coloration, but later a brick-red turbidity due to phenetidine is produced. Finally, an amorphous red substance separates out on the surface of the liquid, which, after some time, is clear yellow. If the receiving test tube is changed, the two reactions, the violet coloration, and the separation of phenetidine may be successively observed. On boiling a mixture of phenacetine and antipyrine with potash, the distillate does not give with the chloride of lime solution, the red coloration characteristic of phenacetine, but the solution becomes yellowish green, and then yellowish gray; with antipyrine alone, the chloride of lime solution remains colorless.

Exalgin, on boiling with phosphoric acid, readily gives off acetic acid; the phosphoric acid mixture becomes colored an intense golden yellow. On boiling with potash, the methylaniline separated, distils over in oily drops, which collect on the surface of the chloride of lime solution, being colored first green, then grayish green, and finally a dirty green. The author, in opposition to Fischer's statement (Die neuen Arzeneimittel, 4 Aufl. 120), found that exalgin is readily saponified by alkali.

Quinine on boiling with potash, gives no volatile products which alter the chloride of lime solution. Boiled with phosphoric acid, the mixture becomes first yellow with intense "yellow-bluish green" fluorescence, and then becomes rapidly dirty brown and opaque. The presence of anilides in quinine may be detected by the method described above.

Traces of p-amidophenol in phenacetine, antifebrin, etc., may be recognized by the solution in cold phosphoric acid turning intensely violet, while the latter substances dissolve to a colorless solution in the cold.—(Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.).

EFFECT OF SACCHARIN ON DIGESTION.—Nenoki, of St. Petersburg, and Berlioz, of Grenoble, have found that the presence of saccharin had no retarding effect on the digestion of albumin in flasks by extracts of pepsin and pancreatic ferment. They conclude from these results that saccharin is not injurious to health in the proportion used to produce sweetness, and its use should not be restricted by law. Windisch (Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.) ridicules the assumption that conditions in a laboratory flask with enzyme solutions of given concentration can be compared with those prevalent within the organism. The secretion of these enzymes is a result of nerve activity which may be influenced by saccharin, and nothing is known of their concentration in the body. Arguing on the above lines it might plausibly be concluded that, because the action of enzymes is not restricted by chloroform, which is generally added in experiments of this class, chloroform is not injurious to health, whereas one of its effects is a great derangement of the digestive functions. Moreover, the experiments cited above really showed a very considerable diminution of digested albumin in presence of saccharin when the strength of the pepsin solution used was "too weak." This was remedied by increasing the strength of the pepsin solution, but Windisch enquires, How is such increase to be effected in the human body?

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Antipyrin and Syrup of Wild Cherry.—(O. F. N.) The incompatibility of antipyrin with syrup of wild cherry is due to the tannin in the latter. Upon standing a day or so a mixture of this character deposits a brown precipitate, the syrup of wild cherry becoming very light or amber colored.

Removing Hydrastis Stains.—(— B. R.) Hydrastis stains may be removed from linen or white cotton fabrics by bleaching with Labarraque's solution or Javelle water, then washing out with warm soap suds or ammonia water. The treatment necessary to remove these stains from colored fabrics can only be determined by careful experiment.

Base for a Family Salve.—(C. T. K.) wants a base for a family salve. He has tried petrolatum, but it becomes too soft in warm weather. He has also tried it mixed with paraffin but does not like it on account of the granular formation.

An ointment base of almost any desired consistence may be obtained by using a petrolatum of a high melting point, such as is described in the dispensatories under "hard petrolatum." Ordinary petrolatum may also be hardened by incorporating with it a suitable amount of yellow wax. The simple cerate of the Pharmacopœia is a most desirable base for a family or household ointment.

Dose of Santonin and Calomel.—(W. H. R.) asks what is the proper dose for children of a tablet composed of ½ grain santonin and ½ grain calomel.

As usually prescribed one or two tablets, according to age, are directed to be taken every two hours until cathartic action is produced. However, the administration of santonin to children should be carefully watched. Some authorities are of the opinion that it should be prescribed in doses not larger at first than 1 grain for adults and ¼ grain for children, and ought to be taken at night, both because its action upon the parasites is less interfered with by food at that time, and because the yellow vision which it may occasion will not then be a source of so much annoyance. Many cases have been reported in which decidedly poisonous effects have arisen from the administration of comparatively small doses of santonin and you will do well to read up the subject in one of the dispensatories.

Balsam of Copaiba and Tincture of Iron.—(J. B.) asks criticism upon the following:

Balsam of copaiba,
Spirit of nitrous ether,
Compound spirit of lavender,
Tincture of ferric chloride, of each... 1 ounce.

As the prescription stands a satisfactory mixture cannot be made. Balsam of copaiba does not form a miscible liquid with the other ingredients. Spirit of nitrous ether is decomposed when mixed with the acid tincture of ferric chloride. It is possible to make a presentable "shake mixture" by the addition of considerable mucilage of acacia and syrup, first taking care to dilute the several constituents separately with the syrup before adding them to the mucilage. In this way the syrup acts as a "protective" agent and prevents the formation of a jelly-like mass. Of course the addition of the mucilage and syrup increases the quantity of the mixture and no such modification of the formula should be attempted without consulting the prescriber.

Ka-No-Ma.—(L. W.) received the following prescription: ℞

S. E. Ka-no-ma	1½ gr.
" " Muirpuama	1¼ gr.
" " Hangnon	¾ gr.
" " Aurum et Sodi	¼ gr.

Dose, 1 to 2 after each meal.

J. A. P., M. D.

He says he translated the names of the last three ingredients as solid extracts of muirpuama and hoangnan and chloride of gold and sodium, but was unable to determine the identity of the first substance. He did not compound the prescription, but told the customer the writer thereof was a "fake" and lacked the sense to "belt a buzzard."

This prescription has all of the indications of a fake and the style in which it is written proclaims it to be the work of some "quack" physician. We do not know what is meant by "Ka-no-ma" nor can we find anyone in the trade who is able to identify it.

Chlorinated Lime and Calcium Chloride—(J. B.) The Pharmacopœia defines "chlorinated lime" as a "compound resulting from the action of chlorine upon calcium hydrate, and containing not less than 35 per cent. of available chlorine" and further that "this preparation is often improperly called 'chloride of lime.'" The latter term was probably given to it long before the chemical nature of the manufacturing process was understood. The true calcium chloride is the salt $CaCl_2 2H_2O$, formed by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with calcium carbonate. In practice, however, calcium chloride is obtained, in a crude state, as a by product in different chemical operations. The Pharmacopœia recognizes only the anhydrous salt which is prepared by fusion. This compound is employed in pharmacy chiefly as a desiccating agent, while the crystallized salt is used as a reagent in analytical chemistry. See U. S. P. calcium chloride test solution (No. 23.)

Carbonated Ginger Ale.—(L.) Various formulas have been published in this journal. Consult the indexes. Here are some others: ((1) Tincture of ginger, U. S. P., 7 fl. ounces; tincture of capsicum, 3 fl. ounces; oil of lemon, fresh, 1 fl. dram; solution of citric acid, 4 fl. ounces; sugar, 10 pounds; water enough to make 10 gallons. Mix in the usual manner and charge with carbonic acid gas not to exceed 150 pounds pressure. (2) Cinnamon, 1 ounce; cloves, 3 drams; cardamom seed, ½ ounce; capsicum, 1 dram; soluble extract of ginger, 2 pints. Macerate four days and filter. Color with caramel. Add 1½ ounces of this essence to 1½ gallons of syrup and enough water to make 10 gallons, then charge with carbonic acid gas, as above. Or the following extemporaneous method may be employed: (3) Into a suitable bottle, having the capacity of about 12 ounces, put

Syrup of ginger	1 fl. ounce.
Syrup of lemon	2 fl. drams.
Carbonated water, sufficient to fill the bottle.	

Close the latter instantly, and secure the cork with twine or wire.

Patent Leather Enamel.—(H. T. S.) The Era Formulary gives the following: Four ounces of shellac, ½ ounce of camphor, and 1 ounce of resin are dissolved in 1 pint of methylated spirit and shaken at intervals for 48 hours. The mixture is then colored according to the kind of leather with which it is to be used. Other resins, solvents and proportions may be adopted.

(2) Asphaltum, 150 parts; boiled linseed oil, 3 parts; turpentine, 33 parts; benzine, 20 parts. Melt the asphaltum in the oil and add thinners.

(3) Old faded and cracked carriage tops may be restored by first washing with warm water and afterwards thoroughly drying, then with a sponge give one or two coats of the following carriage top dressing:

Nutgalls	4 ounces.
Logwood	1 ounce.
Copperas	1 ounce.
Clean iron filings	1 ounce.
Sumach berries	1 ounce.

Put all but the iron filings and copperas in 1 quart of the best white wine vinegar and heat nearly to the boiling point, then add the copperas and iron filings. Let them stand for 24 hours and strain off the liquid; apply with a sponge. When dry, apply one coat of lampblack, using oil or varnish enough to give a gloss. "Moss" off when dry and give a coat of drop black mixed a little quicker than the first coat. Follow with another coat having a little coach japan in it.

Potassium Acetate and Solution of Iron and Ammonium Acetate.—(Subscriber.) Submits the following:

Potassium acetate	2 ounces.
Solution of iron and ammonium acetate	8 ounces.

He says the prescription was formerly compounded in Philadelphia, a clear solution being always obtained. He put up the mixture but was unable to get a like result. What is the difficulty?

Potassium acetate in the above proportions should dissolve in solution of iron and ammonium acetate without precipitation and we know of no reason why a clear mixture should not be obtained, providing the substances prescribed answered the official requirements. Of course, if the potassium acetate should be alkaline and the solution of iron and ammonium acetate neutral in reaction, a precipitate of iron would occur, but under ordinary circumstances such a condition is hardly probable. We think if you will make up a new lot of the solution, keeping it slightly acid in reaction, that you will have no difficulty in obtaining a clear mixture.

Liquid Depilatory.—(Clayton.) We know of no satisfactory formula for a depilatory in liquid form containing one of the sulphides. All of the depilatories depending for their action upon the presence of a sulphide and a caustic alkali are applied as a paste freshly prepared. A typical formula is the following from Martindale: Barium sulfide (in fine powder), 1 to 3 parts; powdered starch, 3 parts. Mix., Make into a paste with water at the time of using, spread over the part required, and remove at the end of five or ten minutes. In a similar manner Queirel has found calcium sulphide extremely useful in removing hair, especially from the field of surgical operations. The calcium sulphide is applied in a thin layer like a paste and rinsed off with tepid water in five minutes, rubbing lightly with a cloth. The hairs wash off with it, leaving the surface smooth, without irritation or inconvenience of any kind, except the rather unpleasant odor of the sulphide, which can be disguised if wished. The hair soon starts to grow again, however. The following, from the Pharm. Post, is a formula for a

Liquid Depilatory.

Tincture iodine	6 parts.
Oil turpentine	6 parts.
Castor oil	8 parts.
Alcohol	48 parts.
Collodion	100 parts.

To be used once or twice daily for 3 or 4 days. The film formed is then pulled off rapidly, so as to take the hair with it.

Corrosive Sublimate, Iodine and Potassium Iodide.—(I. H.) asks if the following prescription should be dispensed:

Corrosive sublimate	2 grains.
Iodine, pure	4 grains.
Potassium iodide	4 drams.
Syrup sarsaparilla, enough to make	4 ounces.

M. One teaspoonful every four hours.

This prescription is one of a type frequently dispensed. The reaction here is that between potassium iodide and mercuric chloride, mercuric iodide being first formed. This precipitate has the property of dissolving in excess of potassium iodide, or excess of mercuric chloride, forming double compounds. These "doubles iodides" are of somewhat variable composition, but if the potassium iodide has been used in excess, as in this case, the double compound is approximately represented by the formula: $(KI)_2HgI_2$. The iodine here prescribed is soluble in the solution of potassium iodide. Though the above salts are chemically incompatible, the prescriber doubtless intended the reaction to take place. To compound the prescription triturate the potassium iodide in the syrup until dissolved. Then dissolve the iodine in a little alcohol and add to the syrup, lastly adding the corrosive sublimate previously dissolved in a little water. A precipitation will occur upon allowing the mixture to stand for a time, hence the bottle containing it should be sent out bearing a "shake" label. The prescription is intended for an alterative.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

There are grave fears that Germany, by making demands that China will not grant, is trying to bring on a war that will result in the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, and the annexation of several provinces to Germany.

Germany's present demand is that China shall surrender to the Allied Powers for punishment all such persons as the Powers believe to be guilty of instigating the Boxer outbreak. As this would probably include the Dowager Empress, Prince Tuan, Prince Ching and most of the royal court, it is not believed that China would grant the request.

The United States and England have declined to act with Germany in the proposed demand, but it is reported that Russia, France and Japan would be glad to join Germany in provoking war and partitioning China.

Russia has issued a proclamation annexing the greater part of Manchuria to her empire and announcing that it is intended as a punishment for the Chinese raids into Russian territory along the Amur River.

Russian troops, so the correspondents in China report, hold all the strongholds from Taku to Pekin, and Russia will never leave unless forced to do so by the other Powers.

Our government has ordered General Chaffee to send most of our troops to Manila, retaining only 2,000 in China to act as a strong legation guard. Our authorities fear that if we have a large force in China the United States might be drawn into undesirable diplomatic entanglements.

That the officers and men in the German army are firm in the belief that war is imminent between Germany and China is reflected in the unusual number of applications which have been made to a life insurance company in New York for policies on their lives. Hundreds of applications have been received through a Berlin agency.

It is reported that Russia has offered to advance money to China to repay the British loan.

The Austrian Admiralty has received a despatch from Taku giving the strength of the forces landed there by the Allied Powers as follows: Austrian, 494; German, 8,178; British, 8,353; American, 5,608; French, 6,575; Italian, 2,511; Russian, 20,934; Japanese, 15,570; total, 68,253.

The Russians in China are inaugurating a Red Cross hospital under the patronage of the Czarina. The institution will be open to soldiers of all nationalities.

South Africa.

Great Britain has warned the Government of Holland that if Kruger be allowed to carry bullion or State archives on a Dutch warship it will be regarded by England as a breach of neutrality.

The Boers attacked Paget's force at Pienaar's River last week, but were repulsed after a three hours' fight; Heilbron, Reitz and Lindley have been reoccupied.

The Philippines.

General MacArthur cables from Manila that on September 11 Captain Shields, with fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, left Santa Cruz for Torrijos. Nothing has been heard from them since, and it is supposed that the entire party, including Capt. Shields, has been captured, with many killed and wounded.

A Manila despatch says that Senor Arolley, the chief justice; Senor Leon Pepperman, the recorder; Mr. Schurman, Judge Taft and Mr. Higgins have been appointed Commissioners of the Philippine Civil Service.

Other Foreign News.

The Japanese Cabinet has resigned and Marquis Ito will probably succeed to the Premiership.

Charles T. Yerkes, formerly owner of the Chicago Street Railroad, has secured a valuable charter in London and will build an underground rapid transit road there.

Colon advices, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, say that there has been a renewal of hostilities between the insurgents and Government troops near Panama.

The Fiji Islands are taking steps to federate with New Zealand.

The storm which wrecked Galveston reached Iceland last week, causing the death of several persons, driving ships ashore and doing great damage to property.

The floods in India are abating.

DOMESTIC.

The Great Coal Strike.

The coal operators, it is said, are willing to grant the striking miners an advance of ten per cent. in wages. Many believe that the miners will accept the concession and return to work.

The virtual surrender of the coal operators is said to be due to the efforts of Senator Hanna, who feared that riots might break out in the coal regions, that troops would be sent to put them down, as was done in the Chicago railroad strike, that this would send the labor vote to Bryan, and that McKinley would be defeated as Cleveland was after the use of troops in Chicago. The announcement of the concession by the coal operators, at any rate, immediately followed a visit by Mr. Hanna to the coal and railroad magnates in New York.

The coal strike has brought to light the important fact that 72 per cent. of the hard coal fields in Pennsylvania are owned by nine railroad companies, which act in concert to keep the freight rates on hard coal up to an exorbitant figure. This allows them to squeeze the small independent operators to the wall on the one hand by the exorbitant freight charges, and to charge unreasonable prices to the consumer on the other hand, alleging as an excuse that freight rates compel them to put up the prices. As the combination own the railroads, the high rates are simply paid into their own pockets. It is said that out of $5 paid for a ton of hard coal, $3 is paid for hauling it to market.

The coal operators were strongly influenced in their decision to grant the miners' demands by the fact that soft coal is capturing part of the hard coal market during the strike, and the operators fear that if the strike should be prolonged they would be unable to win their old markets back again.

Politics.

A crowd of roughs attempted to mob Governor Roosevelt after his speech at Victor, Colorado, last week, but a circle of his friends protected him from serious injury. The affair has created a considerable stir, and the Democratic leaders promptly disavowed the act and condemned the perpetrators as enemies of the party.

Mr. Bryan, upon hearing of the attack upon Governor Roosevelt in Colorado requested his friends in Lincoln, Nebraska, to remove his pictures from the store windows when the Governor visited Lincoln, as a mark of courtesy.

Mr. Bryan started last week on a stumping tour that will last until Saturday before election day.

The Prohibitionist candidates are touring the Middle West on a special train.

Harmony on the Republican State ticket in Delaware was assured last week when the Union Republican State Committee accepted the compromise ticket selected by the Republican (anti-Addicks) State Committee two weeks ago. The Union Republicans have accepted Dr. Ball as the compromise candidate for Congress.

After conferring with the Republican campaign managers in Chicago, Gen. Russell A. Alger announced that it had been decided that he should devote all his time to campaigning in Michigan for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Senator Hanna enlivened the political campaign in New York last week by several stump speeches, frequently interrupted by remarks from Democratic listeners.

Adlai E. Stevenson has written a letter accepting the place on the Populist National ticket vacated by Mr. Towne.

Other Domestic News.

Memphis is now the third city in the South, and celebrated the event last Thursday night with a street demonstration. Its population of 102,320 is only exceeded by New Orleans and Louisville.

Santiago has passed through the summer without a single case of yellow fever for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The annual report on public works in Cuba plans for new roads in the island at a cost of $13,000,000. This is more than the total cost of all the roads now existing in the island.

It is said that the railroads entering Galveston have reached an agreement by means of which a corporation has been formed for the construction of an elaborate steel bridge from the main land to the island to be used jointly by the various lines.

The report of Commissioner of Immigration Fritchie, of New York, shows that the arrivals of foreigners the last fiscal year were 400,842. The immigration from Southern Europe shows an increase, while from the northern countries it is decreasing. The greater the illiteracy the smaller the amount of money brought. Our best immigrants come from Northern Europe. Those from Southern Europe are usually very undesirable.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners in New York have decided to extend the new rapid transit tunnel under the East River to Brooklyn. It will probably not be completed before 1905.

A despatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says that the losses caused by the storms and floods in various sections of the State since the Galveston disaster are estimated at $1,000,000. The rivers are still rising.

A notable dramatic performance is being arranged in London for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers.

General John M. Palmer, who headed the Gold Democratic ticket four years ago, died last week. With the death of General Palmer, Mr. Sewall and Mr. Hobart, each of the three leading tickets of 1896 has lost one of its members.

Senor Rafael Cruz Perez, of the Cuban Supreme Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of that tribunal in succession to Senor Antonio Gonzales de Mendoza.

THE DRUG NEWS.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

COMMITTEE ON PROPRIETARY GOODS.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26, 1900.

To the Trade:

Following an established custom, I send herewith copy of the resolutions adopted at the Chicago meeting of the N. W. D. A. last week in connection with the Proprietary Committee's report.

The office of chairman of the Proprietary Committee, which it was my pleasure to occupy for a period of three years, has by me been relinquished, and Mr. C. F. Shoemaker, of Shoemaker & Busch, Philadelphia, was at the recent meeting chosen as my successor, receiving the unanimous vote of the convention. Mr. Shoemaker is admirably equipped in every way for the duties of the position, and will only require the cordial support that has been accorded me to make his administration successful and satisfactory.

The work of the committee will, by October 1, be transferred to Philadelphia, and all correspondence in connection therewith should be addressed to Mr. Shoemaker at 602 Arch street.

Mr. J. E. Toms, who has served the committee as its secretary for more than four years, will also remove to Philadelphia, thus giving to the new chairman the benefit of his experience, and his knowledge of the status of the work and all correspondence in connection therewith up to the time of Mr. Shoemaker's election.

The services of Mr. F. E. Holliday have been reengaged, and he will continue in his special field of work as during the past year. His address from this time on will be the same as Mr. Shoemaker's.

In retiring from the chairmanship, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the courtesies extended me by jobbers, proprietors and retailers—all with whom my official duties have brought me in contact. These have been my compensation and they are sufficient.

Very truly yours,
FRANK A. FAXON.

Resolutions adopted by the N. W. D. A. in connection with the report of the Committee on Proprietary Goods:

1. Resolved, That we reaffirm the action of the Association a year ago as expressed in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That as it is as much for the interest of the manufacturer as the jobber that the contract plan should be continued, the active interest of both the manufacturer and the jobber should be secured.

"Resolved, That the strength of the contract system lies in the manufacturers adhering to a recognized list of wholesale distributers, to whom sales at their largest quantity discount should be restricted.

"Resolved, That the chairman of the Proprietary Committee be requested to secure the aquiescence of each proprietor who sells his goods on the contract plan, to such a list.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Proprietary Committee be given control of sufficient funds to investigate all reported violations of rebate terms, with power to take such action as may be proper in the premises.

"Resolved, That the recommendation made in the report that the rebate on leading proprietary articles be withheld for three months be favorably recommended for consideration, provided the other work contemplated by the committee does not result in a more thorough control of rebated articles."

2. Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be extended to those proprietors who made the tripartite plan possible by their ready acceptance of the conditions of the same.

3. That those proprietors who have as yet neglected to accept the new plan be respectfully urged to do so at an early date.

4. Resolved, That it is the urgent recommendation of this Association that every wholesale druggist in the country, in or out of this organization, co-operate in every reasonable manner with the retail trade in its efforts to secure protection by the operation of the tripartite plan.

5. Resolved, That the incoming Proprietary Committee is hereby instructed to issue a revised edition of the Rebate List at the earliest practicable time.

A FINE (?) DISPLAY OF ENGLISH.

Santiago, Chili, is to have a Latin-American Medical Congress during the coming December, and by way of conveying to the American medical profession some idea of the high regard entertained by the South Americans toward them, the Chilians have arranged an International Exposition of Hygiene, Pharmacy and Dentistry. So far everything is perfection, but when the Chilians issued the program of their part in the show it was truly the best example of "English as she is spoke" seen in many a day. Here is a sample: "Under the protection of the Chilian Government and by occation of the Latin Medical Congress, which is going to be congregated in Santiago in Chili on the 25th December, 1900, it will also be opened as an exposition of hygiene, pharmacy and dentistics, with the following programm."

"Rage. Serie of the marrows of the antiragical vaccine by the metod of Pasteur. Model of a kennel to keep the dogs that don't carry a muzzle." "Rage" is undoubtedly meant for rabies, but the Chilians mistook it as a synonym for madness. About the worst jumble of English appears in the "advertisement to the exponents." It is as follows: "It is beg to observe specially that part of the ordinance relative to the datum in which the term for the admission solicitudes expires, and that one relative to the installations in the place which will be opportunely designed. It is beg to the persons who take interest to concur to this concourse to present their solicitudes as soon as possible in order to reserve them the space that their installations need."

FIFTY DRUGGISTS' WITNESSES.

Trial of Howells, Accused of Forging Peruna Trade Mark.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 27.—A case involving more than fifty druggists in all parts of the country was on trial before Judge Halsey to-day. M. H. Howells is charged with forging trade marks and labels and using bottles similar to those of the Peruna Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O., and placing a compound prepared by himself upon the markets as Peruna. Similar suits have been commenced by manufacturers of other patent medicines.

It is charged that Howells readily sold his preparation to druggists in all parts of the country, because his prices were 25 per cent. less than the trade prices.

He was arrested here several months ago and has been in jail ever since. A partner named Quackenboss, arrested at the same time, is in the Scranton jail.

About fifty druggists were present as witnesses. They were from this city, Scranton, Forty Fort, Allentown, Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Milton, Williamsport, York, Lancaster, Norristown, Baltimore, Binghamton, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Columbus, O.; Cleveland, Boston and Lynn, Mass. The trial will take several days.

THE ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTIONS.

On Monday evening, September 17, an informal reception was given in the parlors of the Auditorium. A miscellaneous program was highly enjoyed. The Lotus Quartette discoursed a number of sweet songs, and Mrs. Isabel Garghil Beecher, a most accomplished reader, read selections from the writings of Thomas Nelson Page and other authors in delightful fashion, much to the enjoyment of her audience. Mrs. Beecher was given several encores.

Miss Grace Florence Schneider, of Troy, N. Y., proved a most pleasing singer. Her voice is full, sweet and strong, and both her voice and her winning personality so captivated those who heard her that she was encored repeatedly.

During the intervals between the numbers a very good string band spun a fine thread of music through the conversation that flooded the room. About 200 persons were present.

The automobile ride tendered to the ladies on Tuesday morning was lots of fun, they all said. The autos—or some of them—gave out in the neighborhood of 51st street and the occupants were compelled to ride back to the hotel on a street car. This accident added very much to the gayety of the occasion, but the reputation of the automobile as a reliable means of locomotion suffered a severe blow.

In the evening a reception was tendered to President Frisbie, of the N. W. D. A. and Dr. V. Mott Pierce, of the Proprietary Association, in the Auditorium parlors. About 250 persons were present and the affair was most enjoyable. The ladies of the reception committee were Mesdames G. H. Ball, Marble, Remick, Kathrens, Matthews, Kenfield and Searle. To them is due much of the success which this and other exclusively social functions achieved.

On Wednesday afternoon the members and their ladies, on the invitation of the Armour Packing Company, boarded a special train to the stock yards and were shown through the immense plant of that establishment. All the various processes in vogue from the killing of the animals to the final curing and preparation of the meat for market were shown and explained. The occasion was both interesting and instructive, and was one calculated to remove any prejudice which one might entertain as to the cleanliness with which the work is performed. Everything seems to be as neat as it could possibly be in such an establishment.

In the evening an opera party enjoyed the performance in the Studebaker Theatre. The opera "A Trip to Africa," was given by the Castle Square Company.

The entertainment features for Thursday evening consisted in a banquet at the Auditorium, given by the members of the two associations, and a musicale in the hotel parlors, tendered to the ladies. Both were successful in an eminent degree. The toasts and speakers at the banquet were as follows:

"The Mirth Cure," Rev. Frank Crane.

"The National Wholesale Druggists' Association," W. J. Walker.

"The Proprietary Association of America," Dr. V. Mott Pierce.

"The Flag," Edward C. Frisbie.

"Let Us Take Our Medicine," Col. Clark E. Carr.

"The Pharmaceutical Press," Joseph Helfman.

"The Ladies," M. Carey Peter.

Thomas P. Cook presided as toastmaster.

After the edibles and drinkables had been consumed and the ladies from their musicale and refreshments below had ascended to the banquet hall, the toastmaster in a witty speech introduced the Rev. Dr. Frank Crane. Dr. Crane was in his best form and convulsed his hearers with the wit and quaint humor of his remarks.

Mr. Walker, in response to the toast, "The National Wholesale Druggists' Association," expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and in fitting terms outlined the history and designs of the Association.

Dr. V. Mott Pierce, responding to the toast, "The Proprietary Association," made a witty speech congratulating those present upon their choice of a meeting place. In humorous vein he outlined the difference between these festal occasions and those of pure business when members met to transact affairs concerning dollars and cents. He closed with a glowing tribute to united action and to expansion commercial and territorial.

Mr Frisbie's speech on "The Flag" was an eloquent tribute to the starry emblem we all love, and was received with enthusiasm.

A telegram from Senator Thurston announced that owing to the arrival of an infant daughter he would be unable to be present. This announcement evoked cheers for the infant daughter and a telegram of congratulation was sent to Senator and Mrs. Thurston. Col. Clark E. Carr then responded wittily and eloquently to the Senator's toast.

"The Pharmacal Press" was given a very fine and scholarly tribute by Joseph Helfman, one of the most brilliant of the exponents of trade journalism. M. Carey Peter, of Louisville, brought down the house in his toast to the ladies. His speech was witty, gallant and to the point, and if Mr. Peter's reputation as an orator was not before assured it is now in the minds of all who heard his neat and eloquent tribute to the gentle sex.

After speeches from several other gentlemen the banqueters adjourned.

The lake trip on Friday morning was taken as per program. The steamer Manitou was full of life and bustle as she moved from the dock. Dinner was given the members and ladies at the Plankinton House in Milwaukee by the druggists and newspapers of that city, and a drive was taken, a visit to Pabst Brewery and other points of interest. The party returned on the boat that night, arriving in Chicago Saturday morning.

ENTERTAINMENTS OF N. A. R. D. WEEK.

As a convention city, Detroit possesses many attractions. The beautiful river flowing by her gates, her parks and the warm welcome extended by her citizens all tend to make the visitor long remember his stay. The hospitality extended to delegates attending the second annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists, held in that City September 12 to 14, was most generous and heartily appreciated by every one. The entertainment programme included a smoker and vaudeville entertainment at the Fenowcraft Club, Wednesday evening, at the close of the first day's session. On Thursday the ladies were taken out for a carriage drive around the city and to Belle Isle Park. On the return a stop was made at the laboratories of Frederick Stearns & Co., where they were received by the members of the firm and the heads of the departments and shown some of the most interesting features of the plant, as recorded in this journal September 20, 1900, page 321. In the evening the ladies attended a theatre party.

On the same afternoon the gentlemen of the association were taken in charge by the representatives of Parke, Davis & Co., the remainder of the day being devoted to a visit of inspection through the laboratories and a trip on the river as the guests of that house. At 1.30 p. m. a start was made from the Russell House, the headquarters of the association, for Parke, Davis & Co.'s, the trip being made up the river on the commodious steamer Pleasure. At the laboratories the guests were warmly received by the general manager, William M. Warren; the secretary, H. A. Wetzel, and John C. Spratt, of the general business department. The visitors were then taken in charge by a large committee of department chiefs and conducted through the pharmaceutical and biological laboratories. The various manufacturing operations conducted on a mammoth scale were fully displayed, and every opportunity was given to the visitors to inspect the intricate details of laboratory work and equipment.

The department which aroused the greatest interest was that where the biological laboratories and stables are housed. Here horses for the production of antitoxin are cared for, and the various steps taken for the manufacture of curative serums. The magnitude of this department may be indicated by a statement of the facilities needed in the operation of this branch of Parke, Davis & Co.'s enormous business. Over 5,000 animals are always kept on hand, a veritable menagerie, in-

cluding guinea pigs and frogs, rabbits, white mice, pigeons, dogs and roosters, besides a large number of heifers used in the production of vaccine virus. It is understood, of course, that many of these animals are employed in testing the physiological effect of drugs, a department of investigation in which the experts of Parke, Davis & Co. have done some particularly valuable work.

Following the long tramp through the laboratories, the visitors were accorded an exhibition by Parke, Davis & Co.'s fire department, the sixty members thereof doing their work with the precision of veterans, all parts of the various buildings being covered with five large streams of water in less time than one needs to write about it.

On returning to the steamer, a sail was taken up the river past Belle Isle Park, situated on a beautiful island in the center of the river, and across Lake St. Clair. A luncheon was served during the return trip, the boat reaching the city about 10.30 p. m., when the crowd dispersed, every individual feeling that he had enjoyed a most pleasant outing, and voting that he had never had a better time or received more lavish entertainment.

New York and Vicinity.

THE REGISTRY OF CARBOLIC ACID SALE AGAIN IN COURT—PENAL CODE SUSTAINED.

The interesting complex question arising from the confliction of the pharmacy law, the charter of Greater New York, with the Penal Code in relation to the registering of poisons and poisonous substances, came up for settlement in Part I. of the Court of Special Sessions, Thursday, September 20 and, as has been the case heretofore, was decided according to the provisions of the Penal Code which requires that all poisons and poisonous substances shall be registered. The case was put down on the calendar as the People against Harry Goldfarb. Goldfarb is a clerk for Alexander Goldman, druggist, corner Monroe and Market streets. Recently a man came in Mr. Goldman's store and asked for carbolic acid for cleaning purposes and was given crude carbolic acid. He had been sent by his employer, who came to the drug store with the carbolic acid and demanded why the man had not been given oxalic acid. It was explained that oxalic acid had not been called for and the man left vowing vengeance. Later Goldfarb was arrested. He was defended by Robert Mazet, who took the stand that crude carbolic acid, in a 5 per cent. solution the amount given, was not a poisonous substance, also that the pharmacy law, the charter of Greater New York and the new pharmacy law to go in effect January 1, 1901, did not require that carbolic acid be registered. He also claimed that the first two laws were made subsequent to the Penal Code and set aside its provisions. Judges Jacobs, Holbrook and McKeon handed down the opinion that the laws mentioned were applicable in the State only while the Penal Code applied to the United States. They held that all previous decisions had been adverse to the defendants in such cases and they adjudged Goldfarb guilty, but suspended sentence. Mr. Mazet made an able defence of the case. No appeal was taken.

NOTES OF THE DRUG TRADE CLUB.

—A meeting of the club was held yesterday, when a number of members were elected. While it is not possible to state here whether the club has reached its limit of 300, it is safe to assert that it has, as only a few applications were needed at the time of this writing. Hereafter members elected will be placed on the waiting list.

—A number of members of the trade in the West who were in attendance at the convention of the N. W. D. A. in Chicago came on to this city. Those who visited the club included Daniel P. Dougherty, of the Moffit-West Drug Co., St. Louis, and W. A. Hover, of W. A. Hover & Co., Denver, Col.

—Other guests during the week have been Ernst Griebel, Mexico; A. Lennen and J. C. Kaine, of Montreal, Canada.

—P. A. Ramsey, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, registered last week.

BE CAREFUL OF THESE BLANKS.

Dr. J. A. Kerrigan, of No. 455 West 155th street, warns druggists against filling any prescription for morphine or cocaine bearing his name. Dr. Kerrigan says not to give it on his blanks, even when calling for it for his own use and signed by his name. He states he will not prescribe any, and will secure all he needs from his own druggists.

An Excellent Display of Senna.

The firm of A. U. Andrus & Co., dealers in crude drugs at 7 Gold street, have recently imported one of the finest selections of Alexandria senna to be obtained, and have it on exhibition at their warerooms. The collection is the more interesting in that it was procured for the New York Botanical Museum in Bronx Park. The display shows the various stages of growth and preparation of the drug from its native heath to the market. It consists of the dried plant, some in flower, others with matured seed pods, the various grades of leaf shown in the market, whole, broken, siftings and dust, the stems divested of the leaves, roots and even the rejections, showing the various parts of the plant and the commercial products and waste. The firm of Andrus & Company took especial pains to secure the goods, and a large number of the trade have visited the house to view the exhibit.

Woman Nurse and Apothecary Files Claim Against State.

Miss Agnes P. Mahoney, of this city, has filed a claim against the State of New York for $59 salary. Miss Mahoney enlisted in the State service of the United States Army on Sept. 9, 1898, after leaving a position as apothecary of the Manhattan State Hospital. She is the first woman employee in the State service to take such a step. Her claim is made through the State Court of Claims as due under Chapter 654 of the laws of 1899, which authorize payment during absence in the United States service.

Pugilist in Drug Store.

The drug store of Andrew Hegeman, in Bay Seventeenth street, Bensonhurst, was put in a turmoil one night last week by the one-time champion pugilist, "Jack" McAuliffe. The slugger had been telephoning at another drug store to a woman, and because the wires became crossed he started for Dr. Hegeman's store, where the central office is located. The clerk there, Percy Durham, endeavored to pacify the enraged thug and received a thumping for his pains. Then Mr. Hegeman and his clerk, George Schofield, interfered and they received similar treatment. There were no policemen on hand, but it is safe to say had there been McAuliffe would not have been arrested.

An Old Drug Store Sold.

The well known old drug store lately owned by Charles H. Coe, deceased, at Mann and Minerva streets, Derby, Conn., was recently sold by the administrators to George H. Harding who had been employed in the store since January, 1876. The business is the oldest in the city, having been established in 1845 by G. P. and J. B. Tomlinson, who were succeeded by W. C. Bristol and David Betts, and these in turn by Dr. Ambrose Beardsley, who was bought out by G. H. Colies. Colies was succeeded by George H. Peck, who afterward took George C. Stillson for a partner, but later bought him out. Mr. Coe soon after secured the store.

Boys Stole Soda Water Tank.

For some time complaints of thefts of soda water tanks have been coming in to the police of Williamsburg from John Matthews, soda manufacturer of this city, of thefts of soda water containers, and finally a policeman was detailed on the case. He found three boys in an open lot one evening recently seated round a bonfire, by the light of which they were trying to demolish a soda water tank. The officer nabbed them, and Magistrate Worth held them to investigate their characters, which are said to be bad. The youths admitted the theft, and augmented the confession with several others. They said they sold the metal in the tanks.

Drug Trade Campaign Club.

Noonday meetings will shortly be commenced by the McKinley and Roosevelt and Sound Money Drug, Paint, Oil and Chemical Trades Campaign Club, in the quarters rented at 53 John street, corner Dutch street. Prominent speakers will be present each day.

NOTES.

——The trustees of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy have arranged to give the students of the college the opportunity of learning something about the business requirements necessary to become a successful pharmacist, and to this end have engaged W. L. Perkins, of the law firm of Perkins & Butler, New York, to deliver a course of lectures on practical business methods. The talks will be given twice each month and will cover such branches of education as are required by the proprietor of every well-kept drug store. The course this year is not obligatory, but is tried as an experiment. All students of the college may attend.

——J. Gaylord Bragdon, of the firm of Bragdon & Co., manufacturing, wholesale and retail druggists of Middletown, Del., was in the city on a brief visit last week. Mr. Bragdon is father of a new idea in soda fountains, of which he speaks with much pride, and he points to the fountain he built in his own store as being without equal in the United States. The fountain is made of plaster of paris and papier mache and it makes a handsome appearance. Mr. Bragdon declares he has had no difficulty in keeping it looking neat and clean and he further states that its power to attract trade is well worth the time and labor spent in its building

——Among the druggists visitors in this city last week were: Ralph Corbin, Ellenville, N. Y.; C. H. Krauter, Youngstown, O.; C. E. Jones, New Haven, Conn.; B. P. Merry, Archbold, O.; A. Felton Woods, of A. F. Woods' Sons, New Haven, Conn.; G. H. Harding, Derby, Conn.; Wm. Borden, Columbia, N. Y.; Harry Vaughan, Kansas City; Geo. Ross, of Ross Bros., Providence, R. I.; K. I. Hart, Boston; L. E. Davis, Centralia, Pa.; R. M. Hartwell, Louisville; G. Loveland, of G. Loveland & Co., Burlington, Vt.; C. K. Brown, Deposit, N. Y., and G. Katz and A. Rosenfeld, of New Orleans, La.

——The Board of Pharmacy met Monday, September 17, in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and examined 76 candidates. The following 24 of the number were successful: Louis V. Campbell, Michael Di Santi, Emiddio Fera Isli, Jacob Goldblatt, James A. Hunter, John Keelgar, Henry V. Lentz, Saveris Maschia, Louis May, Harry Nevelson, William Roschen, Fraggi Rosenthal, Herman Shektman, Jacob Siegmund, Donald B. Sterritt, Gustave Strassimmer, Charles A. Wittmack, Henry Ferkin, Charles Gaer, John Kelley, William Marshall, Samuel Ritter, Morris Spiegelman, Max Wolfram.

——At a meeting of the New York section of the All-State Board of Pharmacy held recently lots were drawn in accordance with the provision of the law creating the board to determine the terms of office of the several members. The following was the result: One year, Sidney Faber; two years, C. O. Bigelow; three years, William Muir; four years, Albert H. Brundage; five years, George C. Diekman. The term of one member of the board thus expires each year and the succeeding member is elected for five years thereafter.

——G. Harold Kent, president of the firm of G. B. Kent & Sons, London, is in this city for a few days. The firm of G. B. Kent & Sons is the largest manufacturer of toilet brushes in the world. Its agents in the United States are McKesson & Robbins, and Mr. Kent is the guest of John McKesson, of that firm, during his stay here. The firm has recently added another large factory to its already extensive works, and this is under the personal supervision of Mr. Kent. Mr. Kent will return on the Oceanic October 10.

——M. J. Gillispie, manager of the Columbia Drug Co., at Savannah, Ga., was in the city last week. The Columbia Drug Co. is one of the largest houses in the South, and Mr. Gillispie states he is crowded just now to take care of the business the company is doing. He said that in the recent cotton flurries the grower was the person who benefited. He also said that the banks of the South were able this year to advance money to the cotton growers, the first time such a proceeding has been possible since the Civil War.

——The regular monthly meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society will be held in the assembly room of the Chemists' Club at 108 West 55th street, on Friday evening, October 5, 1900, and will be called to order at 8.15 o'clock. The following will be the programme of the evening: (1) C. Glaser, "Dr. Meyer's Tangent System of Sulfuric Acid Manufacture." (2) Wm. H. Bassett, "Note on the Determination of Zinc in the Franklin, New Jersey, Ores by the Ferrocyanide Method."

——Theodore W. Roberts has sold his drug store at Poughkeepsie, known as "The Central Drug Store," to A. Edward Platt, formerly of Orange, N. J. Winthrop E. Simpson, graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, with whom Mr. Roberts engaged in business in 1885, will be associated with Mr. Platt, and George E. Terwilliger, who has been head clerk in the store for the last six years, will also be retained by the new owner.

——The Smith, Kline & French Co., of Philadelphia, have sent neat notices to the trade in this city requesting that Saturday orders be sent in early. This is done to aid the firm in closing its doors at one o'clock Saturday during the entire year, following the custom of the summer months. It is hinted that a similar movement is to be started here.

——The Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedy Company have moved their general offices from Philadelphia to New York. They will occupy the entire ground floor and basement of the St. James building at Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, for which they will pay $30,000 a year, according to information furnished by their advertising manager.

——B. B. Meyers, druggist at No. 1[illegible] Amsterdam avenue, has recently returned from an enjoyable vacation of three weeks at Port Jervis, New York. Mr. Meyers was accompanied by his wife and two daughters and they whiled away the time hunting and fishing. It was the first "day off" Mr. Meyers had taken in sixteen months.

——The Pinotis Chemical Company has recently been incorporated under the laws of this State, and will deal in chemicals. The company starts with $10,000, and the incorporators are Bernard Mizel and E. L. Brownell, of this city and P. J. Walsh, of Guttenberg, N. J. The offices of the concern will be located in this city.

——The Rutherford Pharmacy, at Rutherford, N. J., in which the late Donald L. Cameron held a partnership under the firm name of Cameron & McGee, has returned to the old name of Fred. W. McGee & Company, which it bore before Mr. Cameron became connected with it.

——A. P. Kerley, for many years a member of the firm of A. P. Kerley & Company, at 2035 Broadway, has disposed of his interest in the store to the executors of the estate of his former partner, A. B. Havens, deceased. Mr. Kerley's interest was sold to Mrs. A. B. Havens.

——A meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, was held at the Drug Trade Club, Thursday, September 27, when matters of interest were discussed. In absence of the chairman, Clifford H. Richardson, Vice-Chairman Dr. Coblentz presided.

——The weekly importations of drugs, chemicals, etc., to this port for the seven days ending Sept. 21, amounted to $874,980. Brimstone headed the list with an importation of $96,125. There was carbolic acid to the value of $2,196 and $36,136 worth of quinine.

——Nelson S. Kirk has issued the first number of "Kirk's Bulletin" from his drug store, 450 Third avenue. It is a four-page paper and besides containing many nicely worded "advs." for the drug store, gives a number of good stories. It is to appear monthly.

—The Acme Medicine Company, of Buffalo, has incorporated to manufacture and sell chemicals and medicines. The capital stock is given at $6,000, and the following are the directors: Henry L. Gillette, Davolson D. Clark and Blinn Yates.

—In a few days the firm of Antoine Chiris will change its headquarters from 224-226 Pearl street to 18-20 Platt street, where two buildings have recently been newly fitted up. The change is made by reason of increasing business.

—Prof. George A. Ferguson, of the New York College of Pharmacy is enjoying a vacation at Monroe, Orange County, and Harry B. Ferguson, instructor in materia medica has been visiting his former home in Little Falls, N. Y.

—T. J. Galligan, one of the clerks in Hudnut's Pharmacy on Broadway, near Fulton street, was called to Troy last week by the death of his father. The funeral was held Tuesday, September 25.

—W. J. N. Gervais has recently joined the traveling staff of Lehn & Fink. He was formerly with the Park Drug Co., in Binghamton, and will travel in the same territory for his new employers.

—W. S. Torrance, of Derby, Conn., has made an assignment in favor of the Home Trust Co., and his store will be sold during the week. The liabilities were $1,500 and the assets about $2,500.

—E. W. Ault has recently purchased the store of William Weisenger, at Sixty-fifth street and Second avenue. The store has been refitted and renovated and is handsomely appointed.

—Russel H. Marsh, formerly assistant in the chemical laboratory at the New York College of Pharmacy, was married to Miss Gerken, on Wednesday evening, September 26.

—The first game of the season of the Retail Druggists' Bowling Association was played at Brinkama's alleys at Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue last Monday evening.

—The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York College of Pharmacy was held Tuesday evening, October 2, when routine business was transacted.

—Carl Schnackenberg has recently improved the appearance of his store at Eighty-first street and Amsterdam avenue, by the addition of a metal ceiling.

—S. Harkavy, druggist at Broome and Suffolk streets, and one of the popular members of the Retail Druggists' Association, is to be married during the month.

—John Albert, Jr., of 25 First avenue, is confined to his house by typhoid fever. He has gone through the serious stage of his illness and is rapidly recovering.

—P. A. Anderson, of the firm of A. U. Andrews & Co., of 7 Gold street, has returned from a pleasant vacation of two weeks in the Adirondacks.

—Mr. Boyer, formerly with Trunk Bros., druggists, Denver, Col., is in the city for the purpose of pursuing a course in voice culture.

—C. W. Branch, one of the formost druggists at Inagua, Bahama Islands, was in town last week, it being his first visit to this country.

—David Davidson, formerly at 1135 Second avenue, will open a new store at Seventy-second street and Second avenue about October 15.

—The first meeting of the German Apothecaries' Society following the summer vacation will be held at 192 Third avenue this evening.

—Dr. George W. Thompson, of the Mutual Drug Company, 422 Third avenue, has returned from a three months' sojourn in Europe.

—William Hauenstein has had a new metal ceiling placed in his store at Seventy-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue.

—The third edition of Sadtler and Coblentz's Chemistry revised and rewritten will make its appearance about October 15.

—Bruce C. Hallowell, one of Lehn & Fink's salesmen in Washington and West Virginia, recently spent a few days here.

—James Duggan, of Norwich, Conn., has sold his store to John Dunn, who was formerly with H. J. Suner, at Norwich.

—A Bermuda druggist, F. W. Granthan, at Hamilton, was among those who visited the trade in this city last week.

—D. Boyer has resigned his position with H. K. Eaton, at Ninety-fourth street and Columbus avenue.

—The Apothecaries Bicycle Club held its weekly run to Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, September 27.

—A. M. Gould, druggist, formerly of Woodbridge, N. J., has purchased a store in Arlington, N. J.

—P. C. Magnus, of the firm of Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl street, is in the West on business.

—A. T. Mitchell has secured a position with H. A. Cassebeer, at 257 Columbus avenue.

—James F. Pickett is doing detail work in this city for William R. Warner & Co.

—F. S. Schlauch has accepted a clerkship with F. Haas, at 439 Fifth avenue.

—M. Mayer has recently sold his store at 41 Avenue C to I. Mitchell.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN FREDERICK W. DAY, A POPULAR DRUGGIST.

Boston, Sept. 29.—Not in a long time has a death in Boston so deeply impressed the entire community as has that this week of Alderman Frederick W. Day, a popular druggist in the East Boston district. He was ill but a short time previous to his death, which resulted from typhoid fever. Not long before he died, Mr. Day rallied a bit, giving great encouragement to his family and physicians, but their hope was short-lived.

Alderman Day was associated with his father in the drug business at 235 Meridian street, under the firm name of Frederick B. Day & Son. He was born in the East Boston district in 1864, and was graduated from the grammar school in 1879. Later, in 1881, he was graduated from the East Boston High School, and then attended the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, after graduating from which he entered the wholesale drug commission business, which he left to become associated with his father in the retail business, first as a clerk and later as a partner. In his own ward he was looked upon as really too conscientious to be a politician, and elsewhere he was by every one highly respected and personally liked. Mr. Day, besides being a member of the Board of Aldermen, has been an overseer of the poor and was a Free Mason of high standing. He also was moderator of the East Boston Unitarian Society. As an Alderman he has been a valuable member of many important city committees. Mr. Day left a wife and three children, the youngest of which is only three months old.

Recognition of his death was taken by both branches of the city government, the Common Council and Board of Aldermen both holding special sessions, in which his sterling worth and integrity were shown to have been marked among men of to-day. There has been widespread sorrow and sympathy for his family. For his funeral, a private service of prayer was held at his home, after which a public service followed at the home of his father. Mayor Hart and nearly all the members of this and last year's Board of Aldermen were present, as were delegations from the Masons and the Odd Fellows and other organizations to which he had belonged. The burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery. During the hours of the services the City Hall was closed to the public and the flag on the building floated at half staff as a mark of respect to the dead druggist.

American Soda Fountains Meeting With Increased Favor in Europe.

Boston, Sept. 29.—That the drinking of soda water is on the increase in Europe is learned from the statements of the American Soda Fountain Company, of this city, which reports having sold more of its fountains in England, Scotland, Ireland and in Paris this summer

than ever before in any one summer. For years, American tourists have searched Europe oftener than not in vain, for the familiar fountain, which could be found only here and there, and then only poorly equipped. "Chemists," as druggists and pharmacists in Europe always are called, have not included them as a part of the fittings of their stores, whereas here in America, as is well known, it is rare to find a pharmacy wherein a soda fountain is not a conspicuous feature and profitable adjunct to the business. In Boston, for instance, only three or four pharmacies can be recalled which lack a fountain, among these places being the Theo. Metcalf Company, Tremont street; Henry Canning, Green street, and Kelley & Durkee, Boylston street.

The American Soda Fountain Company attributes its success in the matter of foreign sales to the fact that they have a most capable man in charge of this work—a man with a peculiarly Yankee energy and tact in inducing the British, particularly, to overcome their inertia and natural indifference to modern American inventions. It is a curious fact, however, that all the foreign sales, satisfactory though they have been, do not equal in amount the number of fountains sold in Massachusetts in places east of Worcester. This has been proved beyond question the greatest district in the world for soda fountains, and moreover, here are to be found the costliest ones ever built.

A fine large fountain recently has been erected in the comparatively new South Terminal Station, this city, which is a notable example of the extent to which art and practicability can be combined in a soda fountain. It occupies a pagoda built especially to house it, in the "midway" of this great station, where approximately 100,000 persons pass in and out daily. They nearly all are obliged to pass this pagoda, too, in reaching trains or the street. Already the new fountain has proved its need to the thirsty, large numbers of whom surround the place during the busy part of the day.

NOTES.

—The storage warehouse of E. and F. King & Co., wholesale druggists and chemists, situated on Atlantic avenue, this city, had a narrow escape from serious damage by fire a few days ago. The fire broke out in an adjoining building to their own and, had it not been for a thick party wall, the blaze would have found its way to the King storehouse. As it was, the stock stored there suffered only a slight damage from smoke and water. The contents of the building were well insured.

—In the Superior Court at Salem, Edward E. White has pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery. He forged a check for $18, signed by D. B. Purbeck, and cashed by H. K. Mansfield, a prominent Salem druggist. The young man has made restitution to Mr. Mansfield, and his case was placed on file, as it appears that he has a good record, other than this. The City Marshal of Salem went surety for the young man.

—By invitation of A. E. Blight, a druggist in the Forest Hills District, a company of pharmaceutical students gathered at his residence at No. 50 Wenham street, one evening this week, and listened to a well written paper by the host on "Pharmacy of the Seventeenth Century." At the close, a reception followed, giving opportunity to form pleasant acquaintances.

—In the court at Lynn, Roscoe S. Walton pleaded guilty of sustaining a liquor nuisance. The district attorney said that the case was one of a drug store barroom. By a reversal of fortunes, the defendant has become a waiter in a restaurant. By recommendation of the Marshal, he was fined $50.

—John Cowen, of J. J. Desmond's drug store at Lawrence, where he is head clerk, has returned from a fortnight's vacation. Mr. Desmond has been confined to his home by illness, and is unable to attend to his duties at the Broadway Pharmacy.

—A narrow escape from death was that recently of Edward Warren, who was injured by the explosion of a soda water tank at Bell's drug store in Holyoke. Mr. Warren, who is now comfortably recovering from the accident, was fortunate that it proved no more serious than it did.

—An early morning fire one day this week was in the wooden building at Nos. 179-181 Washington street, Dorchester district, owned by J. N. Engel and occupied in part by J. S. Gleason, a druggist. The total loss was $1,000.

—J. Casey & Co., druggists at Newburyport, have opened their new and attractive store in that city. The interior finish is in good taste, and the store is a marked addition to the business interests of Newburyport.

—This week's exports from the port of Boston include, among other things: Drugs and chemicals, $15,044; India rubber manufactures, $12,384; hops, $245; tobacco, $103; wax, $250; spirits, $20,044.

—Charles E. Scheffler, the Lawrence druggist, whose store is on Essex street, has returned from a two weeks' vacation passed at Hampton Beach, N. H.

—Edward Watts, proprietor of two drug stores in Fall River, who has been visiting friends in Lawrence, has returned home.

—Harry Barker, a clerk at Emerson's drug store in Haverhill, has been enjoying a vacation with his friends in New Hampshire.

—George Hayes, chief clerk at Greer's Pharmacy in Lawrence, has been enjoying his annual vacation of two weeks.

—William E. McCann, clerk at Maynard's drug store in Worcester, will take a position at Greene's pharmacy.

—Arthur Brown, leading clerk at Sheehan's drug store in Lawrence, has been visiting friends in Haverhill.

—E. M. Smith, a Waltham druggist, has changed from his former quarters into the new Lawrence Block.

—Walter Kneeland is about to open a drug store in Doonan's Block, at Edgeworth, a part of Malden.

OTHER NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

—The case in court at Burlington, Vt., against Ira Kingman was decided by a jury for the defendant. This case was based on the disclosure of a man who was fined a while ago for being drunk. He said that he bought a half a pint of alcohol in the drug store of Joseph Cote, at the corner of Winooski avenue and North street. He identified Kingman, who had sold him, but Kingman denied ever having sold anything to the accused and witnesses who were in the store at the time specified by the alleged buyer, said that he was not in the store at all. The jury brought a verdict of innocence.

—Brook pearl fishing is a craze which has broken out in Maine where from a Lisbon brook a pearl was taken and given to D. Fessenden, of Lisbon Falls, a well known druggist. The pearl was of a beautiful pale pink, valued at $50, and Mr. Fessenden had it mounted and wears it as a scarf pin. In the brooks of Norway and vicinity three varieties of pearl-bearing clams have been identified, with pearls that are pink, some with purple shades, the black and smoky pearls and the pearls with bronze shades.

—Frank S. Waldron, a popular druggist of Norway, Me., has been visiting his old home in Auburn. During the Spanish-American war in Cuba, Mr. Waldron was hospital steward in the First Maine Heavy Artillery.

—Charles H. Moor, of C. H. Moor & Co., druggists at Rockland, Me., has just met with the loss of his father, who died suddenly from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy.

—George Spillane and Irving W. Jones, clerks at Currier & Blanchard's drug store at Nashua, N. H., have returned to their duties after enjoying a vacation.

—Edwin Hatch, who formerly was a clerk at McLaughlin's drug store in Manchester, N. H., intends to enter the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy at Boston.

—Herbert Woodman, clerk at Lothrop & Pinkham's drug store at Dover, N. H., has returned from his annual two weeks' vacation.

—Charles Goodale, chemist at Cannon & Upham's pharmacy at Waterbury, Conn., has been on a vacation trip to Boston and Portland.

—A new drug store at Waterville, Me., is that of John B. Friel, in the Thayer Block, Main street.

—The M. J. Halloran drug store at New Britain, Conn., is to be reopened by James Halloran.

PHILADELPHIA.

TO ENFORCE THE N. A. R. D. PLAN.

Philadelphia, September 29.—In spite of the full accounts published of the recent meeting of the three associated branches of the drug trade, there seems to be a slight confusion in the minds of many druggists of this city in regard to the methods necessary to be taken to put the tripartite "plan" into effect, the manner of dominating 'aggressive cutters," the time when this is to be done and also the question and time of the adoption of a "price schedule." The questions of uniform prices and the adoption of the N. A. R. D. plan have been pretty well brought to the attention of every retail druggist here, so that now there is a general feeling of expectancy and a desire to know just "how things are,' and one particular phase of the subject, the "aggressive cutter" is most prominently in the minds of the retailer. In view of this general interest felt in these topics, an interview was had with a gentleman on whom most of the details of this work has devolved, one who speaks from a thorough understanding of all points of the question. His remarks were about as follows:

"The question of the practicability of the adoption of a uniform price schedule for patent medicines in Philadelphia may be considered as settled. Over 90 per cent. of the retail druggists here have been visited and their positions on the matter ascertained; the remaining 10 per cent. is composed of stores run by foreigners, stores not handling patents, etc., and need not be taken into serious consideration. Of this 90 per cent., the bona-fide retail drugists of Philadelphia, nearly 80 per cent. have given their signatures to an agreement for uniform prices; 15 per cent. have given their qualified assent, i. e.: they will agree to maintain the schedule if it should prove to be a practical working agreement and if it is agreed on by the majority of the trade. In this number are some who are now willing to adhere to the schedule when convinced of its adoption by the majority The 5 per cent. are mostly 'aggressive cutters;' of these, practically all have been interviewed, and in only three cases was there a positive refusal to abide by the schedule. But even these parties have admitted that they will come into line when they see a practical working agreement and feel the weight of its influence by finding themselves in a losing fight, and the others are not in a position to defy the great majority of the trade. We may thus safely say that the adoption of a uniform schedule of prices for patent medicines for this city is not a mere dream; it has been proven to be the wish of practically all the retail druggists and its enforcement is shown to be the earnest desire of a big majority, being now only a question of time and details!"

"In answer to your question 'How will we locate the cutters?' I can assure you that this will be a simple matter. The N. A. R. D. convention at Detroit made this question entirely dependent on the local trade, and gave them a method whereby they can decide it. If a 2-3 majority of the retail druggists of a locality unite in naming a certain man as a 'cutter,' that settles it, the burden of disproof is on him then. We do not have to prove a man to be a 'cutter,' nor do we have to raise prices to draw him out, his own methods of doing business and his own advertisements do that; he must prove himself not to be a cutter or else discontinue his offensive tactics. How? Well, every man is entitled to a chance to set himself right. The cutter is visited by an authorized person and asked, pointblank, whether he will or will not adhere to a uniform price schedule for patents when such a schedule is adopted by a majority of the druggists of his locality. If necessary, the situation is explained to him fully; he is not required to sign any agreement, nor to raise prices nor do we ask where or how he gets his goods, that being a question for the jobbers and proprietors to settle, only this, will he give his word to sell patents strictly at the prices of the schedule when such is adopted If he says that he will, even with the qualification that he must see such a schedule in working effect, well and good; if he refuses, why, he then places himself by his own word in the position of opposing his fellow druggists, as, in short, an 'aggressive cutter.' See!"

"What will be our action then? That is just what the N. A. R. D. plan has outlined for us to accomplish. You know the working theory of the 'plan' whereby the 'cutter' is to be refused supplies by the jobbers, etc.; that is our weapon of defense. All jobbers will refuse supplies to our cutters, and then they will have their own troubles in trying to get goods; after a few months of scouring heaven and earth for goods they might get right at home by 'being good,' it is very likely that most will see the error of their ways and come into the fold. How can a 'cutter' set himself right and get his supplies again if he finds himself playing a losing game? Easily enough, all he has to do is to say that he will agree to the uniform price schedule and stick to it and 'be good,' and all restrictions will be removed. To whom will he say this? There will be those authorized to receive such declarations, they need not be secret or written on parchment! One point I want you to make plain, we do not care what a man HAS BEEN, it is what he is GOING TO BE that concerns us; no matter if he has been a 'cutter,' if he agrees to the schedule and maintains its prices he will be treated exactly as if he had been 'good' all his life!"

"When will this question go into effect? Ah, now you are asking me too hard a question, there are too many interests and details involved to give an off-hand answer. I don't believe that one druggist in ten in this city realizes what a vast amount of work has been done on this question nor what a vast amount of good we have accomplished; the task has been simply enormous on account of the widespread territory and number of stores in the city of Philadelphia; and but for the volunteer help of a few we might still be only talking about it yet. You can say this, though, that those in charge of the matter are working day and night on it, and that its submission to the retail trade is only a question of a short time. Say this, too, that we who are in this movement will not have to wait for the final adoption of the schedule to locate our 'cutters' and cut off their supplies. This we can do at any time now, in the manner I have just outlined, and we will be prepared for such action very soon, evidence is now being supplied us direct by the 'cutters' themselves. Just as soon as a price schedule is worked out that will be for the interests of all, it will be submitted to the druggists for their approval and corrections, if any; then, when definitely decided on, a date will be set for it to go into effect. And I have not the least particle of doubt but that our labors will be crowned with success; the retail druggists of this city are splendidly organized, fully alive to the importance of securing better prices and fully determined to take such action as will insure this betterment of present conditions, and, furthermore, they are determined to brook no opposition from those who seek to further their own interests at the cost of their fellows. There may be a few backsliders at first and we may, of course, have a few hitches on the start, but this movement has behind it the united power of the druggists of this city backed by the full power of the N. A. R. D.; and we cannot fail. We are not worrying about how we are going to meet this or that condition, the time will come when the condition comes. The only people that are worrying are the 'cutters' who do not know how they are going to come out of the deal, and they will do a lot more worrying later on!"

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY NOTES.

With the approaching opening of the college year all is bustle and activity in the big building. Workmen are rushing the new laboratories to completion, lecture rooms are being cleaned, big boxes of chemicals, apparatus and supplies come in by wagon loads, specimens, charts and books are brought out and put into readiness, indeed, a visitor is made to feel as if great things are to be anticipated! Down in the Actuary's office, a steady stream of matriculates, juniors and seniors is pouring in and taxing to the utmost the capacity of the Actuary and his assistants to enroll them and issue cards for lectures, laboratory courses, etc. The number of matriculants and the new courses for this year will make it one of big red letters in the annals of the college, a feat not so easy to do after all.

A number of examinations for admission to special

courses, for advanced standing and for last year's "conditions" are now going on, and most of the faculty are at their desks, ready for business. A little incident showing the estimation in which the college course in bacteriology is held seems worthy of note; from far-off Cuba came a letter to the Faculty asking if lessons in bacteriology could be conducted by correspondence, as the writer was very anxious to avail himself of the superior facilities of the P. C. P. This course, under the direction of Prof. Kraemer, will be still further improved and advanced this year, and offers an unexcelled course to the pharmacist desiring to fit himself for such work.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the P. C. P. was held at the college last Monday, the 24th, over thirty-five members being present. A spirited election to fill three vacancies in the trusteeship of the college resulted in the re-election of Messrs. Kline and Krewson and the election of Mr. Rittenhouse (of Mellor & Rittenhouse). The usual routine business was taken up and settled, a number of topics of importance being discussed. George Beringer, chairman of the committee on by-laws, submitted the new "Code of Ethics" to be subscribed to by members of the college. This, following the usual procedure, was laid on the table for discussion at the next meeting. This new code will settle one or two vexed questions of ethics in pharmacy that have for a long time been the subject of earnest discussion; a full copy of this "Code" will soon be given to the public, that is, after having been voted on at the January meeting. Era readers, of course, will have it too, as a guide through the devious ways of professional etiquette and ethics.

NOTES.

——A free scholarship in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has just been established through the endowment by the Keasbey & Mattison Company, of Ambler, Pa., whereby meritorious students may after sucessfully passing a competitive examination, and producing satisfactory evidence of ability before the committee of the college, become entitled to free tickets for all the lectures. The scholarship thus established embraces all the branches taught in the college, and has been created through the desire of Mr. Henry G. Keasbey and Dr. Richard V. Mattison, both of whom are graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, to lend a helping hand to some of the hard working young men who have chosen the practice of pharmacy as their life work. All persons desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of the scholarship should address the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Joseph P. Remington, No. 145 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.

——Not one of the least of the signs of a better condition of the finances of the retail druggist of Philadelphia is the very general overhauling and remodelling of drug stores that is being done all over the city. And in every instance the fixtures put in have been of the newest, finest and most substantial kind, with the general effect of vastly improving the appearance of dozens of stores in every section. It would be safe to say that few large cities have so many really handsome drug stores as Philadelphia, the tendency here being to the solid and substantial in effect instead of the "gingerbread" work seen in so many other localities.

——Among the number of young men from up-State who are just now securing positions in the city so that they can attend the P. C. P. were noted C. M. Riff, of Chambersburg, who is now with Milliken, Twenty-third and Spruce, and Charles Koontz, of Harrisburg, who is with J. C. Perry, of Forty-first and Lancaster avenue. Mr. Riff is taking his second year in pharmacy at the Medico-Chi., Mr. Koontz enters the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for his first year. Quite a number of other young men are noted around, but they seem too modest to send their names to the Era's correspondent.

——Addison LaDow, he of many drug store fame, declares that his Oak Lane store is not only the handsomest in that section, but also is the handsomest in the city. Mr. LaDow is very near right, too, for although it may not be as large nor so full of china and bric-a-brac as some of more imposing appearance, his store out there is certainly about as elegant and complete in its appearance as one could find far or near. Not only this, every facility for dispensing and prescription work has been supplied, with an eye to utility as well as beauty.

——For the first time in its history, the "Women's Medical College" will have a woman occupying the chair of "Demonstrator of Pharmacy," Miss Mae Harders having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of a "mere man!" Miss Harders is unique in perhaps being the first woman to occupy such a position in any medical or pharmaceutical institution in this country.

——A curious sight was noted in the display window of a down-town "cut rate" drug store the other day, an assortment of pills of all kinds and makes labeled with bargain prices. It looked as if these were some old stock that the enterprising druggist was trying to work off after the fashion of the department stores. Wonder how the public took it, and if they took the pills, too.

——Although proposing to go out of business as such, the firm of Bullock & Crenshaw is still very much in business. A visit to their store the other day found them with a rush of orders for chemicals and apparatus for colleges and schools from all over the country. The firm has now confined itself entirely to this business, having given up handling drugs and medicines.

——Harry Cox, the oldest druggist in Haddington, is remodeling his store with the intention of making it the finest in that little burg. Mr. Cox has a host of friends who hope that in this remodeling old Father Time may take a hand and make the veteran as young in body as he is in heart and mind.

——Charles Gill, of Twenty-ninth and Diamond streets, has bought the property in which his store is located and proposes to make extensive alterations and enlargements, remodel all the fixtures and put in an entirely new and complete stock in the near future.

——Theo. Campbell, of Overbrook, president of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, paid a flying visit to Baltimore recently on business connected with the Alumni and also found time to attend to a few private affairs of his own.

——Boericke & Runyon have opened a "Homeopathic Pharmacy" on Thirteenth street, just above Market, which is a model of its kind, and presents a very neat and attractive appearance to the passer-by.

——S. C. Meredith has opened a new store at 2116 Diamond street, full of fresh stock and fitted up with an extremely neat scheme of fixtures.

——W. H. Hickson is opening a new store at Fernwood, one of the prettiest suburbs of the city.

DETROIT.

SALESMAN MISSING.

Detroit, September 29.—The whereabouts is desired of Wm. F. A. Neynaber, commercial traveler, age 45, in appearance 35; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 145-150 pounds; brown hair, blond mustache, blue eyes, left handed at times. Has since 1892 represented to the drug trade and physicians Messrs. F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, Mass., Clinton Pharmacal Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Last heard from at Toledo, O., August 11, reported suffering from an injury to the head occurring July 5th; operation contemplated. Information as to his whereabouts, occupation or condition is desired by his destitute family and invalid wife, at 347 Trumbull avenue, Detroit, or address A. E. Gerow, 118 Michigan avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Druggists Awaking.

Detroit, September 29.—As one result of the recent N. A. R. D. meeting in this city, the Executive Committee of the local association held a session during the week, which it is hoped will result in bringing about important changes. A very thorough canvass of the situation will be made, and every effort made to better conditions. The word "fail" is to be cut out of the language. A lengthy schedule of prices will be made, to be agreed upon, if possible, by the cutters and department stores. At present the last December schedule is lived up to, but the new schedule will embrace many more preparations. The association is determined upon success.

NOTES.

——Frank Lesinsky and wife, druggists at 899 Dubois street, Detroit, were arrested Friday, September 28, charged with violating the State pharmacy laws. A year ago Lesinsky was arrested on a similar charge and paid a fine of $25. The present complaint charges Mrs. Lesinsky with selling an ounce of carbolic acid, "not being then and there a registered pharmacist, an assistant pharmacist, nor being in the presence of a registered pharmacist." Another charge is made against Lesinsky himself by a Mrs. Vertiel, wife of a neighboring druggist, who says that he sold her an ounce of arsenic, "not being a pharmacist." At the time of his arrest Lesinsky said that when Mrs. Vertiel called for the drug he knew who she was and knew that she was in the drug business; that he supposed there had been a call for arsenic in the Vertiel store, and being out of it had merely come to him to be helped out; that he had had his regular pharmacist put up the package, but that he himself had handed it to the woman. The hearing was set for Saturday, the 29th.

——The baseball season closed last Saturday for the Michigan Drug Co. team. It has been a successful season, and the boys have played good ball, winning 14 out of the 17 games played. They have been up against the best local talent outside of the American League team, and have won laurels from all. They have beaten the Polish Seminary boys, the Walkerville team (three games), the Michigan Malleable Iron Works team (three games), the Ideal Manufacturing Co.'s team, the Buhl Malleable Iron Works team, the D. A. C. Regular, the D. A. C. Reserves, and the Michigan Alkali Works team (two games). They have lost games to the Byram & Co.'s team, the D. A. C. Reserves, and the Michigan Alkali Co. team. They have made money enough to buy their own uniforms and pay all their expenses and now have enough left to give themselves and their most faithful "rooters" a grand banquet. It will take place at the Griswold House about the middle of October.

——John M. Sutton, city department Michigan Drug Co., gave a lecture on "Bees" before the Detroit Club and its guests on Friday evening, September 28. A large crowd was in attendance. Mr. Sutton had with him one of his glass hives, through the sides of which the audience could see some of the marvellous operations carried on by the bees. He also had a box in which were some bees. These he let out one by one and forced them to sting him in order to show the interested spectators just how the stinger works and how it may be removed. Mr. Sutton is almost immune to the sting.

——The Pharmacy department of the Detroit College of Medicine opened on Wednesday, the 26th, with a good attendance—in numbers about the same as last year. One lady is in the class. The buildings have been entirely refitted, and extensive additions made to the chemical laboratories. Beginning this term, the work will be done between the hours of one and six, and eight and ten, P. M. All laboratory work will be done in the day time, and the evenings devoted entirely to lecture work. A successful year is anticipated.

——The Michigan Drug Co. baseball team played the Michigan Alkali Company's team on Saturday, September 22, and were defeated by a score of 10 to 1. Bennett Park, the home grounds for the Detroit team of the American League, was hired for the occasion, and an admission fee of 15 cents charged to defray expenses. A large number of "rooters" for each team turned out and kept things lively all around. After the game the druggists entertained their opponents at a dinner.

——F. J. Henning, druggist on Third avenue, Detroit, celebrated his birthday, September 28, by doing a very handsome thing for the boys of the city department of the Michigan Drug Co. It consisted of a big theatre party at the Detroit opera house, followed by a delightful evening at Mr. Henning's home where an elaborate lunch was spread. The party broke up about two o'clock Saturday morning.

——Walter R. Mac Adam, in the city department at Farrand, Williams and Clark's, is laid up and hip disease is feared. Mr Mac Adam over-exerted himself while on his vacation, then took a heavy cold, which settled in his hip. He is very popular with the drug trade of Detroit, and is considered one of the best bowlers of the city. Great sympathy is expressed for him.

——Harry T. Carver, of Farrand, Williams and Clark, accompanied by his son Harry, Jr., is spending two weeks at Jamaica, a town in the Vermont hills, with Mr. Carver's parents. The old people, after twenty-five years in the West, have lately gone back to their native state to spend their declining days.

——Dr. J. E. Clark, dean of the College of Pharmacy, Detroit, returned from a European trip last Sunday. He made a personal investigation of the bubonic plague in Glasgow, and brought back a lot of interesting information about the plague.

——W. S. Springer has bought the drug stock and fixtures of Earl F. Townsend, corner Granby and Medbury avenues, Detroit. Mr. Townsend has gone to California for his health.

——Mr. Green, of Kalamazoo, will in the near future, come to Detroit to become manager of the drug department of C. A. Shafer's department store.

——Norman McBean, of Detroit, formerly with A. S. Parker of the same, has taken a position with W. C. Vivian, of Carsonville, Mich.

——E. F. Ballard, for sometime with Parke, Davis & Co., has taken a position in the Katus retail drug store, Champlain street, Detroit.

——Drug clerk McKay, formerly with the Brown Cutrate store, Detroit, has accepted a position with J. P. Scott, Delray.

——Claude Bronner, of Detroit, has given up traveling and taken a position with the Central Drug Store.

CHICAGO.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN DRUGGISTS IN TROUBLE.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The League of American Druggists bids fair soon to be a closed incident, if indeed, its demise has not already occurred. Its only visible exponent, Richard Respers, is beset by creditors and by other troubles as well. The office of the "League," at No. 57 Franklin street, is in the heart of the wholesale drug district. The scheme which Mr. Respers outlined to your correspondent was comprehensive and audacious, even, one might say, iridescent, in its brilliancy. It embraced in its contemplated results nothing less than the elimination of the wholesale druggist as a factor in the trade; the retailer, in consideration of a trifling sum per month, was to receive his goods at manufacturers' prices by ordering them through the "League," and the manufacturers on their part would pay rent for the use of drug store windows in which to display their goods. The "League" was to hire competent advertisers and window dressers to make the rounds among the stores of its members, these people to be paid by the sums advanced by the manufacturers for advertising. The window displays, demonstrators and advertising devices were to be passed on from store to store in rotation each week. The system comprehended the distribution of hand bills and circulars, the renting of bill board space and many other things.

Mr. Respers came here from Philadelphia, and nevermore will that town be deemed slow if all its young men are like Richard. The "pent up Utica" of his ambition found scope in the broad and breezy West, and just as he was prepared to woo coy Fortune and make her his own, the clammy hand of debt stopped the whole proceeding. Yesterday he telephoned to all the druggists who had gone into the scheme that the sums they had contributed would be returned to them to-day or Monday. The furniture he bought—on credit—is piled up awaiting the coming of the furniture company, the employes are waiting for their pay, and Mr. Respers is out hustling for cash. The "six Chicago banks" which were backing the "League" seem to have vanished into thin air, or have withdrawn themselves into the distance. The cry is for cash, and cash alone will rescue the "League" from the mire in which it is floundering.

The difficulty seems to have been that Mr. Respers had more ardent faith than he had cash, and the child

of his intellect, though beautiful, lacked substantiality. His intentions were better than his powers of fulfilling them; in short, his powers of mastication were not equal to the piece he had selected.

The Milwaukee Trip.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Those who went on the Milwaukee trip of the N. W. D. A. assert that the time so spent was the pleasantest part of the whole convention. The enterprise of the Milwaukee Journal was especially remarked and commended. The Journal put twenty-five carrier pigeons on the boat when it started from Chicago, and the doings of the members on the boat were chronicled from time to time and sent by carrier pigeon to the Journal office in Milwaukee, so that upon the arrival of the boat at that place every guest was furnished with a special, giving a detailed report of the proceedings from the time the boat left Chicago until it came within sight of Milwaukee. The Milwaukee druggists had hired 100 carriages, and the guests were taken over the city, visiting all the principal points of interest. A stop was made at Pabst's Brewery for refreshments, which the Pabst Brewing Company furnished in its usual hospitable fashion.

The Milwaukee druggists gave their guests a banquet in the evening at the Plankinton House. Mr. Kathrens was toastmaster, and fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of every one. The speeches and toasts were informal. Gen. Doe greeted the guests on behalf of the Mayor and citizens of Milwaukee, and Frank A. Faxon responded. The witty speech of Gov. Peck was responded to in an equally happy vein by J. C. Eliel. The return trip on the boat by night was not the least enjoyable feature of the entertainment, and every one felt that the greetings and hospitality of the Milwaukeeans had been most heartily warm and courteous. Members of the N. W. D. A. and those who accompanied them will always remember Milwaukee with feelings of gratitude and pleasure.

NOTES.

——An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed last week against the W. H. Daniels Company, wholesale stationers, by the Hopper-Morgan Company, of New York and two Chicago creditors. A receiver was appointed in the person of Henry W. Leman, of the Chicago Title & Trust Company. It was alleged in the pleadings and affidavit filed that the bankrupt firm had preferred several of its creditors, that the president had fled the State and district, that the manager was ill and unable to attend the store and that only one clerk was in charge. The W. H. Daniels Company were jobbers in stationery, and did quite a business at one time with druggists who handle that class of goods as a side line.

——The new building which Lord, Owen & Co. are putting up on Randolph street, between Franklin and Market streets, is nearing completion. The framework is up five stories, and a part of the walls nearly done. Their new home will be in every way worthy of the firm's reputation for enterprise and success.

——Albert E. Ebert expects to leave some time next week for the East to attend a committee meeting connected with the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia.

——C. A. Davidson, of the well known sundries house of James A. Davidson, accompanied by his family, is spending a week or two in La Fayette, Ind.

——The Golden Eagle Pharmacy at North avenue and North Clark street, has been sold, and the stock will be removed to Nebraska.

Money Saved on Purchases of Oiled Silk and Muslin.

Druggists can save from 20 to 30 per cent. on all purchases of oiled silks and muslins by addressing Walter Armitage, Newark, N. J., who will furnish samples to any dealer who is interested enough to write for them. He employs no traveling salesmen, and is, therefore, able to guarantee the above saving. His goods are well known, and are guaranteed to be all right.

THE NORTHWEST.

ONE OF THE STRANGE QUIRKS OF THE DRUG TRADE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., September 28.—A case just disposed of at Brookings, S. D., is a reminder of the period when South Dakota was a prohibition State. During prohibition times liquor could be procured for medicinal purposes at the drug store upon the applicant signing a statement to the effect that the liquor was necessary as a medicine. It was something remarkable how cases of "stomach trouble" and other ailments suddenly increased, and the wonder was that the number of such cases did not materially decrease in view of the regularity with which those afflicted took medicine in the form of the beverage which intoxicates.

A Brookings druggist was arrested a few days ago on the charge of having sold liquor without a license. At the preliminary examination a total of twenty-seven witnesses were examined, nearly all of whom admitted that they had purchased liquor from the accused, but that it was exclusively for medicinal purposes. As no evidence was offered that the druggist had sold liquor as a beverage, the case was dismissed. Those not inclined to look upon the case seriously had lots of fun at the expense of the witnesses regarding the unhealthy condition of the town, in the face of the low death rate, and suggested the need of a public hospital.

While, generally speaking, the South Dakota liquor license law is one of the best in the United States, the case at Brookings reveals one of weak features. In most of the cities and towns of the State the maximum license of $1,000 per year is imposed for the privilege of selling liquor at retail. Druggists are not required to pay a license at all, and as they are permitted to sell liquor for medicinal purposes—as was the case when prohibition was in effect in South Dakota—it is perhaps natural that some of them enter actively into competition with the saloon men who pay high license fees, and injure in no small degree the business of the saloonmen.

Druggists generally do not thus violate the spirit of the State license law, but among them, as among other classes of business men, are a certain percentage of men who are not as scrupulous as they might be when it comes to increasing their profits. The saloonmen are thus brought into competition with men who, because they are not required to pay licenses, place the proprietors of the saloons at a serious disadvantage. When a druggist is arrested for selling a suspiciously large quantity of liquor it is an easy matter for him to clear himself, as in the case of the Brookings druggist, as men who prefer to procure their liquor at drug stores, because they consider it more genteel than mixing with the "common herd" at the saloons, will readily protect the druggist who sells them liquor by appearing on the witness stand if necessary and testifying that the liquor was procured exclusively for medicinal purposes.

The practice has caused so much feeling on the part of the licensed saloonmen that it is probable they will appeal to the next legislature to amend the law in such a way as to impose licenses equal to their own upon druggists for the privilege of selling liquor at retail, or otherwise so remedy the matter as to place them on an equal footing with the druggists.

Wisconsin Drug Clerk Sues a Prominent Lady for Breach of Promise.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21.—It is not often that the lady in the case is defendant in a suit for breach of promise, and still more seldom does it happen that a druggist is the plaintiff. Therefore a contemplated action at law over in the neighboring Badger State presents unusual features. The prospective plaintiff is Henry Erickson, a drug clerk at Race Lake, Wis. He has given notice that he is on the point of suing Mrs. Semilia Allen, wife of Land Commissioner Allen, of the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Co., for alleged breach of promise. He will at the same time bring action against Mr. Allen, whom he charges with having alienated the affections of his sweetheart. Until a few weeks ago Mrs. Allen was Miss Semilia Anderson, telephone girl in the

Cumberland exchange. Mr. Erickson and Miss Anderson carried on a courtship and in due time became engaged. Then the young man removed from Cumberland to Rice Lake to take a more lucrative position. During his absence his fiancee met Mr. Allen and later came to St. Paul, where they were married. Mr. Allen is well provided with this world's goods. He is forty years of age, while his bride is but nineteen.

NOTES.

—Successions: Matt Hummell, Dysart, Ia., by Kaiser & Lumsden; Pfanden & Hackroot, Ackley, Ia., by Charles F. Pfander; J. G. Beste, Bloomfield, Neb., by the Down Pharmacy; Backus & Keating, Wakefield, Neb., by J. M. Keating; R. E. W. Somers, Milwaukee, Wis., by Edward Kettler, Jr.; Parden & Follansbee, New Richmond, Wis., by J. H. Parden; Hoyt & Longnecker, Indianola, Neb., by Dr. Hoyt; E. C. Enderly, Bridger, Mont., by the Bridger Drug Co.; Fred E. Palmer, Sparta, Wis., by John Palmer; N. L. Erickson & Co., Milford, Ia , by J. O. Stephenson & Co.; John M. Burnett, Mitchellville, Ia., by James H. Hume; C. E. Frost, Rhodes, Ia., by J. H. Perry & Co.; G. W. Hewitt & Co., Helix, Ore., by N. J. Cockerline; Emerson & Lieberg, Jonesville, Wis., by E. S. Lieberg; John H. Allen, Oak, Neb., by I. N. Allen; Phelps & Tyler, Kanawha, Ia., by O. W. Phelps; E. E. Gallogly & Co., Butte, Mont., by Christie & Leys; L. F. Summers, Millin, Iowa, by Summers & Frantz; Knudson Bros., Montour, Ia., by Thompson & Knudson; L. G. Palever & Co., Vermillion, S. D., by H. E. Vaughn; Whittemore, Iowa Drug Co., by Reimers Bros. & Co.; Stout Bros, Sound Bend, Wash., by Chester Egbert.

—Walter Nelson, one of St. Paul's progressive druggists has been nominated by the Republicans for another term in the lower house of the Legislature. Mr. Nelson is qualified to form a whole trust by himself, as he owns and operates no less than four drug stores in this city.

—A. J. Wampler, one of the oldest druggists of St. Paul and former proprietor of stores at two of the leading corners, but who has been out of business several years, is now with W. W. Noble. "Merely brushing up in the drug business," says Mr. Wampler.

—Chrys Hohjorn, a young drug clerk employed in Proctor & Fish's store, at Valley City, N. D., and who lately came from Minnewaukan, same State, committed suicide Wednesday night by taking morphine. The cause was not transpired.

—J. N. Palmquist has returned from a prolonged trip to Europe, during which he visited his old home Norway and Germany, France, etc., etc. He is glad to return to the Northwest and the drug business.

—C. R. C. Johnson has returned home to Morris and J. M. Arbes, who has been in charge there during his absence, has gone to work for R. L. Morland, Worthington.

—W. C. Haney, who is now in the drug business at Marshall, was up here visiting old friends this week, accompanied by Dr. Bacon, of the same place.

—D. R. Noyes, of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, has returned from Saratoga, where he took a prominent part in the revision of the Presbyterian creed.

—John Dannewick, who is in charge of the drug business in Warren Potter's store at Aitkin, has been on a hunting trip, but has returned home.

—J. K. Carlson, well known in the Twin Cities and now running the Princeton Drug Co.'s store, was in the city on business one day this week.

—Sam. Ellingsen, a former St. Paul pharmacist, but lately of Grand Forks, N. D., was around the city visiting old friends this week.

—C. A. Countryman was in the city on business this week, from Belview. Likewise Dr. D'Arms, of Hector.

—W. H. Green has gone to Ashland, Wis. to work in Weed's store while Mr. Weed takes a vacation.

—W. R. Smith, who has been taking a long vacation this summer has returned to his store at Benson.

—F. S. Peabody is preparing to start at Big Stone City, S. D., and F. H. Hildreth, at Bay City, Wis.

—W. T. Gilmore has left Duluth, preferring the Twin Cities as a place of residence and business.

—F. A. Priest who recently came here from Kansas City, is working in Rollin's drug store.

—Henry Bernhardt, of Henry Bernhardt & Co., Des Moines, Ia., has given a bill of sale.

—Mr. Heimark has withdrawn from the Battle Lake, Minn., firm of Kjorlang & Heimark.

—F. J. Schulte has sold his store at Ronneby, Minn., and is now with A. J. Guersey, St. Paul.

—J. W. Bowden has returned from Tracy, where he has been running Hunter's drug store.

—George Freishemer, Missoula, Mont., has discontinued his branch at Grangeville, Idaho.

—O. J. Olson, of Evansville, was visiting here this week, but has now returned home.

—E. H. Brown was down this week from West Superior, visiting his relatives.

—F. E. Baxter, Petersburg, Neb., and T. A. Sloan, Salt Lake City, Utah, have sold.

—Atwood's Pharmacy, Staples, Minn., has offered to compromise with creditors.

—New: Van Brunt & Co., Angus, Neb.; M. N. Hinsdale, Rock Springs, Wyo.

—A. S. Crew, Salem, Ia., has sold a part interest to William R. Crew.

—The Hardy & Dill Drug Co. has incorporated at Everett, Wash.

—Malstrom Bros., Tacoma, Wash., have received a bill of sale.

—N. W. Barrett, Brown's Valley, Minn., was burned out this week.

—Aug. Enhelcke, Carthage, S. D., has been adjudged bankrupt.

—George R. Sager, of Roswell, S. D., has removed to Coleman.

—W. W. Salisbury was visiting the city this week on business.

—Thos. Biscoe is going to work in Frost's drug store, this city.

—H. W. Stringfellow is to incorporate at Havre, Mont.

—The Swanville Pharmacy, Swanville, Minn., has sold.

—Wilcox & Sherrerd, Wood River, Neb., have dissolved.

—Conrad Bartels, Omaha, Neb., has given a bill of sale.

—F. N. Eaton, Des Moines, Ia., has given a bill of sale.

—C. F. Little has started at Salt Lake City, Utah.

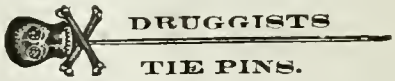
—J. L. Fitzgerald is about to leave Morton, Minn.

—D. B. Billington is now working at Cass Lake.

—Ed. Brassington is working in Ulen, Minn.

Every Drug Clerk Should Have One.

Every drug clerk should have one of the J. Arthur Co.'s Tie Pins. They are made in oxidized and bright



silver, with ruby or emerald eyes, and are sold at 26 cents each; or they may be obtained at $1.35 each in solid gold, Roman or bright finish. They are sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the J. Arthur Co., 18-20 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, O.

A Pleasant and Efficacious Mouth-Wash

Thycalol is a "mouth-wash antiseptic," possessing an acceptable flavor and pleasant odor and it has been used and prescribed by dentists, physicians and trained nurses generally. It has also been highly recommended by prominent dentists in articles which have appeared in dental and medical journals. The manufacturers, The Elwin Laboratory, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., invite druggists to write to them for descriptive literature, etc, of this meritorious article.

A Complete and Economical System of Filtration.

The Multiple Perfection Filter advertised by Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio, is said to be the simplest, most complete and economical system in use for the filtration of extracts, wines, waters, syrups, in fact, almost any liquid. It takes but a few minutes to repack them, and their action is rapid and perfect. A catalogue describing the filter in detail will be sent to any manufacturer interested.

ST. LOUIS.

THE MISSOURI PHARMACY LAW.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—The Missouri Board of Pharmacy is now registering physicians as druggists on their medical diplomas. It will be remembered that according to the pharmacy law which was in effect up to four years ago, physicians could register on diplomas the same as graduates in pharmacy. Then after many attempts the law was amended so that—as the druggists supposed—every one was obliged to pass the same examination in order to register. Since that time the Board of Pharmacy has been continually annoyed and threatened by physicians who claimed that according to the opinion of good legal talent they could still register on their diplomas; that there was a defect in the amended law. The Board of Pharmacy finally applied to the Attorney-General for a decision and he gave as his opinion that inasmuch as there was no repealing clause in the amendment to strike out the first part of the old original law—which provided for registration on pharmacy and medical diplomas—the Board must still recognize said diplomas. When this decision was given the Committee on Legislation of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association employed a competent lawyer to carefully look over the law and give his opinion, and that has just been given and it corresponds with the Attorney-General's opinion, so the druggists are wondering what to do next. There was much money, time and energy spent in getting the law amended, so naturally the prime movers in the good cause are discouraged. It is the opinion of some of the better class of local pharmacists—by better class we mean those who take the most interest and do the most work for the betterment of the profession—that it would be a good idea to get the entire law repealed at the coming session of the Legislature, which will convene this winter. They claim that the majority of the druggists of the State take little or no interest and give no help in securing better pharmacy laws, and that if Missouri had no pharmacy law at all for a short time it would wake them up and cause them to fall in line, and with the co-operation of all the druggists in the State a good, substantial and desirable pharmacy law could easily be secured. Just at present it is hard to tell what will be done, but it is safe to say that some radical action will be taken within the next few weeks.

The Alumni Silver Jubilee.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—The silver anniversary of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy was held Friday night, September 21, at Leiderkranz Hall. The function was a success in every way, was largely attended, and was in full harmony with the reputation for dignity and high standing which the organization has always maintained. About one hundred were in attendance. The menu was a most excellent one and was thoroughly appreciated by the guests.

Charles A. Lips, the chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements, presided as toastmaster. His graceful manner and his clear and dramatic reading of the quotations appropriate to the formal toasts gave evidence of his former stage experience. His witty and impromptu introductions clinched his fame as an after dinner speaker of the first order.

The first speaker was R. S. Vitt, president of the Alumni Association. He called attention to the fact that the man who received the first alumni medal and the one to secure the last medal were both present. He referred to the president and made a jovial, but tactful comment on the administration of each.

The toast, "The Class of 1900," was responded to by C. W. Craemer, in a most interesting manner.

Henry T. Rohlfing, the veteran president of the C. of P., did full justice to his subject, "The St. Louis College of Pharmacy." He devoted himself mainly to the present, paid his respects to the faculty, and expressed the hope that he would meet all those in attendance at the golden anniversary of the alumni a quarter of a century hence.

One of the most interesting addresses of the evening was that made by W. C. Bolm and entitled "Our Alma Mater and We, Her Children." It was in effect a categorical review of the history of the college and of the Alumni Association. His reference to the fact that the Alumni Association was organized with but twenty members and now has an enrollment of 538, was most enthusiastically received. He also spoke of the suggestion made by several members that the present time be utilized for establishing a permanent memorial of the Alumni in the shape of an annual prize or something of that nature. He favored the idea, but had no special recommendation and expressed the hope that the officers of the organization would take the matter up.

The next toast, "The Wholesalers," was responded to by C. F. G. Meyer, in his usual happy and instructive vein.

The last formal toast, "The Faculty of the College Past and Present," was responded to by Prof. O. A. Wall. He did not respond to the instantaneous cry for funny stories, but instead related some intensely interesting reminiscences of the members of the faculty both living and dead, including many names high in pharmacy's roll of fame.

After the formal toasts a number of those present were called upon by the president and responded in an interesting manner. They were Prof. Francis Hemm, who by request read the first Alumni essay read by him at the first meeting of the Alumni and entitled "Conium Maculatum," Prof. J. M. Good, Mr. Eilbrucht, of Waterloo, Ill.; Charles Gietner, Dr. O. E. Smith, Dr. H. M. Whelpley and E. P. Van Harlingen.

Several of the speakers referred to Charles Gietner as the father of the association. He could not deny the soft impeachment, but said that Prof. J. M. Good, Adolph Pfeiffer and Henry Lindemann were also among the organizers.

The menu cards were exceedingly handsome, the covers being embellished with the insignia of the association in silver and blue on a mottled ground. Blank pages were left for the autographs of those present and were freely circulated for that purpose during the evening.

In the course of his remarks Prof. Good observed that this was also his silver anniversary as a professor in the college. Prof. Wall has passed his and the next to celebrate will be Prof. Francis Hemm.

The holding of the event in the Liederkranz Hall had a special significance, as up to the '80s the annual graduation exercises and ball were held at that place.

NOTES.

——A local bottling association is sending circulars to certain druggists advising them that they are subject to prosecution under the State laws for using bottles formerly containing the product of members of the association for other purposes.

——The local wholesale druggists are all ready for the coming week, when many of their outside customers come to the city to participate in the festivities and the wholesalers have an opportunity to show the kind of good fellows they are.

——Theo. F. Fienup, proprietor of the drug store at Broadway and Marion street, and Miss Clara L. Niemeyer, of East St. Louis, will be married on October 16.

——J. E. Hibby, druggist at Vandeventer and Washington avenue, and one of the well known and most respected pharmacists of the city has failed.

——Geo. F. Bader, E. L. Pierce and F. L. Whelpley, local drug clerks, have entered the medical department of the Washington University.

——Otto Ude, the veteran pharmacist at Twentieth and Salisbury streets, will celebrate his eighty-second birthday on November 18.

——C. C. May, or Thirty-third and Locust streets, has just returned from Europe where he has been spending the summer.

——The St. Louis College of Pharmacy will open on Tuesday, October 2. Prospects are good for a large attendance.

——Sol Boehm has returned from a month's vacation spent in the north.

BALTIMORE.

A Drug Clerk's Mistake Caused Death.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—Because a clerk put too much atropia into a prescription and by his mistake caused the death of a girl, Druggist Albert N. Conner, of Fourth and N streets, Washington, D. C., was yesterday fined $100 and costs, the highest punishment that could be imposed under the pharmacy law of the District, which provides that all clerks shall be competent and duly registered. This requirement Mr. Conner had ignored, his two clerks, Isadore Cohen and Frank Tuck, having failed to obtain licenses. The victim of the error was Miss Eva Melling, who died last Sunday. An investigation established the fact that an excessive proportion of atropia had been put into the medicine prescribed for her and the druggist's arrest followed, a coroner's jury having found a verdict against him. Mr. Conner was at first accused of manslaughter and required to give $3,000 bail for his appearance in court.

Dr. D. W. Prentiss, the attending physician in the case, testified that the prescription called for about 1-128th of a grain of atropia. After having taken one dose of the medicine Miss Melling showed symptoms of poisoning and died in a few hours. Isadore Cohen, one of the unlicensed clerks, stated that he was learning the drug business under the direction of Mr. Conner. He (Cohen) was neither registered, nor had he matriculated at any college of pharmacy. Mr. Conner was absent from the city at the time the prescription was presented. It was written in the French metric system, which neither Cohen nor Tuck know anything about. Their ignorance was responsible for a miscalculation, when they undertook to reduce the quantities to apothecaries' weight. Tuck testified that he is employed at the Government printing office, is studying pharmacy at the National College of Pharmacy and works for Mr. Conner during his off hours, receiving therefor $4 a month. Mr. Conner stated that he usually employed a registered pharmacist during his absence from the store and had not done so on this particular occasion only because the man who usually served him was busy elsewhere. His instructions to the clerks were that they must not compound prescriptions or sell poisons.

The testimony offered in the Police Court was similar, and at the conclusion of the case Judge Kimball imposed the highest penalty under the drug law

Clerks and Employers.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—Many druggists of this city are in search of competent clerks and many clerks, apparently competent, are looking for situations, but somehow the two parties seem unable to come together. This state of affairs is inexplicable to persons who know nothing about the situation. Those, however, who are familiar with the true inwardness of affairs exhibit no astonishment. As a matter of fact, owners of drug stores cannot get clerks because the salaries which they offer hold out no inducement to aspiring young men. A case in point is the experience of a clerk who had been in actual charge of a pharmacy for some time past, to the entire satisfaction of the owner, at $15 per week. Not long ago the store passed into other hands and the new proprietor requested the clerk to stay. But when the financial arrangements came to be considered it transpired that the purchaser was willing to pay only $7 per week. The reduction was accepted provisionally. In other words, the clerk promised to stay until he could get another place with a better salary attached. Seven dollars will be considered by every impartial judge a rather small reward for work which entails long hours and demands special knowledge that can be gained only at an expenditure of time and money. Nor is the instance cited exceptional. Many other drug clerks are no better compensated. It is this condition to which must be attributed the multiplication of drug stores in Baltimore and elsewhere. The energetic young pharmacist, whose ambition is not limited to a $7 clerkship, seeing poor prospects ahead as an employe, resolves to become a proprietor as speedily as possible. He embarks in business on his own account at the earliest opportunity and sharpens competition, already very keen, either by cutting prices or dividing the trade of a neighborhood. Some persons succeed where others fail, but the conditions which virtually stimulate the opening of new stores make it still worse for the clerk of the future. At the same time the remedy for this condition is not easy to discover.

—Among the out-of-town druggists in Baltimore last week were E. H. Reinhart, Jr., of Shepardstown, W. Va., Mr. Reinhart, of Reinhart & Ringgold, Cumberland, Md.; C. H. Elliott, of Washington; Mr. Hood, of Cheney, Hood & Co., Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Campbell, of Lonaconing, Md.; George Washington Hurd, of Williamsport, Md.; J. Walter Hodges, of Washington, and Joseph B. Boyle, of Westminster.

Red Fire Torches for the Campaign.

Fireworks are responsible for a good deal of the glory of a Presidential campaign, and there is reason why the druggist should put in a stock of "The Pittsburg Red Fire Torches." They are manufactured by the Iron City Chemical Company, No. 64 Eighth street, Pittsburg, Pa., who claim for them great brilliancy and splendor of color, and guarantee them to contain no adulteration. Their advertisement on another page quotes prices. Red Fire Torches may be obtained from Pittsburg jobbers.

Thomas' English Prepared Chalk.

Years of experience in the manufacture of chalk has enabled the Thomas Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, to prepare a product which they claim to be the finest and handsomest produced anywhere. They point with pride to the fact that 90 per cent. of the prepared chalk sold in this country is Thomas', and that this result has been accomplished solely by the merit of the goods, as they have done but little advertising. Thomas' chalk may be had in white or pink cones, but it is only sold to the trade in 8-pound, locked-corner wooden boxes, on each of which is the "Three Cone" trade mark shown in their advertisement in this issue.

Goods Properly Displayed Easily Sold.

We want to call particular attention to the John Phillips' Cigar Case, illustrated on another page. Cigars displayed in this case are already half sold. A dealer cannot sell good cigars unless they are properly displayed, but he can sell them in a case such as they offer. The case not only shows them off to the best advantage, but it keeps them in prime condition. There is plenty of room not only to display them on the top shelf, but to store surplus stock below. These cases were introduced several years ago under the trade mark name of "Silent Salesman," by John Phillips & Co., Detroit, Mich. They make other show cases, and are headquarters for drug fixtures and fountain tops.

MDCCCCI Calendars.

The useful feature of Calendars, combined with their ornamental beauty has been so impressed upon people generally that they cannot do without them. In fact, there is no advertising matter so much in demand or kept so long in the house as calendars. If a retailer can obtain a supply with his name attached free, it is certainly for his interest to do so. C. I. Hood & Co. make their annual offer of calendars in our advertising columns and the conditions are such that nearly every dealer can accept the offer through his jobber for one of the quantities named. The sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla is so large that most dealers will find it necessary to order during the time covered by the offer, which is nearly three months. We are informed that certain conditions are required, otherwise C. I. Hood & Co. could not fill their orders for calendars.

Their proposition seems fair and worthy of acceptance by all retailers. If you cannot accept the offer because of stock on hand, we suggest that you write C. I. Hood & Co., believing you will find them reasonable and ready to help you in any way possible.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ALABAMA.—Alexander City.—Rainey & Watkins, succeeded by J. R. Watkins.
ARKANSAS.—Coal Hill.—E. C. Hunt, removed to Hartman.
Heber.—T. A. Bevins succeeded by Bevins & Crosby.
CALIFORNIA.—Los Angeles.—L. P. Collette, 621 Downey avenue, sold to E. C. Cook.
COLORADO. Denver. E. Breunert, Seventeenth and Larimer streets, deceased.
CONNECTICUT.—Wallingford.—Pickett Bros. sold to R. C. Smith & Co.
Waterbury.—B. E. Riley & Co., 831 West Main street, sold to J. H. Walcott.
FLORIDA.—Jacksonville.—W. E. Spruill & Co., Laura and West Duval, succeeded by W. E. Spruill.
GEORGIA.—Columbus.—Turner Bros., 1002 Broad, succeeded by J. C. Turner.
Fitzgerald.—Long & White succeeded by W. F. Long.
ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—E. A. Schmidt, 3022 Archer avenue, deceased.——T. V. Wooten Co., 943 West Madison, sold to Milton C. Smucker.
Nashville.—F. H. Franzlau sold to W. E. Krumsick.
IOWA.—Dysart.—M. Hummed sold to Kaiser & Lumsden.
Moravia.—Buck & Simmons sold to I. W. Halden.
KANSAS.—Oskaloosa.—W. P. Duckhorn sold to John Williamson.
KENTUCKY.—Henshaw.—G. T. Berry, sold to Hunt & King.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Holliston.—A. E. Kimball sold to Clarence E. Ware.
New Bedford.—E. Bunker, 403 Purchase, sold to W. M. Higham.
MICHIGAN.—Lakeview.—C. E. White sold to J. W. Kirtland.
MISSOURI.—Springfield.—Oscar Rose, southwest corner Public Square, sold to Gentry & Toomba.
Sturgeon.—Robinson & Summers succeeded by R. L. Robinson.
NEW YORK.—New Hyde Park, Nassau County.—A. G. Rave, M. D., should be added to D. D. List.
Spring Valley.—C. H. Smith sold to Albert L. Embree.
NEBRASKA.—Gordon.—W. E. Mitchell sold to R. E. Dowd.
Wood River.—Wilcox & Sherrard succeeded by D. E. Wilcox.
OHIO.—Zanesville.—George Kemp, 304 Putnam, assigned.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Bradford.—E. E. Clark sold to A. Hennage.
TEXAS.—Merit.—Swift & Kelley succeeded by Adair & Kelley.
Weatherford.—Weatherford Drug Co. sold to Chandler, Campbell & Ivy.

The Ideal Atomizer.

The Ideal Atomizer, manufactured by the Ideal Rubber Co., 28 Rodney street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is made in all styles for throat, toilet, nasal, medicinal, and for vaseline and oils. It has an unbreakable tube, and a continuous spray is guaranteed. The manufacturers claim that no atomizer in the market will compare with it nor give the satisfaction that the "Ideal" will give. They manufacture a full line of druggists' sundries, and will be pleased to furnish catalogue and make special quotations to any druggist who is interested.

Gordon's Glycerine the Standard.

Gordon's Chemically Pure Glycerin is the oldest brand on the market. It has been the standard for nearly fifty years. It is known to be pure, never fails to respond satisfactorily to the most exacting tests, and as it is just as cheap and as easily obtained from jobbers as any other brand, there is no good reason why every druggist should not use and dispense it. All that is necessary is to specify "Gordon's" on your order to jobbers, because every jobber has it.

STATE OF TRADE.

Dealers Satisfied With Prevailing Conditions.

New York, Oct. 2.—Developments of more than ordinary consequence have been somewhat limited during the period under review, but the volume of general business has continued to show a gradual but steady increase and dealers as a rule express satisfaction with prevailing conditions. Quinine has been the leading article in point of interest, and the attitude of leading manufacturers at home and abroad has been watched rather keenly. At the Amsterdam bark sale on Thursday values advanced about 5 per cent, and it was generally expected that manufacturers would immediately mark up their quotations, but only one domestic brand was advanced on Friday, and that one only 1 cent per ounce. This has given rise to the belief that there is another factor—active competition between American and foreign makers—which largely governs the market for the time being; hence the difficulty of anticipating the course of prices. It is admitted on all sides that prevailing values of raw material warrant a higher market for the manufactured product, and outside holders are indifferent sellers, feeling confident that conditions will improve in the near future.

Opium has continued easy with the consuming demand slow and unimportant and quotations for round lots have declined about 2½c. per pound. The inside figure for powdered shows a similar decline, and the outside price has been reduced fully 10c. per pound. Morphine has continued to move actively on orders from the consuming trade and values remain unchanged. There is no abatement of strength in the cocaine situation and the position of raw material would seem to justify further improvement. Cables from the west coast of South America report that supplies of leaves from interior producing districts are coming in very slowly, and that extreme prices are demanded. Spot quotations have in consequence moved up rather sharply, and indications favor still higher figures. There has been a decided improvement in the position of naphthaline balls owing to stronger markets abroad. Domestic manufacturers and leading importers of foreign have withdrawn all quotations and for the small stock in the hands of dealers a material advance is quoted.

Manna continues to harden in price and extreme figures are anticipated in view of the unfavorable outlook for new crop. Cables reporting an exceedingly small yield on account of heavy rains in producing sections have been confirmed, and the small stock in primary markets is offered very cautiously at prices showing a considerable advance over former quotations.

German ergot is firmer to the extent that wholesale prices have been advanced 2c. per pound. The improvement is due to reports from abroad that the Hamburg market had been cleared and that no more could be obtained there until the next crop, which will not be available for several months. Canada balsam fir is in reduced supply and firmer with values showing an advance of 5c. per pound. Senega root has advanced sharply under the influence of light stocks both here and at interior points, and an active inquiry from consumers and exporters. It is claimed that shippers in producing markets have been unable to secure sufficient stock to fill their orders and have been endeavoring to buy in this market in order to cover their contracts. Short buchu leaves show a substantial gain in values, owing to a corresponding improvement in European markets. Among the essential oils, lemon and lemongrass are firmer, and cubeb a shade easier, but none of the changes is of more than ordinary consequence. Grain alcohol has been advanced 2c. per gallon by leading distributers, and the market is firm in sympathy with the strong position of corn. Yellow prussiate of potash is lower, owing to an unsettled condition of affairs resulting from competition between domestic and foreign manufacturers.

No Change in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 29.—No remarkable changes have taken place in the trade situation. Nowhere does one hear any complaint from druggists of poor trade or unsatisfactory conditions, and general content appears to be their good fortune. There is nothing in sight to indicate any unfavorable change in the immediate future.

There has been a fairly good jobbing demand for some drugs, that for quinine being perhaps most noticeable. It is held rather firmly and higher prices are talked about. Vanilla beans are steady. Essential oils show no special life. Prices for the general list of chemicals show little fluctuation. Nitrate of soda is probably the leader in point of interest and there are indications of stronger prices. Alcohols are showing an upward tendency, so some dealers believe, while in other quarters it is thought that they are full high enough. There is no great activity in them. Waxes are not particularly active just now. The English crop of hops this season was so unsatisfactory, possibly half of what it was expected to be, that prices here are thought to be slated for a rise. Not much is doing at this time in dyestuffs and tanning materials.

Dull in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—Business has been quite dull and dragging during the past week, showing a decided falling off from that of the earlier part of the month. Several of the large jobbing houses report orders as coming rather slow and being small in amount, and no movement of interest in the local market seems to have transpired. The effect of the fall elections is already being felt in the general feeling of unrest and uncertainty, although, of course, the retail stores only feel this remotely, but the two years of good business has placed most firms in a far better position to stand a dull month than was the case four years ago. Prescription business is now very dull, scarcely half the amount being done as in the past two weeks, and most of it is of the ordinary kind, it being too late for "summer complaints" and too early for "coughs and colds." A forerunner of the times to come is seen in the furbishing up in many stores of signs for cod liver oil, cough medicine and such other winter necessities. It is the same with soda, "betwixt and bechune" times are always bad for trade.

The coal strike has not affected the large manufacturers as yet to any great extent; most of them have contracts for supplies well ahead, and as there seems a prospect of settlement we shall probably not have to resort to soft coal and have higher prices for manufactured articles. Most retailers are holding back to await developments, the continued mild weather not calling for heating of stores.

A Good Month Expected.

Detroit, Sept. 29.—September has not proved a very good month, on the whole, for Detroit druggists. Instead of two weeks—the usual allowance—there have been but two or three really hot days. A few people have had "colds," but there has been no epidemic. But now that people are back from the resorts better trade is looked for, and the ever hopeful druggists anticipate that October will be a busy month.

Slower Trade in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Business has been for some reason only fair this week. None of the jobbers seemed inclined to ascribe any particular reason for this, except that it is simply a natural lull which sometimes happens at any season. One jobber said that he had observed an increase in the city business recently and ascribed this state of affairs to better local conditions among the druggists. In point of country trade, however, the orders had not been so satisfactory as usual.

The manufacturers are not complaining. They have a good volume of business, which seems to be growing as the season advances. The general opinion seems to be that the Presidential campaign is having very little effect on business.

Cheering Prospects in the Northwest.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 28.—One of the heads of the largest drug jobbing house in these cities made a statement to the Era man to-day that covers the situation tersely and in manner most gratifying, not only to the house in question, but to the whole trade, of which the statement is representative. "Our business," said the gentleman, "shows an increase of $140,000 for the year thus far up to the 1st of this month over the parallel period of 1899. This is quite cheering, even though the increase is less than that of the first eight months of 1899, over those of 1898, which was $240,000. Collections are much better than expectation had led us to hope for." He added that senega root—and the greater part of the country's supply comes from Minnesota—is considerably higher, as the article is not coming to market in its usual volume. Flax seed, both whole and ground, is half a cent a pound lower. The retail trade is flourishing, according to the assurances of a majority of dealers questioned. There has been an appreciable increase in the prescription branch, owing to colds, etc., resulting from changeable weather, which for several weeks has been mostly wet and chilly.

A Profitable Side Line.

Invalid Chairs made by the W. D. Allison Co., Indianapolis, Ind., are light, strong and durable. They are made in many styles, with rubber tires and ball bearings. They also make physicians' and dentists chairs, tables and cabinets. While druggists do not usually carry such goods in stock, they frequently have orders from physicians for them, and such druggists should have Allison's Catalogue B, which will be sent for the asking.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Chattanooga Med. Co..Cov B
Hood & Co., C. I..... 7
Ideal Rubber Co.....Cov B
Iron City Chem. Co..... 4
Jayne & Son, Dr. D..... 15
Lanahan & Son, Wm..... 4
New York Quinine & Chemical Works.....Cov D
Phillips & Co., John..... 2
Thomas Mfg. Co..... 8
Tufts, James W..... 18
Wyeth & Bro., John..... 7

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 2.—Business in a jobbing way has continued to show gradually increasing volume, and with a liberal majority of price changes in favor of holders, prevailing conditions are satisfactory to dealers.

OPIUM.—The demand is light and wholly for small lots, with the market barely steady in tone, but quotations remain unchanged at $3.45@3.55 for 9 per cent. and $3.55@3.65 for 11 per cent., according to size of order, the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small parcels are moving moderately on orders from consumers, and jobbing prices are maintained at the old range of $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., as to quantity.

MORPHINE.—The market continues moderately active under a steady demand from the consuming trade, and quotations are well sustained on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—There is a fair inquiry for consumption, and the market is firmer to the extent that manufacturers of the P. & W. brand have advanced their quotations 1c. per ounce. Other makers have not yet followed, but an opinion prevails that values generally will be higher in the near future, as the statistical position of the raw material is sufficiently strong to justify a much higher range of prices. Meanwhile jobbers continue to offer sparingly at quotations on the basis of 44@45c. in ounces, according to brand.

NAPHTHALINE BALLS.—Owing to scarcity and the refusal of manufacturers to quote for forward delivery, jobbers have marked up quotations to 3⅜@3½c. by the barrel and 5@7c. for less.

MANNA.—Values continue to harden under the influences noted in previous reports, and jobbing prices have been advanced to $1.40@1.60 for large flake, 65@75c. for small flake and 45@55c. for sorts.

BALSAM FIR.—Canada is firmer on account of reduced supplies, and quotations for bulk have been advanced to $2.95@3.20, as to quantity. Pound bottles are unchanged but firm at 50@55c. inclusive.

COCA LEAVES.—All varieties are higher in sympathy with primary markets, and the revised jobbing figures are 40@45c. for Truxillo and 50@55c. for Huanuco; ground 5c. and powdered 10c. higher.

SENEGA ROOT.—An increased demand and steadily diminishing stocks have caused the market to harden, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 55@65c. for whole and 60@70c. for powdered.

ALCOHOL.—Distillers have again advanced their prices, and jobbers are now quoting $2.49@2.50 by the barrel and $2.60@2.70 for less. Odorless, $2.51@2.52 by the barrel and $2.65@2.75 for less.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Foreign markets for short are stronger, and jobbing prices show an advance to 37@42c. for whole and 42@47c. for powdered.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—The changes during the week comprise an advance in lemon to $1.45@1.70, and in lemongrass to $1.45@1.70. Cubeb quotations have undergone revision, and the new figures are $1.25@1.40.

RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.—Prime grades are very scarce, and jobbers have advanced their prices to $4.50@5. The market is bare of No. 2.

SEEDS.—The changes during the past week consist of an advance in German rape to 3½@4c. by the bag and 6@8c. for less; an advance in Russian hemp to 3¼@3½c. by the bag and 4½@6c. for less; and a decline in canary to 5¼@3½c. for Sicily and 2¾@3c. for Smyrna by the bag and 4@6c. for small quantities.

BALSAM TOLU.—A slightly easier feeling has developed, and jobbers have reduced quotations to 31@33c. for 10-lb. tins and 34@35c. for smaller packages.

COPPERAS.—Stocks have been very much reduced by the recent demand from Galveston, and the market is firmer to the extent that jobbers have advanced their quotations to 1@1¼c. in barrels and 2½@5c for less.

CAMPHOR MONOBROMATE.—Values are firmer in view of the stronger position of camphor, and jobbing quotations show an advance to $1.25@1.50 per pound and 12@15c. per ounce.

GALLIC ACID.—Higher crude material and a consequent advance in manufacturers' prices have caused jobbers to mark quotations up to 85c@81.

HOWARD MULLIKIN, a native of Trappe, Talbot County, Md., who had been in the drug business at Milford, Del., for a number of years, died there September 16. He was 57 years of age and unmarried. The remains were taken to Trappe for burial. The deceased was highly educated and gave much time to historical and genealogical research, acquiring a reputation as a scholar which extended far beyond the confines of his native State.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

The lectures will hereafter be issued in monthly instalments, and the entire work of the Course can be completed within twelve months.

NEW CLASSES FORMED EACH MONTH.

The first instalment of lectures will be issued in October, and the remainder at intervals of thirty days thereafter.

Recitations and examinations are conducted by correspondence directly with each regularly matriculated student.

Especially valuable as a preparation for examination by a board of pharmacy, to those who cannot attend a college of pharmacy, and to all desiring to review their former study of the subjects embraced in the curriculum.

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FULL COURSE, $10.00.

For fuller particulars see announcement facing third cover.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus, now ready.
Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS OF THE ERA COURSE.

Since the publication of our last announcement, the following Seniors have completed their recitations and examinations, and are entitled to diplomas:

Charles B. Lamson.
Arthur J. Stauff.
Lew Knapp Van Allen.
Sister M. Mechtildis.
John Beard Griffin.
Frederick H. Ehrhardt.

The following Juniors have completed the work of the first year, and are entitled to advancement:

Herman Pederson, Jr.
J. T. Loyd.
Arthur Walters.
P. W. McFadden.
John H. Pearson.
W. B. Palamountain.

REPEAL THE STAMP TAX.

If influence can accomplish anything, the drug trade ought to feel quite sure of the repeal of the iniquitous stamp tax on medicines at the coming session of Congress. Those powerful bodies, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association of America, have each decided to formulate plans to bring all the influence of these several bodies to bear upon the law-makers at Washington, to the end that the drug trade may be relieved of this great and unjust burden. These bodies are working both separately and in unison, and many other organizations in the drug trade, such for instance as the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York, many State pharmaceutical associations and local bodies of all degrees of importance and strength are combined in this one great effort. This paper, believing that it can assist very materially to secure the desired end, offers its pages for the promulgation of information, for the publication of arguments and protests, and has farther undertaken the preparation of a monster petition from the trade to the members of Congress. Details of this scheme will be set forth in subsequent issues of this paper.

It is not necessary here to recount the grounds for objection against a continuation of this stamp tax. Every member of the drug trade has felt its operation to a greater or less degree. We wish to request, however, that this paper be favored with communications on the subject suitable for publication, setting forth the case just as strongly as possible by argument and reason. In a multitude of counselors

there is wisdom. We confidently believe that when the sentiment of the drug trade is placed before our law-makers in the proper shape, they can take no action other than to order an immediate repeal of that section of the War Revenue act which bears so harshly and unjustly upon the drug trade. The stamp tax has operated in a direction exactly opposite to that apparently intended by its framers. It has fallen heavily upon the very class of articles which should not be taxed (those constituting the bulk of the medicinal articles in the drug store), and has exempted the other class of patented and protected articles which, if there is any justice in the tax at all, are the most proper and most able to stand the tax.

Now is the time, and now is the chance for the drug trade to voice its protests in no uncertain sound, and this little notice is but a preparatory announcement of the campaign which the Era, as one drug paper, intends to inaugurate in its desire to serve to the best of its ability its clientele.

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION.

The season for the opening of schools and colleges brings home with emphasis the great opportunities presented to the student of to-day. It was far different not so very many years ago. There may have been some opportunities for a chosen few, but there were comparatively none for the many. Times have changed and the educational idea and its consequent concomitants have been felt in our national life, our sports and pastimes, our literature and thought. As a consequence of this idea the environment of the individual is no longer restricted, he has become more observant, and with his experiences have come broader views of life. He has expanded and educational institutions are among his most positive and permanent achievements. The effect of this expansion, this development, has extended into all of the avenues of activity and in none has its influence been for greater good than in the domain of pharmacy. The necessity for better education is realized now as never before, and yet when we look around us we feel that there are so many who have not caught the spirit of enthusiasm and are not in step with the procession. It is these fellows who become the discontents of the calling and who do more than all others to keep pharmacy and themselves in the background.

Young men! The educational institutions of this great country of ours, the press, the thinkers, appeal to you to live up to your opportunities. If you cannot go to college study at home. Get an education somehow, the best is none too good. Practice economies if necessary and make a beginning. Successful business men are united in the belief that the future of pharmacy must be worked out from within and the equipment and training for this work must be of the highest standard of excellence. The young man if he is wise will profit by reading the signs of the times and act accordingly.

MATRICULATE NOW.

Part I, thirty-two pages, of the lectures of the Era Course in Pharmacy, was mailed to a large class of students yesterday, October 10. This part covers that portion of the work coming under the subject of general chemistry, in which the laws and principles of the science are so treated and illustrated that the students cannot help but find the lectures most helpful. There is included a scheme or plan for the separation and identification of bases and acids and a description of the principal reactions and tests useful in analysis. Chemistry is the fundamental science upon which a knowledge of pharmacy is erected, and the student is urged to study the subject earnestly and faithfully. Next month will follow Part II., containing that part of the course under the theory and practice of pharmacy. Students who are desirous of taking up the work with the October class are urged to get in their applications for matriculation before October 30, as all students who enroll during this month will receive the lectures sent out as Part I. If the matriculation be delayed, they will have to wait until the following or some subsequent month. No examination is required to enter the classes, and all students will find the lectures on the various subjects systematically arranged with particular reference to their needs. Matriculate now!

OPTIMISTIC VIEWS.

A prominent wholesale druggist calls attention to several reasons why he thinks the fall business will be especially good, in spite of the fact that this is Presidential year. "There may be some conservatism by the country druggists in placing orders, but this would appear to me to be rather a healthy, encouraging sign than otherwise. One encouraging thing is the almost total absence of any great amount of political excitement calculated to disturb the natural course of business. Another favorable indication comes from outside the confines of the drug business, but is none the less pertinent for that reason. Several of my friends happen to be connected with the St. Louis houses of the large harvester and thresher companies, and this is the time of year when they are working on settlements for machines sold the past season. Without exception they tell me that their path is strewn with roses as compared with usual conditions in making settlements. Collections are far easier than they have been for years and they are receiving a greater proportion of cash than they have known for a long time. This certainly indicates that farmers in the territory tributary to St. Louis are in a prosperous condition, and this will of course have its effect on all lines, the great drug trade included."

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.

HENRY MILTON WHELPLEY.

H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, is widely and favorably known as a pharmaceutical and medical worker. His journalistic training began a score of years ago and has marked him as a practical, conscientious, interesting and instructive writer. He is often complimented upon his original and popular plan of reviewing the transactions of conventions. He is editor and manager of the Meyer Brothers Druggist, on the editorial staff of the Medical Fortnightly and a frequent contributor to other publications, including scientific periodicals and the daily press, and is also the author of two books which have passed through several editions.

As a teacher, Professor Whelpley has exercised a natural talent. His aptness of illustration, earnestness of purpose and general interest in each student win for him the love and admiration of even the dullest and most passive student. A now prominent physician who graduated under him said recently: "Dr. Whelpley knows how to make every student study and enjoy it." It was a St. Louis drug clerk who unintentionally gave the doctor a compliment when he said, "I am a failure in the drug business and Whelpley is to blame for it. He made me study and pass my examinations. If it had not been for him I would have flunked at college and gone in some other business better suited to my disposition." The doctor is a member of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and of the Medical Department of the Washington University. He often has private students in microscopy and each winter delivers popular lectures on scientific subjects or travels.

The exacting duties of secretary-work come natural to him. He held the office in literary societies during school and college days and has served in this capacity in the Apothecaries Society, Alumni Association, Microscopical Society, State Association, Section of the American Medical Association, Missouri Medical College and numerous other organizations. At the Richmond meeting he was elected local secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the St. Louis meeting next September. He shrugs his shoulders when asked about the task thus placed before him, but can be depended upon to acquit himself in a manner becoming such predecessors as Whitney, Hynson and other workers.

The Whelpley residence is a place which students, pharmacists, physicians and naturalists are fond of visiting. A large and well selected library, the most complete collection of microscopical mounts and apparatus in the West, instructive natural history specimens and an air of hospitality render this home of special interest.

Whelpley has been the subject of much speculation. He pursues science like a German, is as obliging as a Frenchman, has the Irish love of wit and looks like a Scotchman. It seems that the Whelpley name is traceable to the Royal Guelph family of England and the historic German Guelfs of the eleventh century. When pressed on this point, the doctor admits his attenuated consanguineous relation to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. But he dislikes discussing the subject and says that people who are ever talking of their ancestors are likely to belong to a family which is like a hill of potatoes—the better part underground.

Every man has a weakness, but few are as strong in that weakness as H. M. Whelpley, when on fishing bent. We have it on the best authority that once he wets his fish line there is no stopping him until darkness drives him home. In fact he would miss many a meal if his good wife did not usually accompany him and place in his hand a tempting lunch at meal time. He does not always catch fish, but hope springs eternal in the human breast, and he expects to get next time those missed the last trip.

Whelpley never wears jewelry of any kind except at conventions, when, with an idea of advancing the interests of the association, he has the official A. Ph. A. badge and several annual badges in evidence. He designed the A. Ph. A. badge and, with Geo. W. Voss, of Cleveland, and H. M. Whitney, of Boston, wears the one with the greatest number of bars.

MANUFACTURE OF ALBUMIN IN CHINA.—The first albumin manufactory in the Far East was established in Hainan (Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.); this factory used about 1,000,000 eggs daily, but was burned down by the natives. Later, a German firm, Stubbe & Wintgensent, started a manufactory at Wuhu, where ducks' eggs were very plentiful and cheap, then costing only about 2,60 taels (at 3s., say 7s. 10d.) per 1,000. Other factories have been since established, and there are now (July 5, 1900) six in China, five being in German hands and one in French, but the industry is no longer so remunerative and thriving as at first, and the price of eggs is now about 5,30 taels (say 15s. 11d.) per 1,000. A thousand eggs yields from 13 to 15 lbs. of albumin, which is sold at about 3s. per lb. The albumin is used principally in photography, the yolks of the eggs being employed in the tanning industry.

THE LI CHEE OR LAI CHI NUTS, which are so frequently used as tokens of good will by the Chinese laundryman or peddler about the time of their New Year, are grown upon a tree known as the Nephelium Litchi. The edible portion of the li chee nut is really the fleshy aril which immediately surrounds the smooth brown seed and is in turn surrounded by the thin warty shell of the fruit itself. The nuts may be obtained in the dry form and also preserved with sugar in cans. In the sample analyzed the aril formed 46 per cent. of the weight of the dry seed, but these figures can scarcely be considered typical, as the fruits were kept for some months before being used. As might be expected from their sweet taste, sugar, especially reducing sugar, is their most important constituent. Other nutritive substances are present in small quantities. The tree has been a favorite subject for greenhouse treatment in temperate climates for many years, and is also reported to tolerate the climatic conditions found in Southern California in a satisfactory manner.

(Special Correspondence).

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITS.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(Continued from page 256, Sept. 13.)

LEAVING the Chemical Industries Group and passing northward along the first floor galleries, one reaches the French

Educational and Scientific

exhibits. Here are many most interesting details—views, reports, statistics, specimens—of the French Universities, and their work, which are well worthy of examination. The Paris School of Pharmacy and Faculty of Sciences are illustrated by photographs, etc., and there are several cases of specimens shown by the professors which we should describe more fully had we not seen something similar in the modern portion of the "Retrospective Chemical Exhibit," already noticed. Close by are

The Surgical Instruments

neatly shown, as will be seen by our engraving; and the Anatomical Models. The French are past masters in this art, and this is all very curious and exceedingly instructive to any one who cares for physiology.

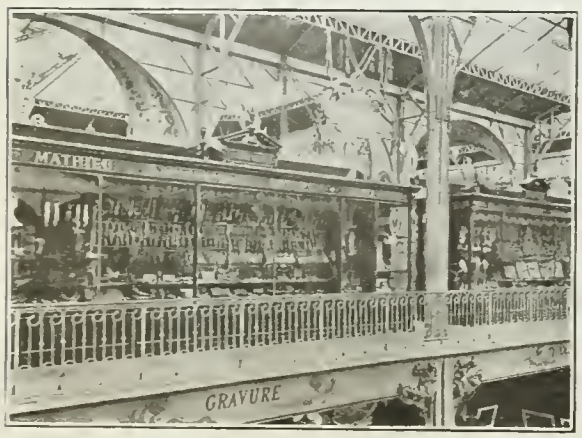
We now leave the main buildings, and passing under the Eiffel Tower, reach the riverside building, where the

French Hygiene Section

is situated. On the first floor there is a roomy saloon where all the leading French mineral waters are shown. The only portion of the ground floor exhibit which need be described is

The Salon Pasteur

where the bust of "the Master" (as he is termed by his disciples) stands in the centre, with a figure of Fame offering him a crown. Around, in an octagonal glazed



FRENCH SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

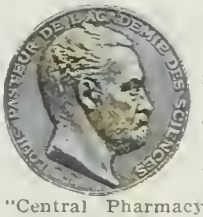
case, is the historical museum of his life work. Here is the original MS. of his thesis at the Faculty of Sciences (certified by the chemist, J. B. Dumas and dated July, 1847), and his various scientific apparatus illustrating the discovery of the anthrax microbe, the treatment of hydrophobia, etc., etc.

Around the sides of the room is the work of his disciples, Behring and Roux's diphtheria serum, Calmette's work on serpent venom, yeast, etc., etc. By the way, Dr. Calmette gave a descriptive lecture in this hall last July, when Madame Pasteur and her children were present. This handsome exhibit was paid for by the exhibitors in the French Hygiene Section, and cost about $12,000. Various exhibits illustrating Pasteur Institutes in other lands are grouped around.

A neighboring riverside building is devoted to Forestry, Hunting, Fishing and Wild Crops. Hardly a place, one would think at first, to interest the non-sporting druggist. But it must not be forgotten that many of our

Drugs and Materia Medica

are still found in a wild state, and even the cultivated species are classed under the same heading in this case. This drug exhibit is fairly large and well shown; we merely notice a few leading features. H. Salle & Co. show opium from various countries, and in all states from the poppy seeds to the aqueous extract and finished products. In another case they have a good quinine exhibit, where the Eucador bark is shown in the original cowhide bales. A similar object lesson is offered by the "Society for the Treatment of Quinine," who show the model of a bark-drying hut (1-20 real size) and knives and tools used for cutting and preparing the raw material. Next to these objects are the finished products, sulphate, bi-sulphate, hydrochlorate, etc., etc. The "Central Pharmacy" of Paris shows quinine (Javan, South American, etc.), but has also a capital show of general drugs, from belladonna to Iceland moss and castoreum. M. Bocquillon (whose name will be familiar as treasurer of the Pelletier-Caventou statue subscription), shows a collection of materia medica found in the French colonies, also a herbarium, mounted microscope slides, and other details.



The General Association of

French Herbalists

have a very nicely arranged show of the medicinal indigenous plants in which they deal. The popular household remedies form a long array of glass jars, flanked by herbariums; below are bunches of the dried herbs. Here are balm, borage, couchgrass, chamomile, centaury, fumitory, lavender, lime and walnut leaves, mallow root, poppies, water lily root, peppermint, horehound, violets, and a score of other simples still so largely used in France. Here are the "pale roses," with the syrup of which (and one or two other simples) Guy Patin, sworn enemy of apothecaries, declared he could cure all the ills the flesh is heir to. Few of us who have lived a few years in France have escaped being dosed (without the doctor's orders as a rule) with some of the good old fashioned "tisanes," or teas made from one or more of the plants above named. It may or may not have done us good, but did us so little harm! and pleased the worthy and aged persons who love to act as amateur doctors. There are several private exhibits in this herbal line; some are very well arranged; we may just quote a case of saffron shown by a Pithiviers grower. There is

FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING PAVILION.

a model of the growing flowers with the note: "It takes about 100,000 flowers to prepare a kilo of saffron." Next we have the portion of the flower which produces the saffron, followed by the powder, and finally the put-up article as offered. A radiograph of pure and adulterated saffron is also shown.

There is the curious pungent smell about this section which reminds one of the old fashioned drug stores of one's boyhood, and makes one quite sorry to leave the quiet gallery for the mere crowded downstairs portion of the building. We pass on our way (in the Fur section) a curious musk and civet exhibit (of which we shall speak in connection with French perfumery) and an important

Sponge Show

arranged by M. Weill, of Paris, who has branches in Cuba, Tunis, etc. He has made quite a large and interesting group; here is a model of how sponges are packed at Sfax (Tunis); there a figure of the strangely-clad Cuban sponge fisher; in the centre a collection of curious sponges, etc.; there are also photographs and specimens illustrative of the fishery. We note that 340 tons of sponges were imported into France last year (1899); a large quantity come from Cuba, Florida, and the Bahamas, and the remainder principally from the Mediterranean. There are one or two smaller sponge exhibits hard by. In the ground floor Fishery Section there are more curious old relics of the Newfoundland cod fishery, including an ancient press used for extracting the oil. Close by is the exhibit of the French

ENGLISH GROCERY SECTION.

Mycological Society

of which Prof. Bourquelet (who drew up the 1900 report on the International Pharmacopœia) is an active member. The study of fungi, and more particularly the means of distinguishing between the poisonous and non-poisonous kinds, is one of these matters where the educated and intelligent country pharmacist may sometimes render service to his rural neighbors. Are you an amateur of truffles? Here, besides specimens and documents, is the "Trufficulteurs Almanac" for 1900, published at Perigeux (the capital of Perigord) of course.

Before leaving the Champs de Mars we may just pass hastily through the

French Alimentary Section

attached to the Agricultural Group. Nearly one-half of the space, both downstairs and upstairs, is occupied by the Beverage Exhibits, wines, beer, cider and liquors of endless kinds. Many of these are of a nature to interest such American druggists as carry this line, but to a French pharmacist the only important feature is the

Medicated Wines

which are well put forward, several being lodged in tasty little kiosques, with a bar to facilitate the practical testing ("dégustation," as our French friends term it) of the various products. We give a sketch of the St. Raphael Quinquina stand. Close by this will be found some curious old engravings of Alchemy and Distillery in days gone by; and further on in the same gallery some seedsmen show medicinal plants, and there is an olive oil exhibit. Before leaving this building we may just notice two stands outside the French exhibit, as we may not be able to allude to them elsewhere. Besides several popular beef juices,

The English Grocery Section

contains the "Mellin's Food" exhibit, which will interest pharmacists. The baby among the bulrushes cannot fail to attract the maternal eye to the article offered. Another stand where the same laudable sentiment is worked upon is found in the

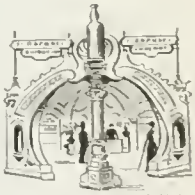
Swiss Alimentary Group

where Nestle's baby in a high chair, as will be seen by our illustration, gives a finishing touch to a nice exhibit, and may offer a suggestion for a window show to pharmacists. We may add the whole of the Swiss foodstuffs group is lodged in uniform stands of the model shown.

The French Perfumery Section is too important to be treated in the brief space which remains at our disposal, nor do we propose to describe in detail

Various Articles and Apparatus

very interesting to pharmacists, to be found in the sections devoted to glassware, india rubber goods, brushes, scientific instruments, machinery and apparatus, photography, etc., etc. By the time the visitor has seen half what is described above he will be heartily glad to take one of the handy "Fauteuils Roulants" (bath chairs)—for the still more popular "Trottoir Roulant" (movable platform) which runs round the Exhibition, but does not cross the river—and be wheeled to the



French Colonial Section

in the Trocadero, where picturesque little pavilions, containing the products of France's new and old colonies, dot the garden. In nearly every one of these something

UNITED STATES TOBACCO EXHIBIT.

might be learned of the olive oil industry of Algeria and Tunis, of the caoutchouc gathering in West Africa, of

NESTLE'S STAND. SWISS ALIMENTARY GROUP.

vanilla and spice growing in the old colonies of Martinique, Réunion, Mayotte and Gaudeloupe, etc., etc. In one of the wings of the main building of the Trocadero is a collection of French

Pharmaceuticals, Etc., for Export.

It is said that some pharmacists preferred to exhibit here, as they had more chance to obtain space, and were not tied down to uniform cases as in the Chemical Group. But we fancy they will regret their decision, for this is a somewhat out of the way part of the Exposition. We noticed milk sterilizers and vermin killers, cattle powders, corn cures, refrigerators, food for diabetics, disinfecting powders and other necessaries and comforts of savage and tropical life (most of the French colonies are in the warmer regions). The pharmacists who put up proprietary medicines are well to the fore, it was curious to find, in this very modern department, for the French Colonies practically date from 1871; the exhibit of the "Golden Pestle," an ancient drug store which claims to have been founded in 1483.

Fedit's compressed medicaments and pharmacies or medicine chests for explorers may be noted, a box 12 inches by 10 by 8, priced at $30, is advertised to contain 4,300 doses of medicaments, and an outfit for surgical instruments.

—The California Board of Pharmacy as now constituted consists of Wm. M. Searby, president, San Francisco; S. L. Waller, San Francisco; C. A. Seifert, Oakland; S. Oberdeener, Santa Clara; E. A. Baer, Bakersfield; H. M. Sale, Los Angeles, and A. G. Orena, Los Angeles. S. L. Waller, formerly secretary, has resigned that office (but not as member of the Board), which is now filled by John Calvert, 400 Sutter street, San Francisco, who is not a member of the Board.

PHARMACY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

In general it is to be said of the system of arrangement of exhibits at the Paris Exposition that while measurably destroying the bulk of national display it has grouped together the various national exhibits for any given subject. The installation of exhibits has become a science more or less exact. In this science two objects are sought to be conserved, the integrity of national exhibits, which is a matter in all cases of national pride; and the grouping together of all the exhibits on a given subject with a strong secondary consideration of their place of origin. As a matter of mathematics the perfect scheme of an installation which shall give equal weight to each factor is that of a series of concentric circles, or possibly a spiral, intersected by radial aisles from the common centre. On the scheme of concentric circles each such circle is given up to the whole exhibit of a single nationality, the wedge-shaped spaces between main radial aisles being devoted to a special class of exhibits. The advantages of this arrangement are that such visitors as wish to examine the whole exhibit of the country in which they are interested may do so by going around the circle, while on the other hand the visitors who wish to compare national exhibits of any given specialty may do so by confining their attention to the particular wedge. The Commission-General of the Paris Exposition hesitated a long time before relinquishing this scientific method of installation. The only reason why they gave it up was the consideration of the enormous territory which would be covered in so large an exposition as that in Paris this year. To secure the necessary space it would be necessary to go so far into the country as to cause great inconvenience and almost entirely rob the Exposition of all right to use the name of Paris.

In the failure of this scheme of installation it was decided to give up the idea of conserving the idea of national exhibits and to group as conveniently as possible the display of individual topics. This decision has undoubtedly injured the ensemble of the fair, but it has concentrated the interest of all special students.

Passing from the question of exhibits I wish to say that for the first time in the history of the world's great expositions pharmacy has taken a high place. Hitherto it has been displayed as a mere incident to general chemical industry. This year at Paris it has had not only a special section and both artistic and commodious housing, but also still further recognition in the first International Congress of Pharmaceutical Industry and Commerce. The sessions were held at the Palace of the Congress of Social Economy on the Place de l'Alma on September 3 and 4. In the organization of the Congress it was stated that pharmaceutical specialties have become a most important article of commerce between the different nations of the world. They are products essentially valuable to public health, and their use from the international point of view is one of the most fruitful applications of the principle of the unification of medical dosages. In effect they allow consumers of every nationality to use the same medication, no matter in what country it may be found, and likewise make it possible for physicians to dispense to their patients from any pharmacy in the world a drug whose doses shall be unchangeable. Nine resolutions were acted upon by the Congress, and from their particular importance it is worth presenting them as concisely as possible.

First resolution. That in every country the restrictions of law upon the importation and sale of pharmaceutical specialties should have no other object than to assure public health the guarantees to which it is entitled; and that so far as concerns the restrictions of law the common law should be applied to these products, and this applies to special duties and revenue stamps on the means employed for their publicity.

Second resolution. Wherever pharmaceutical specialties are not admitted free it is desirable to secure a unification of the forms required for the import and sale of foreign articles, and these forms should everywhere consist of a declaration of the active principles of each preparation.

Third resolution. In every commercial contract it should be stipulated that medicines sold under the name and label of the manufacturer shall be imported at the charge of the manufacturer in complying with the legal formalities of the country to which imported.

Fourth resolution. It is desirable that in countries having ad valorem customs duties the tariff should not exceed 10 per cent. of the mean value of the products, calculated on their customary wholesale price; and that in countries having specific duties computed by weight these imports should be adjusted to all goods, light or heavy, in such wise that they shall never exceed 10 per cent. of the customary wholesale price.

Fifth resolution. Trade marks should be protected independently of the products to which they apply, so that a trade mark should be protected everywhere, even in countries where the medicine itself is prohibited.

Sixth resolution. The name of maker or inventor should be inscribed in a register or other record of medicine, and should constitute a property to be protected everywhere, except in cases where the maker has voluntarily relinquished it for the good of the public.

Seventh resolution. The employment of customary and general designations, such as the scientific name of a medicine or the form in which it is put up, as for example the words capsule, elixir, globule, granule, ovule, pilule, powder, salt, syrup, solution, suppository, wine, etc., being absolutely necessary for a distinct denomination of pharmaceutical specialties, it is desirable that trade marks bearing one of these designations followed by the name of manufacturer or inventor should be accepted by the authorities of every country, it being understood that the person registering the trade mark shall not acquire any property right in the common designation.

Eighth resolution. Fanciful designations of medicines should be protected in every country to the same extent as fanciful designations of other industrial products.

Ninth resolution. It is desirable that every country should adopt uniform regulations in regard to the patentability of industrial products including medicines.

The importance to the pharmaceutical trade of the full discussion of these topics cannot be overestimated. The results of the discussions of these several resolutions do not amount to more than the expression of general desires, for the delegates to the Congress were not empowered to commit the governments of their respective countries to the acceptance of the conclusions reached by the Congress on these points, most of which will be seen to appertain to treasury departments, patent offices, copyright bureaus and other executive branches of government. That they have been discussed at all is a long step in advance, even if the results are not immediate.

B. T. WHITMORE, M. D., LL.D.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The following appears as an editorial in a recent issue of Tobacco:

WELCOME EFFORT AT REFORMATION.

The National Association of Retail Druggists will meet in annul convention at Detroit, Mich., September 12, 13 and 14, when the question of price cutting, which has been the scourge of the trade for some years past, is expected to reach a settlement. The druggists have had a good, long, steady pull at their own medicine bottle, and Tobacco is more than glad to find them so heartily sick of the dosing.

There has been no more flagrant, wanton and persistent cutting of retail cigar prices in this generation than that perpetrated by retail druggists, and they are entitled to but scant sympathy from the straight cigar trade in the steady frying in their own juice, which they have been subjected to these many years gone by. Long before department stores entered the arena the druggists were viciously plying their knives on the legitimate cigar dealer; indeed, they merely suggested to the department store man how easily he could turn and rend them. The druggists' motto seemed to be an effort to atone for their own steep charges on prescriptions, etc., by abolishing the legitimate profits of their neighbors.

There have been some honorable exceptions among druggists in the matter of price cutting on cigars; men who have handled this branch of their business to make a legitimate profit of it, but they are so conspicuously few that they only serve to emphasize the business immorality of their cutting brethren. Tobacco does not object to druggists, or anybody else, retailing cigars merely because it is a department or side line with them. Our objection is to their demoralizing a legitimate business by making it a side line at prices that knock legitimate profits galley west for everybody. Whatever objection may be urged against the handling of cigars by the saloon trade, "Boniface" only rarely can be saddled with the sin of cutting. As a matter of fact, his offense has been entirely in an opposite direction—in getting a price for his cigars usually far beyond their true value.

Genuine reform from great sins is sometimes achieved after great tribulation, and, of this, the druggists have supped from an overflowing cup. Let us hope that it has worked in them the production of fruit meet for repentance and the warrant of hope for better things from them in the future.

INDICATORS FOR ALKALOIDAL ESTIMATIONS.

C. Kippenberger (Pharm. Ztg., Merck's Report) has carried out a series of careful experiments with a view to determining the best indicators for use in titrating the various alkaloids. From the results obtained it would appear that uniformity and accuracy of results are possible only when the alkaloidal salt in aqueous solution is dissociated as little as possible, in which respect the sulphates may be regarded as the most satisfactory, or, when the molecule of indicator (acid) alkaloid (base) compound is but very little prone to dissociate, which may be when the alkaloid posseses a strongly basic character, and the indicator is a weak, or at most medium strong acid, or, when the alkaloid is only a medium strong base, and approximates the acid indicator in affinity. In general the indicator must not have a greater affinity for the alkaloidal bases than the acids used for titration. The author has compiled his results in the form of a table. The best indicator to use in each case is indicated by italics; those not quite so well adapted, but yet giving fairly good results, are shown in parentheses:

Aconitine: *Azolitmin*, cochineal, hematoxylin, iodeosine.

Atropine. Azolitmin, cochineal, hematoxylin, iodeosine, *lacmoid*, (methyl orange)[1], *uranine*.

Brucine: Azolitmin, *cochineal*, hematoxylin, iodeosine, (lacmoid), (uranine).

Caffeine:

Cocaine: Cochineal, hematoxylin, *lacmoid*, uranine.

Codeine: (Azolitmine), cochineal, hematoxylin, *iodeosine*, *lacmoid*, uranine.

Coniine: (Alkanin), (azolitmin)[3], cochineal, congo red, (hematoxylin)[3], *iodeosine*, lacmoid, (methyl orange), uranine.

Emetine: (Azolitmin)[2], *cochineal*, (hematoxylin)[1], *iodeosine*, (lacmoid)[2], uranine)[1].

Morphine: *Cochineal*, (iodeosine), *lacmoid*.

Narceine:

Narcotine: *Lacmoid*, (methyl orange).

Nicotine: Cochineal, (iodeosine)[1], *lacmoid*, (uranine)[1].

Papaverine: Lacmoid.

Pelletierine: Azolitmin[2], *cochineal*, (lacmoid)[2], (iodeosine), uranine.

Quinine: *Azolitmin*, *hematoxylin*,[3], lacmoid, uranine.

Sparteine: Alkanin, azolitmin, *hematoxylin*, phenolphthaleine, (uranine).

Strychnine: *Azolitmin*, cochineal, hematoxylin, (lacmoid), iodeosine, (uranine).

Thebaine: *Cochineal*, (hematoxylin), *iodeosine*, lacmoid[1], uranine.

Veratrine: Cochineal, hematoxylin, iodeosine, *lacmoid*.

[1]The change of color is rather indefinite.
[2]The indicator yields intermediate colors.
[3]The change of color is very sharp and is easily observed, but does not remain constant.
[4]Lacmoid yields with quinine in aqueous solution a flocculent precipitate; on adding some ether and then titrated (as with iodeosine), or rather decomposition of the precipitate occurs, and the figures obtained by titrating are serviceable.

FIRE INSURANCE IN THE DRUG BUSINESS.*

By DANIEL MYERS.

The fire loss in the United States and Canada the first six months of 1900 was $116,908,000, as against $77,126,150 in 1899 and $67,166,850 in 1898, an increase of fire loss over last year for the first six months of almost forty million dollars and almost fifty million dollars more than the first six months of 1898.

These figures are no more colossal than astounding. Naturally the query arises, to what cause can this phenomenal increase be attributed? Primarily to numerous little things, but chiefly gross and criminal carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence and ignorance are to blame for the millions of dollars' worth of property that is annually consumed by fire.

The phenomenal prosperity of this country the past three years has called for the utmost limit of the output of corporations and firms. This condition has largely increased the fire hazard. Overworked managers and employes have had no time to look after physical hazard—the one hundred little things that are the primary causes of fires. Ignorant employes are permitted to handle dangerous fluids in a reckless manner and electrical wires located where the insulation is chafed off by friction pass unnoticed. Too much prosperity seems to be a greater element of calamity to fire insurance companies than an era of business depression.

You can't make something from nothing. The law of equivalents is inexorable, consequently insurance rates will be advanced until the equivalent is restored and the scales are balanced. Now it behooves us more than ever to look sharply after the physical fire hazard of our establishments and enforce with military discipline rules and regulations to prevent fires, so that by our record we may be able to show why we are entitled to reasonable and equitable rates. A wholesale drug house should be swept up daily from cellar to garret, every nook and corner behind radiators and in the closets, and dirt and rubbish removed from the premises. Failing in this one item very largely increases the physical hazard and causes fires. The loss is paid to the insured, but the tax to indemnify insurance companies is laid on all of us. Recently a large wholesale drug house was notified to clean up the establishment or surrender its insurance policies. If a druggist is too greedy or penurious to clean up he should pay double rates for insurance.

The insurance representative in this case deserves a gold medal from the trade as a rare exception of his class; he is an inspector who inspects. Inspectors should always be welcomed and shown through the establishment by some one in authority, just criticism should be thankfully received and all good suggestions faithfully carried out.

The vast army of insurance solicitors are mere barnacles on the trade who render no equivalent to any one, but merely take toll as the policy passes through. Fire insurance seems to be the asylum for the unfortunates in all callings.

Broken down ministers and school teachers, impecunious business men and politicians. This condition is most unbusinesslike, and will never be changed until insurance companies cease paying such outrageous commissions to their agents and make the limit $15. Then, in such an event, all insurance should be placed direct with the authorized representative in his office, and wholly ignore the army of supernumeraries who now solicit insurance.

Don't scatter your policies in small doses. Better select one or two, possibly three or four, if the business is large, able, experienced underwriters. The larger the business the more motive an underwriter will have to look after your interests and frequently inspect your plant. The underwriter who fails to inspect your establishment frequently should be ignored when policies are renewed at the end of the year.

Don't turn your insurance over to brokers. Stand close to one or more able underwriters; then if you should have a fire loss he or they will stand close to you. That's human nature.

Don't rely wholly upon automatic sprinklers for protection. The system is not perfect, the sprinklers do not always ring the alarm. In two instances this year where the fire loss was trifling the loss by water was $100,000 in each case.

The alarm signal failed to work, but the sprinklers sprinkled all night as the stars twinkled all night.

Local underwriters should employ at their expense a competent sprinkler mechanic to inspect all automatic sprinkler equipments at least once a week.

"Co-insurance" was not made entirely clear in the report of last year; we, therefore, submit the following example:

Mr. Blank, at time of taking insurance, has stock to the value of $100,000. He agrees to carry insurance to the amount of 80 per cent. of value, and has a 30 per cent co-insurance clause attached to his policies. During the course of the year his stock has increased $50,000 and a fire occurs; he has forgotten to increase his insurance, and still has only $80,000 insurance with value of $150,000, while the 30 per cent. co-insurance clause requires $120,000 insurance, that sum being 80 per cent. of $150,000. The clause reads as follows:

PERCENTAGE CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE.

If at the time of fire the whole amount of insurance on the property covered by this policy shall be less than 80 per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, this company shall in case of loss or damage be liable for only such portion of such loss or damage as the amount insured by this policy shall bear to the said 80 per cent. of the actual cash value of such property.

Result—He receives such portion of his insurance as the amount insured, viz., $80,000 bears to 80 per cent. of value, viz., $120,000 or 80-120ths of his insurance—2-3 of $80,000.

Co-insurance without doubt is a wise measure for the protection of both insurance companies and the insured. But the insured must see to it that he keeps faith and carries 80 per cent. of insurance all the time so as not to become a co-insurer for more than 20 per cent. Fires caused by spontaneous combustion in clothing stores don't occur where co-insurance is in force. That's no joke.

Electricity.—The largely increased use of electric lights and electric power has been the cause of many fires. The great danger is at night, when wholesale houses are closed, but when the electric power is at its highest pressure. One of my associates on this committee informs me that the electric power in his store is cut off every night at close of business. This idea is certainly invaluable to all of us, and the wise ones will return and have this new idea applied at once. Perhaps the earliest record of fire protection is found in the Bible. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, three Israelites, were put in a fiery furnace and came out all right. Pat, with his proverbial wit, when this incident was related to him, promptly replied: "And did yez ever hear of an Israelite that didn't come out of a fire all right?"

Your committee this year was composed of twenty-six leading firms in the trade. An urgent appeal by letter was sent to each firm asking for an expression on the following queries:

How to prevent fires.

How to reduce physical fire hazard.

Original useful ideas to prevent fires.

Causes and origin of fires within your knowledge.

The responses were gratifying and contain much useful information and valuable ideas.

One of the oldest and largest contributed a four-page letter, giving in detail their system for prevention of fire. This firm has never had a loss by fire. Evidently they believe in prevention as better than cure.

Another member writes: "Never had a fire, therefore, have not given the subject any attention. We doubtless would if we had experienced a fire." This firm will lock the stable after the horse is stolen.

To include all these letters would make this report too long. Besides, we all know that wholesale druggists are overworked and give too much attention to getting

*Portion of the report read at the 1900 meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

trade away from competitors. When they attend this annual meeting they are here for a vacation, for rest and for a social good time. They do not half absorb the good things that are served up by the few workers, except when the sound of revelry is heard in the banquet hall.

Now, in order that every member may have the fullest benefit of past reports, we recommend that the incoming committee pursue the matter further and as early as possible print in pamphlet form and mail to every member a copy, turning all the light possible on the following subjects:

1. Origin of fires in stocks of chemicals and drugs.
2. List of hazardous chemicals, drugs and fluids, and how they should be stored and handled.
3. How best to organize a fire brigade within the house.
4. How to equip a drug house so as to promptly extinguish a fire if one occurs.

"A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which being suffered, rivers cannot quench."

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

BOARD OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1.—Name four official Mineral Astringents each having a different base.

2.—Name three official drugs that belong to the Natural Order Umbelliferæ.

3.—Give the common name of Erythroxylon; b What part of the plant is used? c Name the alkaloid and dose.

4.—Give the botanical name of May Apple; b Name the official preparations.

5.—From what is Lanoline obtained; b To what does Cherry Laurel Water owe its activity?

6.—What are Oleates? Name the official Oleates.

7.—Is Oleum Copaibæ a fixed or a volatile oil?

8.—Give the composition in parts of the following: a Dover's Powder; b Tully's Powder; c Compound Jalap Powder.

9.—Give the botanical name and habitat with official title of each of the following: a Bittersweet; b Colocynth; c Yellow Jasmine; d Elder.

10.—Name the source from which the following are obtained: a Phosphorus; b Eserine; c Iodoform; d Veratrine.

11.—Give the official title of: a Turpeth Mineral, and b Kermes Mineral.

12.—Name three official drugs that are gum resins.

13.—Mention four official vegetable astringents; b Also four official vegetable acids.

14.—From what is Creosotum U. S. P. derived? b What is the source from which Phenic Acid is obtained?

15.—Give the common names of the following:

Lappa,	Cypripedium,
Sambucus,	Caulophyllum,
Matricaria,	Euonymus.

CHEMISTRY.

1.—Define the following terms:

a. Matter.	c. Metalloid.
b. Homologous.	d. Molecule.

2.—How many grains of Iodine can theoretically be obtained from 532 grains of Potassium Iodide?

3.—State how Calcium Carbonate can be converted into Calcium Hydrate.

4.—Give the chemical title of each of the following:

a. $Na_2S_2O_3$	c. $FeBr_2$
b. $BiCl_3$	d. Na_2HPO_4

5.—Write the chemical formula for each of the following:

a. Manganic Chloride	c. Mercurous Nitrate.
b. Hydrogen Sulphate	d. Potassium Dioxide

6.—What compound is formed when nascent hydrogen is brought into contact with a salt of arsenic?

7.—How would you accomplish the separation of silver from mercury (ous) both being contained in the same solution?

8.—Name two official organic acids giving the chief source from which each is derived.

9.—What is the chemical name of Salol? State how it is obtained.

10.—Show by equation how Hydrocyanic Acid can be prepared from Silver Cyanide.

11.—What is the chemical composition of Kermes Mineral?

12.—What is reduction? Name an official acid which is obtained by the process of reduction.

13.—Nitrogen: a Name its principal source; b Give its physical properties.

14.—Name and write the graphic formula of each of the first three members of the marsh gas series.

15.—Complete the following equations.

a $NaCl+H_2SO_4$ =	c $2NH_4Cl+CaO$ =
b $KOH+H_2S$ =	d $HgSO_4+2NaCl$ =

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

1.—Name two emetics and state emetic dose of each. Name two antacids useful in acid poisoning.

2.—Mention some proprietary or other arsenical preparation from which poisoning may occur and give emergency treatment.

3.—Mention three stimulants suitable for most poisoning cases requiring stimulation.

4.—What is the poisonous ingredients of common matches, and what emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by them?

5.—Name a gas or vapor likely to produce poisoning and give emergency treatment.

6.—What treatment should be given for poisoning by Camphor? When and why may the administration of Alcohol as a stimulant in such poisoning be considered objectionable?

7.—Give a characteristic chemical test for Strychnine.

8.—Poisoning by what drug would be indicated by the following symptoms: Stupor, slow and stertorous breathing, contracted pupils not reacting with light, weak pulse, cold or perspiring surface and livid countenance? What emergency treatment should be given?

9.—What precautions should be observed in selling poisons?

10.—Of what class of medicines is it unsafe to give children large doses? What is the duty of the pharmacist if a large dose is prescribed?

11.—What is the dose of Mercurous Chloride, Mercuric Chloride, Chloral, Ammonium Carbonate, Lead Acetate?

12.—What is the dose of Acetanilid, Antimonial Powder, Lithium Bromide, Naphtalin, Potassium Iodide?

13.—What is the dose of Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves, Extract of Digitalis, Extract of Nux Vomica, Salicylic Acid, Zinc Valerianate?

14.—What is the dose of Croton Oil, Paraldehyde, Spirit of Chloroform, Tincture of Ipecac and Opium, Tincture of Nux Vomica?

15.—What is the dose of Tincture of Colchicum Seed, Fluid Extract of Veratrum Viride, Fowler's Solution, Magendie's Solution, Vinegar of Squill?

PHARMACY.

1.—What weight expressed in grammes is contained in one cubic centimeter of distilled water at 4° C?

2.—Name a good excipient for massing each of the following: (a) Creosote; (b) Aloes; (c) Phosphorus; (d) Potassium Permanganate.

3.—How many cubic centimeters are contained in five fluid ounces of water?

4.—How do mixtures differ from liquors? Name two of each, giving their official title.

5.—What is a glycerite? Name the offiicial ones.

6.—How many cubic centimeters of Fowler's solution can be manufactured from 2.5 grammes of arsenous acid?

7.—Name the official infusion which is directed to be made by the cold process. State why such directions are necessary.

8.—Give a general formula for the preparation of fluid extracts. State what relation the strength of the finished product has to the drug from which it is prepared.

9.—State in what manner fixed oils may be obtained from plant parts. Name three official fixed oils.

10.—What quantity of extract of nux vomica assaying 12 per cent. of total alkaloids must be employed in making 500 cubic centimeters of official tincture of nux vomica?

11.—Define the term "crystallization." What conditions are necessary for the formation of large crystals?

12.—Name three official ointments in which benzoated lard is employed as a base.

13.—Acidum Lacticum: Give its source, official strength and state how an admixture of glycerin may be detected.

14.—The solubility of boric acid in water at 59° F. is 1 part in 25.6 parts. How much of it would be required to saturate one pint of distilled water at the temperature given?

15.—State why precipitated calcium phosphate is employed in the manufacture of many of the official medicated waters. What chief advantage does it possess over magnesium carbonate, which is sometimes employed for a similar purpose?

"Olfaction is the most primitive of all the senses. That part of the brain associated with olfaction, namely, the hippocampal convolution, is phylogenetically the first part of the central mass of nervous matter to be differentiated for the reception of a special set of sensations."

The above is quoted from an article in the "Doctor's Magazine." We are very glad to get this information.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

White Enamel Paint.—(E. W. H.) "Enamel white" for inside work is made by simply adding to each pound of white lead or zinc white, ground in oil, a trace of Berlin blue. The paint is then thinned with boiled oil and turpentine, sometimes a light damar varnish being also added. Some experimenting is necessary on your part to secure the right proportions.

Cleaning Silver and Plated Brass, Copper, etc. (E. W. H.) We are not familiar with the "celebrated electro plating" for cleaning silver and plated brass, copper, German silver, etc. It may or may not be a solution of nitrate of mercury, a "wonderful silvering fluid," sometimes sold by traveling fakirs. If you want a good silver polish see reply to another correspondent in this department.

Tarnished Silver.—(H. P. S.) A "dipping" solution sometimes employed consists of solium hyposulphite, 4 ounces; dissolved in water, 12 ounces. Filter. After using this liquid the silverware is rubbed dry and polished with one of the polishing powders adapted to silver. A common formula and as satisfactory as any is: Prepared chalk or whiting, 2 ounces; ammonia water, 2 fluid ounces; water, enough to make, 8 fluid ounces.

Silver which has become much tarnished may also be restored by immersion in a warm solution of 1 part of potassium cyanide to 8 parts of water. Washing well with water and drying will produce a somewhat dead-white appearance, which may be quickly changed to a brilliant luster by polishing with a soft leather and rouge.

A Clear Mixture.—(Subscriber) submits the following prescription:

Tincture of aconite	10 minims
Tincture of bryonia,	
Tincture of ipecac, of each	30 minims
Tincture of lobelia	1 dram
Simple syrup	4 ounces

He says he filled it a short time ago, obtaining a transparent light brown syrup. The mixture was sent out, but shortly after it was returned with the statement that it had been previously dispensed as a milky mixture. Our correspondent wishes to know where the turbidity comes in.

This preparation does not produce a turbid or milky mixture, each of the ingredients mixing clear with the syrup.

Theatrical Face Paints.—(R. R.) See this journal, May 10, 1900, page 502. For coloring the cheeks and lips try the following: (1) Erythrosin, ½ ounce; glycerin, 1½ ounces; spirit of rose, 1½ pints; rose water, 3½ pints. Dissolve the erythrosin in the water, add the glycerin and perfume and filter. (2) Rouge de Theatre.—Powdered talc, 5 ounces; precipitated chalk, 1 ounce; carmine, 1 scruple; water of ammonia, 1 fluid ounce. Mix the powdered talc and chalk; digest the carmine in the ammonia until dissolved; mix the solution with a portion of the powders and this with the remainder and dry by exposure to the air. Burnt Cork for Minstrels.—Melt 6 parts cacao butter, add 1 part best lampblack, intimately mix while cooling and when nearly cold add oil of neroli to perfume. Nigger Black.—Beat finest lampblack into a stiff paste with glycerin and apply with a sponge. This mixture is far superior to the old-fashioned burnt cork and beer, as it is more easily applied to and removed from the face. Eyebrow pencils may be made by using anyone of the general formulas for stick pomades.

Use of Registered Bottles.—(J. H.) You can obtain a copy of the law which makes it a misdemeanor "to fill with any beverage, medicine, medicinal preparation or compound any bottle or siphon having produced thereon the registered mark of any person, without the written consent of or purchase from the owner of said mark," from the Secretary of State at Albany, and in whose office there is on file a list of manufacturers' marks and descriptions of bottles so registered. There is really no practical method of determining whether a given bottle is registered unless you have the complete description as filed for registration and even then it is difficult. The law does not make it obligatory upon the registrant to have the word "registered" blown in the bottle; it only requires that he shall notify the public through the press that he has secured registration of a bottle of a certain description. The only safe method for the druggist to follow is to use no old bottles. They may be found to belong to some other fellow and besides, there is danger in them any way.

Arsenic, Quinine Sulphate and Tincture of Iron.—(S. S. W.) submits the following prescription:

Arsenous acid	½ grain
Quinine sulphate	½ dram
Tincture of ferric chloride	2 drams
Distilled water, enough to make	2 ounces

The arsenous acid was dissolved in the water and the quinine sulphate in the tincture of iron. On mixing these a very muddy solution was produced. On adding a few drops of hydrochloric acid the solution became clear, but a small quantity (about ½ grain) of a white powder was precipitated. Is this arsenic, and why, since hydrochloric acid is one of its solvents?

The "muddy solution" first noticed is due to the insolubility of the quinine in the mixture after the addition of the water. Upon addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid the quinine is redissolved and the solution becomes clear. We do not exactly understand why there should remain a small undissolved portion unless it be that the solution did not contain enough free acid, as arsenous acid and quinine are both soluble in acid solution. We suggest the following manipulation: Dissolve the arsenous acid in ½ fluid ounce of water in a test tube with the addition of three or four minims of hydrochloric acid, only slightly warming to avoid volatilization of the chloride of arsenic. In a mortar dissolve the quinine sulphate in the tincture of iron, add the remainder of the water and enough hydrochloric acid to clear up the solution. Then add the solution of arsenic.

Filtering Tincture of Kino.—(F. A. S.) wants to know how to filter tincture of kino through paper as directed by the Pharmacopœia. He says he has tried a wetted filter but his experience has been that it would require at least six months or a year to filter 1,000 Cc. of the tincture.

We are aware that tincture of kino is liable to gelatinize, but it is hardly possible that such a condition should arise in the short time necessary to make the preparation. But few complaints of this character have been recorded against the official process, though Quackenbush (A. Ph. A. Proceedings, 1889, 411) states that filtration is accomplished in a much shorter time if the maceration be prolonged five days. The formula of the British Pharmacopœia is almost identical with that of the U. S. P., the method of procedure being only a little different, in that the kino is directed to be rubbed with the glycerin and water to a smooth paste when it is transferred to a closed vessel, ten fluid ounces of alcohol added, the mixture being then set aside for 12 hours and frequently agitated. It is then filtered through a plug of cotton, the remainder of the alcohol being added through the filter. We suggest you try filtering through cotton.

There are various kinds of kino and some of them have been reported to produce tinctures which gelatinize more easily than others. Martindale states that the gelatinizing quality is especially observable in the kino obtained from Bombay. It might be profitable to examine the kino you have been using.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

The outlook for agreement among the Powers for peace in China seems brighter than it did last week. The German Emperor has receded from his threatening attitude, and now announces that he is willing that the Chinese government shall banish the court officials guilty of instigating the Boxer outrages, instead of compelling China to surrender them to the allies for punishment.

The Chinese government announces in an official proclamation that Prince Tuan and the other officials who encouraged the Boxer uprising have been degraded in rank and will be punished.

The Powers have instructed their Ministers in China to report whether punishment is inflicted on the ones who are really guilty, and whether the punishment is adequate.

France and Germany propose that in addition to the punishment of the guilty officials, the Powers shall prohibit the importation of firearms into China, shall raze the Taku forts, establish a permanent military line of communication between the sea and Pekin, and garrison the legations in Pekin with strong guards.

A table given out by the Military Information Bureau in Washington reveals the fact that Russia has 50,000 troops in China, or as many as all the other nations combined; and has enough more men on the way to China to bring her armed strength up to 150,000 men, an army that will overshadow every other military force in the Far East, and will not need a navy to protect its line of communications, as every other foreign force in China will. The Czar is credited with a determination to get a large slice of the Chinese Empire, peaceably if he can, but forcibly if he must.

It is reported that the allies will demand an indemnity from China which will aggregate $200,000,000.

It is reported from Chinese sources that the Imperial Court has been removed to Si-Ngan-Fu.

General Chaffee has designated the Ninth Infantry, the Third Squadron of the Sixth Cavalry and Battery F to remain at Pekin. He estimates that it will take a month to get the American troops out of China.

The Philippines.

General MacArthur reported last week to the War Department that five soldiers had died in the mountains of Laguna Province, after having made their escape from the insurgents, by whom they had been captured.

Thirty natives and one American were killed last week in a fight on Bohol Island.

General MacArthur cabled from Manila that Second Lieutenant Max Wagner, Twenty-sixth Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, was killed between Paris and Santa Barbara, Island of Panay, on October 1. Lieutenant Wagner was a resident of West Medford, Massachusetts, and during the Spanish War was a lieutenant in the Signal Corps.

Other Foreign News.

In the British Parliamentary elections the Conservatives have won a sweeping victory, and return to Parliament with a larger majority than before. The election is considered an emphatic endorsement of the Salisbury Ministry's conduct of affairs in South Africa.

The steamer Miowera, from Sydney, brings news to Vancouver that the plague has broken out again at Townsville, New South Wales. Five cases are reported, with two fatalities.

The Italian Government has sent to Washington a protest against the "excessive liberty" accorded to Anarchists in the United States.

The recent census of Nicaragua shows that 48 per cent. of the 380,000 population are Indians, and 42 per cent. of mixed Indian and Spanish blood. Only 7 per cent. are whites. One per cent. are negroes and 2 per cent. Zambos.

Statistics show that 544,283 children below 14 years of age are engaged in industrial pursuits in Germany.

DOMESTIC.

The Great Coal Strike.

The Independant Coal Operators Association of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys have announced an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of their miners and a reduction in the price of powder to $1.50 a keg.

The larger companies have also offered their men an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, and it is believed that a convention of the United Mine Workers will be called to consider the offers.

The North Franklin colliery, at Treverton, the last of the Reading Company's operations at work shut down last Friday.

Many of the miners' families are becoming destitute, and are receiving aid from the treasury of the United Mine Workers.

A strike of miners at Baskett, Kentucky, for recognition of the union, has been won. The settlement carried with it a reduction of wages. The owner of the mines never recognized the union, but paid wages averaging five cents more than the union schedule. This probably is the first strike for lower wages ever made.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, claims that a canvass of the field shows 5,000 miners at work and 137,000 on strike in the anthracite regions.

Politics.

A sharp trick was played on the Democratic Congressional Committee last week, by some Republican clerk who enclosed Republican campaign tracts in several tons of Democratic documents that were sent to voters all over the country. The campaign managers have not yet found the joker.

Ex-President Harrison will not go on the stump this campaign. The Republican leaders have often pressed him to do so, but he says that he does not feel like engaging actively in campaign work at this time of his life. He has been active in every campaign since the days of Fremont, and feels that he needs a rest.

The Massachusettts Republicans have renominated W. Murray Crane for Governor, and in Massachusetts the Republican nomination is considered equivalent to an election.

Allen D. Candler (Dem.) was re-elected Governor of Georgia last week by a big majority. The Populist party in Georgia, which cast 85,000 votes four years ago, has shrunk to 25,000. The Republican party cuts no figure in Georgia.

W. W. Stickney, Vermont's new Governor, was inaugurated last week.

The Republican National Committee gave out a statement last week estimating that 266 of the 447 votes in the electoral college will be cast for McKinley. The Democratic National Committee followed the next day with a statement predicting that 320 electoral votes will be cast for Bryan. Both estimates are considered exaggerations, issued for political effect.

Indiana is considered the most doubtful State in this campaign, and the campaign managers are waging a hot fight within its borders. Spellbinders are canvassing the State on special trains, torchlight processions and mass meetings are of nightly occurrence all over the State, and no expense is being spared to lead the voters to the true light, whether it be Republican or Democratic.

Galveston.

A Galveston despatch says that corpses of those killed in the great storm are still being recovered at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five a day. It is now certain that the dead in the city will exceed 5,000, beyond the city limits, 1,200, and on the mainland more than 1,000.

It is estimated that the cotton damage caused by the recent floods and high water in Texas will reach 400,000 bales, worth at least $20,000,000.

Mme. Melba has promised to sing at the forthcoming Galveston fund entertainment in London. It will be her only appearance in London before her American tour.

The British steamship Benedict, which was blown on Pelican Island during the recent storm at Galveston has been floated. This leaves five foreign steamers still stranded.

The fund which S. W. Hanauer, United States Vice Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, is raising for the Galveston sufferers has reached 11,000 marks.

The total subscriptions for the Galveston sufferers is still less than a million dollars. Over three millions were raised for the Johnstown sufferers, and the sum was not found to be too large.

Other Domestic News.

The population of Arkansas, the first of the States to be enumerated, is 1,311,564. This is an increase over the population in 1890 of 16.25 per cent.

The receipts of Klondike gold at the San Francisco Mint and Seattle Assay Office, from July 1 to September 30 aggregated $16,047,555, and of Cape Nome gold, $2,311,801.

Dr. D. W. Shepperd has been selected as president of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, to succeed Dr. Henry Wade Rogers.

According to State Factory Inspector Campbell there are 448,000 more persons employed in Pennsylvania in 1900 than in 1896.

The Government receipts for September amounted to $45,304,326, and the expenditures to $39,169,671.

THE DRUG NEWS.

N. A. R. D. NOTES.

Chicago, October 6, 1900.

President William C. Anderson has announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

COMMITTEES.

National Legislation.—John C. Gallagher, New Jersey; Charles A. Rapelye, Connecticut; F. W. Herbst, Ohio; Frank N. Drake, California; Henry Willis, Quebec, Can.

Trade Marks and Patents.—Louis C. Hopp, Ohio; William Bodemann, Illinois; P. W. Vaughan, North Carolina; Charles E. Ward, Colorado; D. F. Jones, South Dakota.

Commercial Relations.—W. E. Bingham, Alabama; Dr. M. L. Porter, Maine; F. B. Lillie, Oklahoma; W. C. Gordon, West Virginia; Sid. J. Coffee, Montana.

Pharmacy Laws.—J. F. Guerin, Massachusetts; C. E. Crecelius, Indiana; John H. Pickett, Iowa; Robert M. Dadd, Wisconsin; W. S. Parker, North Dakota.

Form of Organization.—A. A. Broadie, Iowa; W. M. Federman, Missouri; W. F. Root, Vermont; F. W. Fenn, Delaware; James M. Mann, Washington.

Auditing.—H. F. Hassebrock, Missouri; H. H. Arrington, Georgia; J. A. Ginocchio, Arkansas; G. Frank Lippold, Maryland; Charles W. Horner, Louisiana.

Transportation.—W. G. Markell, Pennsylvania; George E. Thorpe, New York; Mason B. Wood, Rhode Island; J. W. Thomas, Jr., Virginia; J. A. Connover, Florida; James L. Haslett, Texas; H. A. Small, Nebraska; A. A. Pardee, Wisconsin; J. L. Franken, Utah; Dr. J. A. White, Oregon.

The following extract from a letter of one of the officers of the N. A. R. D. to an interested jobber is deserving of the thoughtful consideration of a number of druggists who are apparently waiting for something to turn up:

"It will be impossible for us to comply with the requests contained in your letter that ——— be placed on the list of aggressive cutters unless there is some indication on the part of the druggists of ——— that they desire price cutting stopped. We have no association in your city, and none of our efforts to form one there have met with encouragement. Our officers and Executive Committee are doing everything that lies in their power to improve the condition of the drug trade of the country; however, you will appreciate that we cannot go into a community and undertake to improve conditions there if the druggists of the locality will do nothing on their own behalf."

The delightful frankness of the following communication is a sufficient excuse for its publication. It emanates from the secretary of an association whose members get full prices for everything, the direct result of exercising a little common sense:

"After three or four years of vigorous and ruinous cutting of prices we finally got together about two and a-half years ago. We called a meeting one night and when we each got a fair look at the other fellow (which was really only a reflection) we involuntarily and spontaneously came to the unanimous conclusion that we were an aggregation of damned fools. We adjourned as such sine die, and forthwith organized the ——— Pharmaceutical Society and went to work on the plan that it was not right and proper to sell goods at a loss, and, as the story goes, "we lived happy forever after."

The unanimity with which the big and little price demoralizers all over the country are talking and writing against trusts is almost pathetic.

The watchword of the association is "Co-operation," but it means only the kind of co-operation that co-operates.

At the session of the N. W. D. A. held Thursday morning, September 20, the following was read:

The Proprietary Goods Committee desires to make a supplementary report to that submitted yesterday.

The following telegram has been received relative to placing the name of the house sending it upon the list of manufacturers who have selected a definite list of wholesale distributers:

"Burlington, Vt., Sept. 19, 1900.

"F. A. Faxon, chairman: Our president and treasurer have arrived to-day from Europe. We have decided to sign proprietors' agreement.

"(Signed.) WELLS & RICHARDSON CO."

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. FAXON, Chairman.

New York and Vicinity.

MEETING OF GERMAN APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY.

The German Apothecaries' Society met at the rooms 192 Third avenue, Thursday evening, October 4, for the first time following the summer vacation. Very lively discussion was occasioned by the action of the recent convention of the N. A. R. D. at Detroit in shutting out the so-called buying clubs. George Gregorius championed the cause of the Consolidated Drug Company of this city, a "buying club" that was not accepted on the list of recognized wholesalers by the N. A. R. D. The trouble began after Felix Hirseman, the delegate of the German Apothecaries' Society, read his report.

Before action was taken on the report, Mr. Gregorius introduced William McIntyre, of Philadelphia, president of the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association, and a member of the Philadelphia Drug Company, Limited, and Julius Hammer, a member of the Retail Druggists' Association of this city, and of the Associated Drug Co. The visitors were allowed the privilege of the floor, and Mr. Hammer was first to speak. In part he said: "I attended the meeting of the N. A. R. D. in Detroit because I believed it my duty. I went there on a mission and that mission was to look after the interests of the retail druggists, but I found these were not cared for because the National Association of Retail Druggists is led by a clique of wholesalers and a man in the pay of wholesalers. Mr. Holliday is chairman of the Executive Committee. If the wholesalers pay Mr. Holliday, they pay him to do certain work and he has done it well, for he practically delivered to them the retail druggists of the United States. There were manufacturers at the convention, but if they had a purpose there they did not state it; they seemed afraid and they had to be intimidated to be made useful. The retail druggists were used as a club over them. I asked that the interests of the retail druggists be looked after for one moment, but I was not given the privilege. I tried to tell the convention that conditions in New York were different; that here many retailers were interested in wholesale firms. These retailers needed protection, as the manufacturers were persecuting them, and I wanted to know if it was a crime for a retail druggist to want to protect his profits through the so-called buying clubs. But little attention was paid to me and less to the buying clubs, which were designated as the 'black sheep.' The whole scheme of the convention in regard to the buying clubs is that they promise the retailer a few cents to replace the dollars taken by the suppression of the buying clubs. I was not interested in the election of officers.

but I could not help being impressed with the methods used for their election. Mr. McIntyre, of Philadelphia, also tried to be heard in the convention, but he was shoved aside. He was granted the floor, but with restrictions that no motion could be made. The most important business of the convention was saved until the last day, when Mr. Holliday, who is not interested in the retail druggists, was re-elected as chairman of the Executive Committee. This was left to the last day for fear some one would get up and move the election of someone else. Then to gain time a Salvation Army meeting, which was named an 'experience meeting,' was held. During this a large number of delegates left the meeting. Then when it was thought time to elect the committee some one took the floor and moved that the secretary cast one ballot for the nominations as made; this was seconded and the vote cast, I being taken as voting for Mr. Holliday although I was not in favor of him at all. I have not reported officially to my organization in this city, but I have had talks with a number of the members and we have come to the conclusion that our interests are not represented by the N. A. R. D., although it may be some good some day. The questions now arise, are we to abide by the N. A. R. D. or are we to try and knock out this clique. We must work together. If we are going to fight we must withdraw and fight together. We could select two or three men from each of our organizations interested with us and there are many in the country that we know not of, and take some definite action either to stay in the association and fight or to withdraw and declare for ourselves."

There was considerable applause when Mr. Hammer had finished. He was followed by Mr. McIntyre, who not only seconded all Mr. Hammer had said, but called the pharmaceutical press of the country to account for failing to print a speech he had made at the convention, which was a plea to have the Philadelphia Drug Company, Limited, placed on the accepted list of wholesalers. Mr. McIntyre said in part: "The reason I am here is that I wanted to learn the true situation in New York and I wanted to see you men and get my information from you. Mr. Holliday came to Philadelphia some time ago and told me the Philadelphia Drug Company was not to be permitted on the list and you're not to be permitted either. This idea of excluding us was not born in Detroit, but in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and I went to the convention because I wanted to see if they were going to do right and allow the existence in legitimate business of men who were harming no one." Applause greeted this remark and then Mr. McIntyre went into details concerning the situation in Philadelphia. He said that last year the Philadelphia Drug Company, Limited, had been allowed on the list through agreement. He further said he was president of the Druggists' Association in Philadelphia and had been re-elected. "My associates must have known my position when I went to Detroit. I went to present the retailers' side of the situation, but my opportunities were limited. Mr. Holliday used the term 'buying clubs,' which is offensive to me and which term I do not believe can be applied with truth to any firm in existence." He then complimented Secretary Wooten on his truthfulness, saying he was the only official who did adhere to the truth. He related that the proceedings in not permitting the retailers to present their side of the question astounded him and then he arraigned the pharmaceutical press and followed with a few remarks along the same lines as Mr. Hammer's suggestions regarding the action to be taken.

Mr. Hirseman then stated he had used his best efforts to faithfully advance the interests of the retail druggist and if he had not done this in a manner acceptable to some he was sorry. He said he believed every effort in Detroit was made honestly and by honest men.

Mr. Faber said Mr. Hirseman had represented other organizations at his suggestion, as he thought it would mean less expense for the German Apothecaries' Society. Mr. Faber said he had always considered the N. A. R. D. plan impracticable.

Mr. Goldman then spoke in favor of adopting Mr. Hirseman's report. He asserted that Mr. Hirseman had done his best and if he had not pleased some in the organization he had discharged his duties with a feeling that he was doing justice to all.

R. C. Werner, of Brooklyn, said as far as Mr. Hirseman was concerned personally he was in favor of the report, but it could not be accepted as there was nothing in it that would denote it a report to the German Apothecaries' Society. Mr. Faber asked Mr. Werner to state his reasons for such an assertion, and Mr. Werner used the argument advanced by others that nothing had been done for the Consolidated Drug Co.. Mr Gregorius moved that Mr. Hirseman's report be laid on the table inasmuch as Mr. Hirseman had failed to properly represent the interests of the German Society, his contention being that Mr. Hirseman should have upheld the cause of the Consolidated Drug Company. There was considerable debate on this motion, not a few personalities being hurled by the speakers, much to the annoyance of President Schleussner, who vainly rapped for order. The motion was finally adopted by a vote of 26 to 24. Then followed chaos. Several pairs of members were arguing with each other, some in German and others in English. When order had been restored Mr. Werner said he wished to make a motion that the German Apothecaries' Society withdraw from the N. A. R. D. President Schleussner told Mr. Werner that to permit such a motion would be a shame to the organization. He explained that not more than one-sixth of the whole membership was present and he did not believe such a motion should be made except at a meeting where all had previously been notified of it. Mr. Werner insisted on immediate action, but the motion was not entertained and it was said it would be brought up at the next meeting.

Two members were elected and Paul Arndt was named chairman of a committee of five to arrange for an entertainment. Early in the meeting Mr. Kreiger had complained he had recently been arrested for "counter prescribing" in an emergency case and on advice of his attorney had been fined $50. He wanted the society to reimburse him, which action was taken following a long debate, and Mr. Kreiger immediately donated the money to the aid of the Galveston sufferers. George Kleinau reported progress in the telephone question. He had letters from W. H. Eckert, president of the Knickerbocker Company, in which it was stated that the company had not consolidated with any other company and was pushing the work of construction as rapidly as possible; and another from U. N. Bethel, general manager of the New York Telephone Company, in which a promise was made to adjust the grievances presented some time since as soon as possible.

NOTES OF THE DRUG TRADE CLUB.

——A section of the Board of Governors ceased its labors on Wednesday of last week and on Thursday the annual meeting was held, when a new set was chosen to supply the vacancy. The last official act of the old board was the election of eighteen resident and two non-resident members, swelling the resident list to the limit of 300 and the non-resident list to eighty. Hereafter names proposed will be placed on the waiting list until vacancies shall occur. With the retirement of the section of the board an excellent corps of workers was lost and President R. P. Rowe was not slow in appreciating this, for he congratulated each and every member. But the members had previously praised the retiring president for his excellent period of leadership and his persistent work in stirring the members to a quickening interest in club affairs. Mr. Rowe retired with much honor, in that it was through his efforts that the limit of membership was reached, this being the first time such a feat has been accomplished since the organization of the club. In fact the board left at a time when the club is in the very zenith of its success. It is financially able, an aid to business and a social medium that has proven to be a source of good fellowship which means closer business relations and incidentally better business. The new board elected at the Thursday meeting is composed of Alexander Robb, Harry Hall, W. H. Childs, William O. Allison and G. D. Dorsey. W. S. Ginnell was chosen to fill the vacancy in the board for 1902 caused by the removal from the city of George Maclagan. The remaining members of the board are S. H. Carragan, Jesse L. Hopkins, William Hamann, Charles A. Schieren, George W. Kenyon, F. L. Upjohn and Hector M. Hitchings.

DOES A VALISE RETAIN A SEAT.

The Supreme Court of this city has been called upon to settle an interesting question in a suit for $1,000 damages for "personal injuries" brought by George William Kemp, of the firm of Lanman & Kemp, against T. Rhys Smith, a civil engineer, and the commuters along the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound are deeply interested and impatient for the outcome. The suit was precipitated a few weeks ago by the stand Mr. Smith took in relation to the valise question. It happened in the Grand Central Depot in a car on the New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Mr. Kemp came in the car and looking for a seat saw the one with Mr. Smith's valise in it, he having gone to another car. Mr. Kemp removed the grip and sat down. Shortly afterward Mr. Smith appeared and demanded the seat, which Mr. Kemp refused to give up. Then, the story goes, Smith laid violent hands on Kemp, removing him from the seat to his personal injury and humiliation. Mr. Smith says he did not act aggressively toward Mr. Kemp, but that the latter "evidenced a desire to vacate the seat" when informed by Mr. Smith that he had placed the satchel in it to retain it. Officials say this is the custom on trains of holding seats by placing articles in them, and further that a regulation of the company admits of the practice.

"McK. and R." AND "B. AND S." IN THE DRUG TRADE.

Two firms in the drug trade have been afforded an unusual opportunity this year to become associated in an indirect way with the Presidential campaign. When the nominations of the Republican party were made some time ago, almost everyone in the drug trade said that it was a good thing for McKesson & Robbins, the initials of the Presidential candidates, McK. & R., being the same as the initials of this well known firm. The firm took advantage of the coincidence recently by distributing to its employes handsome buttons in the shape of a pennant on which were enameled the initials McK. & R. The employes are having much sport with the buttons. When some of their friends who are of opposite political faith see them with the button on, they express astonishment at the wearer's change of opinion, but when told the initials stand for McKesson & Robbins they appreciate the paradox. There is another firm in the drug trade which has experienced the same situation as that of McKesson & Robbins. This firm is Boehringer & Soehne, whose firm initials are the same as Bryan & Stevenson.

"CHARLIE" ERB'S WEDDING.

The latest to join the ranks of the benedicts of pharmaceutical celebrities is "Charlie" Erb, president of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy and a half-dozen other things. Mr. Erb was married to Miss Anna Conway, of Philadelphia, at her home, 1403 North Sixteenth street, September 19, at high noon. Dr. Harry B. Ferguson, of the New York College of Pharmacy, acted as best man and Miss Bertha Conway was bridesmaid. Dr. George C. Diekman and Virgil Coblentz were ushers. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, after which, amid a shower of old shoes and rice, Mr. and Mrs. Erb left for a three weeks' trip through Canada and Western New York, from which they have just returned.

NOTES.

——Some time ago A. B. Baltzly and Dr. Shibley decided separately they would like to open drug stores at some favorable site uptown. Mr. Baltzly, in looking for a place, found the landlord of a flat building at Ninety-sixth street and Broadway anxious to let the corner store in the building to him, and he immediately signed a ten-year lease for the store, depositing a sum of money to bind the agreement. Then he began preparing to open the store. He had not been at work long when he learned that another drug store was to be opened at Ninety-seventh street and Broadway in the adjoining building by a Dr. Shibley. The two became acquainted, and Mr. Baltzly told his neighbor the conditions under which he had leased the store, and Dr. Shibley replied they were identical with the terms of his contract. It was then learned that the landlords of the two houses, which had been separated by law owing to a dispute in the title of the original building, were not on speaking terms, but that each wished a drug store in his building, and had transacted the business with the druggists, hoping to defeat each other. Mr. Baltzly and Dr. Shibley are now anxious to unload their leases and quit the locality, but the landlords are obdurate. In the meanwhile, both druggists are working like beavers to be first to open the doors for business. Mr. Baltzly will continue his pharmacy at Seventh avenue and 134th street.

——The McKinley and Roosevelt and Sound Money, Drug, Paint, Oil, Chemical and Glass Trades Campaign Club will begin its work in the campaign Monday, when the first of a series of noon-day meetings will be held in the headquarters, John street, corner of Dutch street. The exercises will include speech making and a banner raising, and there will be plenty of music. S. H. Carragan, chairman of the Campaign Committee of the club, is making every effort to have a large meeting. It is expected the club will turn out between 5,000 and 6,000 men in the sound money parade on November 3.

——The case of John D. Park & Sons Company against the N. W. D. A. was up for argument before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city last week. It came in the form of an appeal from judgment sustaining demurrers and dismissing complaint in an action brought to restrain the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and others from boycotting plaintiff in its business and to restrain them from carrying into effect certain rules and regulations which defendants had adopted from time to time.

——Among the druggists who called on the trade during the last week were: Frank Pierson, Leominster, Mass.; C. M. Woodruff and Mr. Riddell, Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Harvel, Portland, Me.; W. H. Quinn, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; A. S. Corbett, Chariol, Pa.; A. C. Baylis, Fort Washington, N. Y.; W. A. Spalding, New Haven, Conn.; E. E. Fisher, Bridgeport, Conn.; Harry E. Dupee, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. E. Lobdell, St. Paul, Minn., and C. F. Polk, of Polk & Calder, Troy, N. Y.

——The drug trade is excellent in the State of Oregon, according to Frank Nau, proprietor of the Portland Hotel Pharmacy, of Portland, that State, and head of the firm of F. Nau & Company, No. 4 Vesey street, this city. Mr. Nau is here on a visit, and he is glad to be able to announce such an encouraging state of affairs. He says the Presidential campaign has had no effect on the prosperous condition of trade.

——Julius L. Baldauf, a well known wholesale druggist of Harrison, Ky., and who is well acquainted with the trade here, is to be married to Miss Gertrude Flexner, of Louisville, Ky., at her home, No. 1,438 Third avenue, in that place to-morrow. Mr. Baldauf remembered a number of his old friends here by sending invitations.

——Every week some new drug corporation makes its appearance, the latest being the Nicholson Drug Co., of this city, which is to engage in conducting retail drug stores, using New York as a field. The capital stock of the concern is given at $1,000, and its sponsors are Peter Nicholson, Jr., Meyer Birkowitz and Nathan Barkan.

——F. E. Reeder, of Welaka, Fla., visited the city last week, having been called by the serious illness of his wife, who withstood an operation in a hospital here some time ago. When Mr. Reeder arrived he found Mrs. Reeder much improved. Beside "doling" out drugs, Mr. Reeder looks after the village mails in Welaka.

——The Hawie Drug Company, of Brooklyn, has been incorporated, and will engage in conducting retail drug stores in Greater New York. The corporation has a capital stock of $2,000, and the incorporators are William and Mary J. Hawie and Mary Kock, all of Brooklyn.

——The Helburn Chemical Company, incorporated under New York State laws to handle chemicals of all kinds, has opened in this city. It has $10,000 capital, and the following incorporators: Julius Helburn, Hugo Helburn and Ernest Strauss, all of whom reside in this city.

——The imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., to this port for the week ending Sept. 28 reached $871,208. The largest imports were as follows: $51,407 of gambier; $53,015 of plumbago and $59,686 of gum shellac.

—Samuel Schmidt, a druggist who conducted a store at the corner of Boston Road and Jackson avenue in the Bronx, died last week. He was quite well known in the trade and he will be greatly missed.

—Nathaniel Nicolai, one of the traveling force of the local branch of Parke, Davis & Co., was married to Miss Patience Haslup Robinson of Baltimore., Md., at that place Monday, Oct. 1.

—Harry C. Yager, detail man for William R. Warner & Co. in this city, is receiving congratulations from his many friends over the arrival of a baby girl in his family last week.

—Thomas Voegeli, retailer of Minneapolis, Minn., who has been spending three weeks in pleasure seeking and sightseeing in New York, returned to his home Tuesday, Oct. 2.

—Dr. B. T. Whitmore, of the local branch of Parke, Davis & Co., is in Asheville, N. C., in attendance at a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

—Drugs to the amount of $79,306 were exported from New York for the week ending Oct. 2. For the same period in Boston the exports amounted to $30,078.

—The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club went on its weekly run to Oakwood, Staten Island, last Thursday, and today they are enjoying a trip to Englewood, N. J.

—George W. Mutter, head of the chemical department of Parke, Davis & Co., at Detroit, spent a day in town last week at the local branch.

—C. H. Jeffras, secretary of the local branch of the William S. Merrell Chemical Co., was in Troy, N. Y., on business last week.

—Lehn & Fink hope to be in their new building on William street before long. The work so far has reached the second story.

—Dr. G. W. Lacea of the local State travelers for Parke, Davis & Co., has recently returned from a pleasant vacation in Montana.

—Max Hollender, formerly of Hoboken, N. J., has bought the Arcadia Pharmacy, 115th street and St. Nicholas avenue.

—Merry O. Martin, one of the traveling staff of Parke, Davis & Co. in Northern and Western New York, was in town last week.

—William J. N. Gervais, of Lehn & Fink, stopped in town a few days last week prior to making a trip through the State.

—William R. Warner, of William R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, visited the New York branch last week.

—The Edison Chemical Co. has been awarded a judgment for $76 against W. D. Boyce & Co.

—L. B. Wheeler, of the Lexington Drug Company, was in the city for a few days last week.

—The C. E. Cowell Company has started a new store at 205 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

—The fall term of the New York College of Pharmacy opened Tuesday, Oct. 2.

—D. K. Brown has recently opened a store at 197 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn.

—C. Albert will open a store shortly at 116th street and Lenox avenue.

Like Salvation—Free.

We send entirely free of expense, delivered in your drug store, a generous supply of advertising matter for Humphreys' Specifics, Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil and Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics—books, signs, picture cards, counter wrappers, etc. Remember, they are all free of expense to you, but a postal card. Address, the Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John streets, N. Y. City.

Apenta Pads.

"Apenta Pads" are now recognized by retail druggists as very useful and a source of economy to them. The circulars, which are tastefully printed on only one side, are white in color and of large size, and, being "padded," they are very convenient for wrapping up articles.

By mentioning this journal and the name of the jobber from whom they buy the "Apenta" Hungarian Aperient Water, retailers can obtain a supply, free of all charges, by applying to the United Agency Company, 503 Fifth avenue, New York City.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

EASTERN DRUG COMPANY'S PLANT A MODEL ONE.

Boston, Oct. 6.—The Eastern Drug Company is now well settled in its fine new building on Fulton street, where it occupies an entire block. The great building of brick and stone is most attractive looking. On the entrance floor there are fine private offices for C. C. Goodwin, William W. Cutler and George F. Kellogg, who share one large room in common. Then C. F. West and Bernard Jenney occupy another spacious private office, and still another is used by Charles F. Cutler. Then for the bookkeepers, cashier and others of the clerical force fine quarters have been arranged. Chief clerks like Josiah Bryant, Walter R. Dolliver, Robert Anderson, Harry C. Wiggin and C. E. Harrington all have fine corners with large roll-top desks for their individual use. Then come desks also for several young women typewriters. It is planned to sometime have a travelling salesman's room on this floor. One half of the building is given over on the first floor to the stock of fancy goods and sundries and to the general shipping and freight department. In the basement are stored wines, malt extracts, heavy oils, etc. Also on the first floor are the telephone instruments, of which there are no less than forty-nine, with a big switch board for interior and outside service.

On the second floor of the building are the directors' room, the billing room, A. H. Bartlett's private office, order and packing room, patent medicines and the general working stock alphabetically arranged. The receiving and opening of new stock is done on this floor. The third floor contains a big laboratory, the finer oils room, drugs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The fourth floor has a big stock room and on the fifth the main supply of drugs is kept. Much needed machinery also is located on this floor. There are two general elevators and two dummies all operated by machinery. The building throughout is well arranged for its intended purposes and the Eastern Drug Company in its new home ought to be well contented with its model plant.

NOTES.

—Dr. C. D. Harlow, owner of the Harlow Pharmacy at Weymouth, has a remarkable Maltese cat about three years old and weighing ten pounds. He is known to everyone as "Joe." A little brook runs from the yard under one corner of the doctor's store, and there the smelts come up in large numbers. It is a common thing for "Joe" to bring in perhaps a dozen smelts in one day, all of which he has caught. The fish come up into the shallow water and this shrewd cat fishes them up with his paw and brings them up into the store and there eats them.

—The drug store of Edward Callahan, formerly Callahan & Kelley, at Woburn, has suffered recently from two or three calls by burglars. The first time a small amount of cash, cigars, etc., was taken. The second time the burglars actually tried to steal the safe, a rather small one. They got it as far as the rear door, where it stuck. The third time the midnight visitors were frightened away. Mr. Callahan is now sleeping in his store to "welcome" the burglars on their next visit.

—A drug store not a thousand miles from Boston has a "back number" method of conducting its night trade. The clerk who sleeps in the store is not a registered pharmacist. A boy also sleeps in the store, while the owner has rooms in a hotel across the way. Whenever there is a night call, the clerk wakes up, sends the boy across the street to call the proprietor and he dresses and comes over to attend to the wants of the customer desiring a prescription filled.

—At the annual meeting of the Board of Registration in Pharmacy, held a few days ago, the principal business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, Charles F. Nixon; secretary, Amos K. Tilden. Examinations were held during two days with the result that these candidates were granted certificates: William W. Talbot, Lewiston, Me.; J. Cyrenus Roy, Fall River; William R. Webster, Boston.

—John F. McCarthy, of Springfield, where he has been prominent as a member of social clubs and who for nearly eight years has been a clerk in A. E. Lerche's pharmacy, has resigned his position to take another with Charles Killgore, of New York, manufacturer of tablet triturates. Mr. McCarthy will represent the house in New York State and Pennsylvania.

—The American Remedy Company has purchased formulas, trade marks, stock, good will and general business of the National Drug Company, manufacturers of Dr. Ray's Remedies. Arrangements have been made with Dr. Ray to devote his time to the business. Offices have been opened in the remodelled Music Hall building, Hamilton Place and Winter street.

—Miss Drew, daughter of John Drew, resident manager in Boston of the X-Zalia Company, has just gone to Europe for an extended trip. Miss Drew is a journalist by profession and over the name of "Margery Daw" has written much for the different New York newspapers. She makes her home in New York and goes to Europe on the fruits of her literary labor.

—W. E. Hamblin, of Boston, is the treasurer and H. W. Russell, of Manchester, N. H., is president of the American Drug and Chemical Company, organized at Portland under the laws of Maine with a capital stock of $100,000, of which $30 has been paid in. The company proposes to make and deal in drugs, chemicals and medicines

—Billings, Clapp & Co., manufacturing chemists, this city, are losers to the amount of about $1,000 by fire in their laboratory at Tiverton, R. I., caused by the explosion of a carboy of nitric acid. Lack of fire apparatus made the matter worse than it otherwise would have beeen. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

—The License Commissioners of Chicopee, at their last meeting, granted a druggist's license to Wilfred Cote, of Chicopee Falls. Nothing definite was done about granting the extra license allowed by the increase in population, because no official returns have been received.

—Under the extra provision for more licenses, due to the census returns showing an increased population, George O. Levasseur, the Washington Square druggist at Worcester, is among the earliest to apply for a license.

—After serving for ten years as head clerk at W. P. Draper's drug store, in Springfield, Marshall R. Johnson has taken a position in S. A. Richard's drug store on State street in that city.

—What formerly was the drug store of Berkley Johnson, on State street, Newburyport, is to be occupied for a like purpose by A. J. Casey & Co., of the Central Pharmacy. t

—The week's exports from the Port of Boston include among other things, drugs and chemicals, $30,078; india rubber manufactures, $3,987; spirits, $15,157; hops, $4,194.

—Frank E. Haskins, of Brattleboro, Vt., who has been clerking with Horace I. Johnson, Waltham, for the last two years, is studying medicine at Tufts.

—John Ferrin has purchased the Dudley pharmacy at Park Square, Boston. Mr. Ferrin also owns a store on Tremont street.

—Louis Lebbossiere, clerk at A. B. Morse's pharmacy at Milford, has entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

—Edward S. Kelly, formerly of the firm of Kelly & Durkee, Boston, is traveling for Fraser & Co., of New York.

—The drug store of Dr. George Rice at South Framingham has been bought by C. F. Thayer and T. F. Rice.

—Charles H. Pinkbam is mentioned at Lynn, where he lives, as a coming candidate for mayor of that city.

—M. W. Semers, Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, is enjoying a three weeks' trip to Yarmouth, N. S.

ELESWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND.

—C. W. Gulley has purchased the Mead Drug Store at Portland, Me., of C. H. Mead. The stand is an admirable one, having been conducted for a number of years by George W. Seymour, and later for eight or ten years by Mr. Mead. Mr. Gulley was for years associated with George S. Conkey in the drug business. Mr. Goodnough, who has been in Mr. Mead's employ for some time, will remain with Mr. Gulley.

—Captain Aaron W. Ingalls, of Portland, Me., has disposed of his drug and periodical business, and with his wife has started for California, hoping that a change of climate and occupation will resore him to his normal health. The new owner is Giles O. Bailey, a veteran printer and journalist, and who, until recently, was editor

—In some unaccountable manner an electric wire was the cause of a fire at Hall & Cheeney's drug store at Morrisville, Vt., a few days ago and did considerable damage to the building and goods. Mr. Cheeney moved his goods the next day to the Darling block on Portland street until his store can be repaired.

—Arthur Hull, clerk in A. T. Pinkham & Co.'s South End pharmacy at Dover, N. H., has resigned to enter the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Another young man to leave that town, also for the purpose of study at the same college, is Fred Bennett, clerk at Lothrop & Pinkham's drug store.

—Work has been begun on the addition to Hogan's New Haven, Conn., drug store, which is in Mayor C. T. Driscoll's building at the corner of Meadow and Water streets. The Meadow street side of the store will be brought out to the sidewalk line and a new entrance put in.

N. H., has been having a display of more than twenty-five kinds of mineral water in his window. These are waters from Austro-Hungary, Germany, France, Japan and England, as well as all of the American varieties, both medicinal and for the table.

—For a number of days recently a large crowd of people was assembled in front of the Augusta, Me., drug store of Bowditch & Webster, and the excitement was all occasioned by a windowful of spruce gum from the neighborhood of Mt. Kathadin.

—Druggist John T. Hillhouse, of Fair Haven, Conn., who recently attended the reunion of the Twenty-ninth New Jersey Regiment at Keyport, N. J., was hospital steward of the regiment during the War of the Rebellion.

—Ralph Foster, head clerk at Cone's Pharmacy, at Waterbury, Conn., has returned from his vacation spent at Boston, Hartford and other cities. He was accompanied by his wife on the trip.

—Orrin Ives, of Waterbury, Conn., formerly connected with the Apothecaries' Hall, but late of Hartford, has accepted a position as travelling salesman for the Boston Drug Company.

—Alfred Woodward, of Middlebury, Vt., has returned from several weeks' vacation in Plattsburgh, N. Y., and has resumed his place as head clerk in Sheldon's drug store.

—Henry W. Flint, of Hartford, Conn., has made application for a druggist's liquor license, as he intends setting up a drug store in Coe & Pickett's old building in Tariffville.

—George Healey, head clerk at Harvey's drug store in Manchester, N. H., who has been seriously ill for some time, is now able to be at the store again.

and publisher of the Portland Sunday Times.

—J. J. Holland, well known druggist of Manchester,

One of the most successful of the newer remedies is Five Drops, a specific for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma and Catarrh. We give a representation of the trade mark here. This preparation is made by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 160 E. Lake St., Chicago. It is sold by all jobbers, but the manufacturers put out an attractive line of advertising matter which it would be well for every druggist to send for. The preparation sells for $1.00 a bottle, and each bottle contains 300 doses. While it has been extensively advertised to the consumer, it has not yet reached a point where druggists feel called upon to cut the price, and ought, therefore, to interest those who are looking for something on which they can make more profit than on some of the staple preparations now in demand.

5 DROPS TRADE MARK

One of the best known label manufacturers in this part of the country is F. Huhn, 72 Pine street, New York He makes lithographed labels and pill and powder boxes of the highest grade. He has an attractive catalogue which he sends to druggists who are interested, and is pleased to send it to any one inquiring.

PHILADELPHIA.

MEETING OF THE P. A. R. D.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—The October meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists was held Friday, October 5, and was attended by one of the largest gatherings of the year. President McIntyre informed the members that the Burlington County (N. J.) Retail Druggists' Association was present in a body, and he proffered the privileges of the floor and debate to the visitors. Mr. Thorn, replying for the Burlington County Association, said that his association had just held its meeting, and election of officers in one of the college rooms, by courtesy of the faculty, and that now they had the pleasure of meeting the members of a body that had done more than any other to encourage them in their work, the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists. One thing in particular that the P. A. R. D. had done of late was of the utmost benefit to country druggists, its success in heading off department store "drug stores" by the exercise of common sense methods, for, if the department stores entered into competition with country druggists in the sale of many articles, much valuable trade would be lost to those members. Vice-President Poley, chairman of the Committee on County Organization, speaking of "cut-rate evils," related an experience with one of the leading cutters of the city, who had said that where he had the advantage of the smaller druggists was that he cut on patent medicines only, and would not think of cutting on prescriptions, as did many druggists who put their skill on a level below that of a plumber or tinker. This, he thought could well be taken home to every druggist and pondered over, for this is one of the worst evils of the day, and one that loses them more money than do cut prices on patents.

The financial secretary reported receipts of $74 from fifty-five members, and $10.25 from Mr. Perry, N. A. R. D. delegation, leaving a balance of $415.09 in the treasury.

The Executive Committee reported four new members. Bills to the amount of $21.90 had been audited, and passed.

President McIntyre announced that he had given a great deal of thought to the formation of a committee on "Free Dispensaries," to act with similar committees from the State pharmaceutical and medical associations, and that he had appointed Messrs. Warrington, Myers and Milligan to act on this committee.

Mr. Eppstein, chairman of the Committee on "Lit Bros.," said that the committee had been very pleasantly received by Mr. J. D. Lit, by appointment, on Monday, September 17. After a presentation of the druggist's side of the question and a discussion fully entering into every phase of the matter, Mr. Lit asked for a short time to return his firm's answer. In due course of time, the committee received a notice from Lit Bros. that they had decided to abandon their idea of a drug store, in view of the feeling on the part of the retail druggists of the city and the arguments that had been laid before them.

Mr. Campbell, a member of this committee, then called the attention of the meeting to the fact that other department stores were selling articles peculiarly the province of the druggist, and earnestly recommended that the P. A. R. D. take some action in the question. An earnest debate followed. On motion of Mr. Poley, the committee appointed to wait on Lit Bros. was continued with authority to act in the present matters, and to visit the firms mentioned and others to endeavor to cause them to discontinue the sale of medicinal preparations. A vote of thanks was given to the committee for its successful handling of the Lit case. The advisability of buying in Lit Bros.' stock was left in the hands of the Executive Committee to decide.

At this point, Mr. Holliday, chairman of the National Executive Committee, was introduced by J. C. Perry, who announced to the members that Mr. Holliday would be a citizen of Philadelphia for the coming year, associated with Mr. Shoemaker, of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, in N. A. R. D. work. Mr. Holliday spoke of the high esteem in which the P. A. R. D and its work was held by the National Association officials, it being looked upon as the banner association, both as to membership and activity. He pointed out the successful action of the association in the Lit case as a proof of the benefits of organization, a success which he, as a National officer, felt to be of the utmost importance as establishing a most excellent precedent, and expressed his firm belief that better prices all along the line would soon come in Philadelphia.

Chairman J. C. Perry, of the delegation to the National Convention at Detroit, then presented the report of the delegates. He urged every member to read the published reports of the convention, and of the proprietors and jobbers, too, and to reflect upon the vast amount of work that had been done for the retail druggists by these bodies. Certain resolutions passed in the several conventions were then read, as outlining what had been done, and the importance of Resolution B, as amended, particularly, the result of these resolutions being to place the question of regulating prices, locating cutters, etc., in the hands of local associations, with full power given them to act. "Nothing," he said, "now remained but to perfect our organization and reap the fruits of the labors of the past year; make friends of your competitor, and instead of trying to cut under his prices, get together, both of you, and agree on better prices!" The social features of the convention were pleasantly referred to, with mention of the very cordial reception given the delegates by Parke, Davis & Co., and members were urged to take advantage of the offer of the Sterling Remedy Company and thereby help the treasury of the National Association. President McIntyre, one of the delegates, now took the floor and spoke of his experiences at the convention. What he wished to impress most upon members was the action of the N. A. R. D. in Resolution B; cutters could now be located, reported to jobbers and cut off from supplies with the least possible embarrassment from any interpretation of the "trust laws of certain States. He also expressed his earnest conviction of the earnestness and enthusiasm of the convention..

Dr. C. B. Lowe then spoke of the forthcoming series of pharmaceutical meetings to be held at the college during the winter, and, for the faculty, invited the association to attend. He also requested that every member bring any difficult, or unusual prescription or pharmaceutical stumbling block to the college for advice and mutual benefits.

Mr. Perry now brought up the matter of "prices schedule." He said that replies as to the position they would assume toward a uniform price list had been received from practically every cutter in the city, and that only one persisted in defying the wishes of the majority, as expressed by their pledges to maintain prices. The most active and largest cutter in Philadelphia had promised a committee, of which National Committeeman Holliday was a member, to submit a list of articles on which he was willing to advance prices within the next forty-eight hours. Speaking of this, Mr. Holliday said that this alone was worth all the labors of the local association, for this gentleman had been brought to see that his interests were the same as his smaller competitors, and that he had met the committee with a spirit of good will and fairness that was certainly most encouraging. Answering a member's question as to the position of the proprietors in the matter of non-secret remedies being sold by druggists and jobbers, Mr. Holliday said that wherever a jobbing house had been making a patent medicine which had an established sale, this was not expected to be discontinued, nor was the retailer expected to stop the sale of his own remedies or a line of "non-secrets." But the demand of the proprietors was that when an article was called for by name the druggist should furnish it without seeking to force his own or another on the customer; however, when a "good remedy for so-and-so" was asked for, then the druggist could use his own discretion and eloquence to sell what he thought best. Speaking on this topic Mr. Holliday expressed his belief that the course of every honest and conscientious druggist would be to comply with this not unreasonable demand, provided, of course, that proprietors kept their part of the agreement not to supply cutters. No complaints had as yet been heard of

and the resolution of the Proprietors' Association was expected to apply to a very few houses only. Several members then spoke of their visits to "cutters" in the various wards; all along this line a most harmonious spirit and feeling was reported, every one visited expressing their willingness to co-operate with the P. A. R. D. in the maintenance of uniform prices.

The Executive Committee here reported that the committee had decided to ask the association for an appropriation to carry out a thorough and comprehensive scheme of bringing in new members and perfecting the organization of this body. For this purpose it was proposed to employ an organizer who could devote all his time for two or three months to this alone. After a discussion it was decided to allow the Executive Committee $150 for the salary and expenses of an organizer.

Mr. D. L. Witmer then read a few notes to the members on certain phases of the "patent medicine question," which were along the line of the druggist competing where cut prices rule with his own remedies.

A motion by Mr. W. L. Cliffe was read by the recording secretary which pledged the P. A. R. D. in favor of commissioned rank being given the military pharmacists of the State Guard, and insisting that a certificate as "registered pharmacist" be a pre-requisite to such appointment. The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Ott presented a communication from the chairman of the State Medical Association, Dr. Rosenthal, asking the support of the P. A. R. D. for the repeal of the present State Pharmacy Law, which is entirely inadequate and unjust, and the formulation and support of a suitable law that will protect both physicians and druggists. This matter, as being of considerable importance, was referred to the Committee on Legislation for their immediate action in communicating with the State Medical Association, and a report was asked for the near future.

President McIntyre here called the attention of the meeting to the fact that no Committee on Legislation had yet been appointed, so a motion to the effect that one such should be at once appointed was passed by a unanimous vote.

The Burlington County Association members present were now asked to address the meeting. Mr. Thorn, on behalf of his association, spoke very highly of the efficient services that had been rendered by Mr. Rumsey for them at the Detroit Convention, Mr. Rumsey having volunteered to represent them by proxy when it was found that their delegate could not attend the convention. He tendered the sincere thanks of the Burlington County Association both to Mr. Rumsey and to the other delegates of the P. A. R. D.. Mr. Rumsey, replying, said that it had been a great pleasure to him to represent such an earnest and active body as that from Burlington County, and that he felt highly honored by his mission. Other short addresses followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

P. C. P. NOTES.

——The series of "Pharmaceutical Meetings" for the coming college year will begin on Tuesday, October 16, and these will be held every third Tuesday in the month until May at the college. Tuesday's meeting, the first of the year, is to be held in the Museum Hall of the college, and, as there will be more or less ceremony in the inauguration of these popular gatherings, a large attendance is expected. The programme for that afternoon, commencing at 3 P. M., will be a paper on "The Origin and History of the Wholesale Druggists' Association," by Mahlon N. Kline; a paper on "Ointments, with a Formulary of the Ointments in Use at the German Hospital, Philadelphia," by M. I. Wilbert; and the exhibition of specimens of interest. Some belladonna plants grown at the League Island Navy Yard will be shown, with a few notes on the experiences in the culture of these and other drug plants by F. T. Gordon.

——Actuary W. N. Stem reports the matriculation of 180 students for the coming year, of which number eight are of the fair sex. Of late it seems that more and more of Philadelphia's aspiring young ladies are turning their thoughts toward pharmacy as a life work, and the demand for "young lady clerks" seems to be growing. Indeed, if young men do not look sharp they will find themselves forced to meet a formidable competition, for, alas, as an old druggist says: "Girls do not drink, nor do they seem to get addicted to the use of drugs, and as a class they are far more reliable than young men."

Burlington County, N. J., Association.

By courtesy of the College Faculty a meeting of the Burlington Retail Druggists' Association was held at the P. C. P. Friday afternoon for the election of officers and the transaction of business. After adjournment of their meeting the Burlington County members went as a body to call on the Philadelphia Association, which was then in meeting in Museum Hall, where they met with a warm and hearty welcome. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George T. Williams, of Burlington; vice-president, E. S. Adams, of Beverly; secretary and treasurer, E. R. Sparks, of Burlington.

The Burlington Association is planning a campaign of organization and education among the druggists of Trenton, Camden and other nearby towns and cities with the object of forming affiliated associations in the territory immediately surrounding Burlington County.

State Board Examinations.

The next examination of the State Pharmaceutical Board will be held in the old Boys' High School, Broad and Green streets, Philadelphia, on Saturday, October 20, at 1 P. M. The board had asked permission to hold the examinations in the new Boys' High School, which has just been completed and is now occupied for the first time by its students, but the School Board of the city refused on account of the risk of damage to desks, chairs and other new fixtures.

NOTES.

——H. L. Barber, of 800 South Tenth street, was the victim last week of a very clever thief. During the night his store was entered and a massive cash register, weighing over 200 pounds, was carried out into the yard and broken open, the thieves securing about $10 in bills and change. Then the overcoats of both Mr. Barber and his clerk were taken, with all the other garments, etc., in sight. The odd part of the affair is that the thieves could have carried out such a heavy cash register through a narrow space behind the counter, past a pyramid of soap, and through two rooms into the yard without disturbing a thing or waking any one in the rooms above.

——Clinton Shoemaker, of Shoemaker & Busch, has been elected chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Goods of the N. W. D. A. As was the plan last year, the chairman of the N. A. R. D. Executive Committee has been assigned to the chairman of the N. W. D. A. committee as an assistant so Mr. Holliday will soon move his family to Philadelphia and take up his residence here for the year of duty with Mr. Shoemaker.

——Dr. Moses Stearn, of Fifth and Lombard streets, has been nominated for Congress on the "Sunday Opening" ticket. The doctor has for his hobby the opening of art galleries, libraries, etc., on Sundays for the benefit of the working classes.

——Wm. McIntyre, president of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, has been quite ill of late, but his friends were much relieved and pleased by being able to greet him at the meeting of the P. A. R. D. of yesterday.

——There is a vacancy at the League Island Navy Yard for a hospital apprentice for duty on the Yankee. A good chance for some bright young man to enter the Navy and work up to hospital steward's rank.

——Dr. George McFadden, of Twentieth and Dickinson streets, has settled down to business again after having spent the summer in a trip which took in the Paris Exposition.

——W. W. Chalfant, of down-town fame, has secured the services of a "young lady clerk," his new employe being a matriculate of the P. C. P. for the coming term.

——W. H. Lantz has removed from Second and Cumberland streets to Sixteenth and Lehigh avenue, where he now has a handsomely-appointed pharmacy.

——The drug store at Forty-third and Fairmount avenue, formerly conducted by R. J. Weber, has been sold to a former clerk.

——L. C. Funk, of Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue, paid a flying visit to Lancaster last week on business.

BALTIMORE.

Drug Trade Bowlers at Work.

Baltimore, Oct. 6.—The members of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowlers Club got down to active work last Tuesday night, when the teams of the Winkelman & Brown Drug Company and of James Baily & Son lined up for a series of three games, the latter taking two contests and giving their opponents one by 666, 678 and 736 points against 634, 707 and 660 points, respectively. On Friday night McCormick & Co., the new team, which takes the place of Gilpin, Langdon & Co. in the club, met Muth Bros. & Co., taking two out of the three games from last year's tail-enders. The scores were: McCormick & Co., 673, 660 and 675; Muth Bros. & Co., 637, 689 and 671. Smuck, for McCormick & Co., had the highest score of the evening to his credit, making 194 points in the second game. Vordemberge, for the Winkelmann & Brown Company, made 171 on Tuesday evening. The outlook for an interesting season is very encouraging. Much enthusiasm prevails among the different teams, and the system of handicapping arranged will add greatly to the interest of the contests. Quite a crowd of spectators witnessed the opening of the season.

Wilkinson Heard From.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—Howard M. Wilkinson, the Dover (Del.) druggist who eloped with his wife's sister, was brought back by a detective and then disappeared a second time with the young woman, has been located once more. It has been ascertained that he is conducting a pharmacy at 163 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y., Miss Packard, the object of his infatuation, being employed in the store as clerk. Wilkinson, when seen by a reporter, said that he would not defend his wife's action for divorce. Miss Packard, he explained, was living in a respectable Swan street boarding house, while he resided over the store. He still expresses the intention of marrying the girl as soon as a divorce is granted, and also imparted the information that Miss Packard's relatives have become reconciled to the situation.

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore, Oct. 5.—For the second time in the history of the Maryland College of Pharmacy that institution has a lady student. The first one, who graduated last year and afterward married a physician, was a Miss Johnson, a Baltimore girl; the new matriculate is Miss Emma Davis, of Scranton, Pa. The junior class is especially large, exceeding in number all others in the history of the college. The greater portion of the students, as usual, come from the South, but Pennsylvania is also extensively represented. All the indications point to an exceptionally successful year.

NOTES.

——Druggist E. O. Streett, Mount Royal avenue and Charles street, is making a number of improvements, which will enhance the attractiveness of a store previously well appointed. New show windows of spacious dimensions are being put in, and the laboratory is being extended so as to afford enlarged facilities. Mr. Streett has been very successful since he located at the above mentioned corner several years ago.

——Among the out-of-town druggists in Baltimore last week were M. C. Cameron, Perryville, Md.; Capt. Thomas G. Forwood, Belair, Md.; T. H. Nicholson, Murfreesboro, N. C.; Mr. Roberts, of Roberts & Co., Racoon Ford, Va.; Dr. J. N. Simonson, Crisfield, Md., and John K. Cullen, Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md.

——A depot for the sale of patent medicines and specialties has been opened at No. 1226 Pennsylvania avenue by the Barley Medicine Company. This concern will devote itself especially to proprietary articles.

——Russell Talbot, a retail druggist at the corner of Light and Randall streets, was married two weeks ago. The young couple have gone housekeeping on East North avenue.

—Druggist William H. Dull, Gay and Exeter streets, is also improving his pharmacy by enlargement, new fixtures and more attractive display.

—Charles E. Dohme was in Philadelphia last week in attendance upon the meeting there of the trustees of the Pharmacopoeia Convention.

——The Lexington Drug Company has removed its store from the corner of Paca and Lexington streets to No. 633 West Lexington street.

CINCINNATI.

MEETING OF THE HAMILTON COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.—The last meeting of this association was the best attended and most enthusiastic since its organization. The meeting room at Odd Fellows' Temple was crowded with druggists anxious to hear the report of the delegates to the Detroit Convention; also to vote at the annual election of officers for the ensuing year.

A. O. Zwick and A. D. Wells submitted their report as delegates and every druggist present left the hall after the meeting adjourned feeling that the local organization was ably represented at the National Convention and confident that Cincinnati has started and will continue to eradicate the cut rate system.

Mr. Zwick read the report of the committee and held his audience interested, although the report was a very long one. After delivering the proceedings of the convention and outlining the work that must be done to make the N. A. R. D. a grand success, Mr. Zwick admonished every member to have patience and perseverance, and, above all things, the maintenance of the local organization at any cost.

Mr. Zwick also stated that he was proud that Ohio had the distinction of contributing more money to the cause of the N. A. R. D. than any other State in the Union. Alfred De Lang, of the Hamilton County Association of Retail Druggists, whose constant hard work and faithfulness to his duties was largely responsible for the grand showing made by Ohio, was unanimously re-elected to the National Executive Committee. In conclusion, Mr. Zwick stated that though Detroit did much for their guests, it was frequently referred to and acknowledged that the first annual convention held in Cincinnati last year will go down in history as the "Great Convention of the N. A. R. D." Its work in Cincinnati was fundamental to all that succeeded, all that will succeed, and it was the real beginning and will forever remain historic in the annals of the N. A. R. D. Four new members joined before the election of officers, which leaves only three druggists who have not entered the fold.

The resignation of Mr. Apmeyer as executive was accepted, after which the election of officers was held. Several of the offices were contested and considerable electioneering was made. The result of election was as follows: President, A. O. Zwick; first vice-president, N. E. Smith; second vice-president, Otto Rauchfuss; secretary, Chas. Freericks; treasurer, A. D. Wells; Executive Committee, Emil Zorn, two years; Henry Walterman, two years; Otto Groenland, two years; A. L. Boehmer, one year.

NOTES.

——D. Lynn Gooch, president of the Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Co., was nominated for Congress in the Sixth District of Kentucky. Mr. Gooch had a hard fight against two Populist candidates, one of them being the present Congressman, A. S. Berry. Mr. Gooch has never entered into politics heretofore, and as the district has always gone Democratic the Covington, Ky., druggists are sanguine of his election.

——While bathing at the Lagoon a few days ago Wm. F. Knemoeller had the misfortune to severely hurt his left foot by jumping from a trapeze into the lake and striking a hidden log. The force of the collision caused a fracture of the great toe and also a wrench of his ankle.

——W. T. Gray, president of the Gray & Huston Co., spent a few days with Fred. Westing, the Indiana representative of the G. & H. Co. at Indianapolis the past week.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Druggist Murderer and Suicide.

Louisville, Oct. 4.—John P. Bossung, a druggist at Fourteenth and Jefferson streets, murdered his mistress, Mamie Coe, on September 26 and then committed suicide. The deed was caused by jealousy. A single-barrel shot gun was the weapon used by the infuriated druggist. Bossung purchased the drug store about four years ago and moved there with his wife and son. He was divorced from his wife about a year ago and she has not since been seen. About four months ago the Coe woman went to live with him. Three weeks ago the trouble began. The little drug store became too quiet for her and she longed for her former life. Bossung was exceedingly jealous and for the past three weeks they quarreled constantly. She left on Wednesday afternoon and the druggist went to the home of Mrs. Susan Humphrey, 816 West Walnut street, in search of her. He became unruly and was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct. He was released on bond, however, and returned to his home. Shortly after he returned home the woman arrived. They quarreled and the druggist picked up the shot gun and fired the contents into her face at short range. The woman fell over dead. Bossung reloaded the gun and stepped into an adjoining room. There was another report and when the clerk reached the room the druggist was also dead. Bossung bore an excellent reputation. He was sober when he committed the deed and an insane jealousy is the only motive for the crime. He was a graduate of the Louisville College of Pharmacy. The woman was known under several aliases. She came to Louisville from Ottumwa, Iowa, about ten years ago.

Druggists and the Telephone.

Louisville, Ky., October 6.—The druggists are dissatisfied with the manner in which the telephone company is conducting its business in Louisville. Recently the company placed long distance telephones in the drug stores and made all of them pay stations. The plan would have worked smoothly had it not been that the telephone company saw an opportunity to greatly increase their receipts and they compelled everybody to pay for even a city message. Only the proprietors of the stores and the members of the press are exempt and it is this rule that is responsible for the objection. The trouble has been a blessing to the small drug stores, however, and they find their sales increasing rapidly. The druggists have heretofore regarded the telephone as a nuisance and greeted the change with delight. When they found, however, that the telephone was responsible for many small sales, they saw their mistake and now are eager for a return to the old mode. The telephone company have found the plan a money maker and they are in nowise anxious to surrender their advantage. There is some talk of organizing a new company composed of Louisville citizens. The proposition has resulted in nothing tangible and it will probably be a failure. Said a prominent druggist to the correspondent for the Era: "The plan is a failure. My best customers walk in the store and are compelled to pay a nickel or dime for a message of five or ten minutes. They think that I am in on the deal and they naturally become indignant. An explanation is not believed and they leave in an angry mood. Probably they will never return and I have lost a good customer. The young man who smokes and the young lady who is fond of ice cream soda also contributed to my sales on account of the telephone. They felt that they were compelled to make some small purchase when they used the phone and they would pass the store without a phone to come to mine. Now the telephone company charges for the message and the people feel that they have paid for what they have received and are therefore under no obligations to me."

NOTES.

——John W. Renaker's drug store at Cynthiana, Ky., was wrecked and his brother, Houston Renaker fatally injured by the explosion of a barrel of varnish one night recently. The young man descended the stairs to draw a gallon of varnish and carried a lighted match. The next instant there was a terrific explosion and the floor of the store gave way. The proprietor and another clerk barely escaped alive, but they returned to the building to rescue young Renaker. The building caught fire, which added to the the danger of their undertaking and after a few minutes in the ruins they were compelled to seek the fresh air. The fire department had arrived by that time and a stream of water was quickly playing on the blaze. Assistant Fire Chief Shelton Reed volunteered to enter the burning building and rescue the unfortunate man, but it was thought that he was dead and the crowd refused to allow what they thought a needless sacrifice. The fireman could not be dissuaded from his purpose, however, and with a leap was among the burning embers. Cynthiana is not a large town and the only fire protection is a volunteer department. One engine and one hose constitute the equipment, and the only hose was turned on the brave fireman. The flames gained a new start and it was thought that both would surely be lost. For ten minutes nothing was seen of the plucky fireman or the man whom he had gone to rescue. Then Reed emerged with the lifeless body of the young druggist. The fireman's face and hair were singed and he was almost overcome by the smoke. So weak was he that as he again reached the open air he tottered and fell unconscious at the feet of the crowd. Artificial means were tried and after an hour's work the attending physician succeeded in restoring a spark of life into the breast of Renaker. He was unconscious, however, and his death certain. The fireman was quickly revived and is now a hero in the town. The condition of John W. Renaker, the proprietor of the store and William Conner, the clerk, who attempted to rescue their companion was not serious, and except for a few slight burns they escaped unhurt. The store was a complete wreck. The loss is covered by insurance.

——A wedding in a drug store at midnight is rather an unusual occurrence, but Scribner's pharmacy at Sixth and Jefferson streets bears that distinction. On Monday night, shortly after 11 o'clock, a man and woman entered the store. They were nicely dressed and were prosperous looking. The man was embarrassed and haltingly called Frank Stein, the night clerk, to one side. "We have eloped from Anderson, Ind," he said, "and want to be married. I got here this afternoon and have the license in my pocket. I expected the girl this afternoon, but she missed her train and did not arrive until to-night. Will you let us have the ceremony performed in here?" The groom pleaded earnestly and the clerk gave his permission. A minister was secured and just as the bell of the City Hall tower across the street struck the hour of twelve, they were married. They answered to the names of George Hewling and Mamie Cole.

——F. H. Heavrin, a student of pharmacy, was found dead in bed at his boarding house, 121 West Gray street, on last Saturday morning. His death is surrounded in mystery and there is a report that he committed suicide. Heavrin had spent one year at one of the local colleges of pharmacy and was working as a motorman on a street car to obtain funds to complete his professional education. One of his companions says that for the past two or three weeks he had been gambling and that the loss of his money was the indirect cause of his death. His relatives, and they are all prominent, claim that there is no foundation for such a statement and that had he needed anything he could have obtained it. The verdict of the coroner was that Heavrin's death was caused by poison.

——Scott Newman, the Fourth avenue druggist, is receiving the congratulations of his friends on the splendid race of his celebrated trotter, Boralma. The mare won the Transylvania stakes at Lexington on Thursday in very fast time. For a betting proposition the race was one of the best ever trotted in the country. More than $200,000 changed hands and of that amount the owner bet $50,000. The race was marred by a collision in the first heat, but the judges allowed Boralma to continue. She captured the three succeeding heats and the race with remarkable ease.

——The druggists of Louisville, both wholesale and retail, are happy for the Carnival is in its last days and trade has been brisk. As a means of attracting trade the Carnival has been an immense success and no one has any

complaint to make. The Commercial Club and the Manufacturers and Wholesale Association petitioned the Elks to continue the Carnival an additional week and instead of having two weeks' fair it was continued for another week. That was the best indication that it was bringing trade to the city.

J. T. Van der Espt, the druggist at Preston and Lafayette streets, is one of the greatest ball cranks in the country and is trying to arrange for the placing of a ball club in Louisville. Mr. Van der Espt is anxious to see Louisville represented in one of the large leagues and is willing to put considerable capital into the venture. He represented Louisville at the meeting of the baseball magnates which was held in New York last spring and opposed the movement to oust the club from the major league.

—A representative of Hall & Ruckel, of New York, spent the past week in Louisville arranging a new schedule of prices for the sale of Sozodont. He visited all of the dry goods and drug stores and arranged to have the preparation sold at the uniform price of twenty and fifty cents. Heretofore the druggists have had no regular price and have been selling it at any price obtainable.

—J. B. Rogers, for several years a well known druggist at Wickliffe, Ky., has moved his stock to Columbus and will in the future conduct a drug store in that city. He has purchased an entirely new set of fixtures and his store will be one of the prettiest in the State. Ralph Rasco left with him and will be his general manager and prescriptionist.

—Newport, Ky., will be the scene of a wedding in which two druggists will be the contracting parties. Robert Quehl, a former Newport boy, but now of Winter Place, Ohio, and Miss Ada Scheffner, the druggist at Fifth and York streets, will be married about the middle of this month.

—J. C. Brown, the druggist at Williamstown, Ky., has sold his stock of drugs to James A. O'Hare & Company and will leave for Owenton to take charge of his father's store. The elder Mr. Brown is in ill health and will leave for Colorado to recuperate.

—Louisville druggists are becoming afflicted with the bowling craze and several have signified their intentions of joining some good club this winter. The sport is very popular in Louisville and a city league has already been organized.

—J. W. Moore's old stand at Sixth and Lexington streets was sold at auction last Tuesday. Mr. Moore recently took the bankruptcy law. It is said that he will open a drug store at Crescent Hill, one of the fashionable districts of Louisville.

—James O. Cook, of Hopkinsville, Ky., is moving his drug store from its present quarters to the Center building. The new quarters will be more imposing and Mr. Cook recently purchased the building.

—Lou Holzhauer, manager of the G. Holzhauer estate, Newport, Ky., will wed Miss Florence Winter, daughter of John Winter, of Voige & Winter, the well-known cigar house of Cincinnati, on October 23.

—The Louisville druggists are well pleased at the increased trade brought by the Elk's Carnival and are heartily in favor of the week's extension which has just been announced.

—The stock of the R. H. Venamble Drug Company has been moved from the old stand at 1131 West Walnut street to the corner of Seventh and Jefferson streets.

The holiday line of Lazell, Dalley & Co. for the season of 1900 embraces thirty-seven styles, seven of which are in cut glass, and a large assortment to retail at 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1, although they run up to $6 each. On another page they publish an assortment which they suggest as a trial order that will afford a handsome profit, to demonstrate the effectiveness of the line. The assortment contains forty-one pieces, costing $18 net and retailing at $27, leaving a profit of $9, or 50 per cent. on the cost. These goods may be ordered directly of Lazell, Dalley & Co., or may be purchased through a jobber, but it should be borne in mind by every druggist that Lazell's Perfumes are only sold to the drug trade. This is a policy which they consistently carry out, and one very seldom sees an article of Lazell's manufacture in a dry goods or department store.

PITTSBURG.

Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association Meeting.

Pittsburg, Oct. 4.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Association on Thursday afternoon, September 20, a letter was read by E. C. Garber, the financial secretary of the organization. It was a request from W. F. Crafts, L. A. Conner, Jr., W. C. Davis, A. H. Eames, R. J. Miller, W. C. Lilley, James W. Houston and M. L. Jennings, officials of the different reform bureaus of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The signers desired the members of the Association to adopt a resolution against illegal sales on Sunday, including soda water, cigars and candy.

The communication was read, marked "received" and filed by the members present, and then shelved until October 18. Mr. Garber, in speaking of the affair after the meeting, stated that for a druggist to abstain from selling the articles mentioned would practically mean to close up shop at 12 o'clock Saturday night and reopen Monday morning. Personally Mr. Garber is in favor of closing the stores on Sunday not in order to grant the request of the innumerable religious and reform orders, but to allow the worn-out druggist to have a day of rest. It is hardly likely that the request of the reformers mentioned in the communication will be granted as these staple articles represent the main source of revenue on Sunday.

State Pharmaceutical Board Suits.

Pittsburg, Oct. 4.—The State Board has been extremely active in this neighborhood recently and with telling effect. Private detectives have been hired to investigate the number of druggists, managers, qualified assistants, and others who have been so careless of the law as to omit the formality of framing and hanging certificates with their renewals in their stores. The number has surprised the officials in that it appears to be legion, including some of the most prominent pharmacists of the two cities. One alderman alone has over one hundred cases on hand. Several druggists have paid their fine and costs, amounting to $12. Many druggists expressed the opinion that the crusade is a good thing while a few look upon it as a blackmailing scheme. However, as Louis Emanuel, president of the State Board, says, "Honest druggists will have no cause for complaint when the Board has finished its work."

Pittsburg College of Pharmacy.

Pittsburg, Oct. 4.—The local college opened its portals on October 1 with a large class of senior and a still larger class of juniors. The senior members have fallen into the habit of withholding their cards of membership until a short time before the opening day, a rather reprehensible one in that it retards enrollment and consequent preparation for the year's work. No especial effort has been made to improve the appearance of the college, which, though one of the most successful in the country, is not by any means one of the city's attractive features. The same corps of professors will preside this year, as follows: Julius A. Koch, professor of the theory and practice of pharmacy and director of the pharmaceutical laboratories; F. T. Aschman, chemistry and director of the chemical laboratories; Adolph Koenig, materia medica and botany; William J. McAdam, microscopy; Richard A. Skalweit, Latin; Thomas S. Brown, lecturer on pharmaceutical law and jurisprudence. The assistants are Albert F. Judd, William L. Sutter and Edgar K. Shumaker.

NOTES.

—George Eckhardt, manager of W. J. Gilmore & Co., had an amusing experience while visiting Eugene Ross, of Johnson & Johnson, in New York City recently. The pair were at a chop house at the corner of William and John street and were seated at a table near the window. A passer-by was observed to stand and gaze up at the window, then accost another pedestrian, who stopped, glanced at the pair and nodded his head in acquiescence. Gradually the number of window gazers increased until

an almost impassable crowd was formed. An obsequious waiter finally solved the mystery by informing Ross that he was being mistaken by the hero-loving crowd for the great and only Fitzsimmons! Mr. Ross possesses a few lineaments similar to Bob in that they both have a like noble brow and it was this same noble brow which was visible to the crowd. The pair of pharmacists succeeded in mingling with the people who saw no further resemblance, in fact, did not recognize Ross as the man at the window. But on entering an elevator nearby, the elevator youth who had witnessed the incident, said at once, "Hello, Mr. Fitzimmons. I thought you wuz a dead ringer, meself. See?"

—Among the recent callers upon wholesale houses were the following representatives of well known firms: P. A. Howard, Watertown Thermometer Co.; H. F. Terhune, American Hard Rubber Co.; M. S. Seelman, A. Isaacs & Co.; F. P. Gragg, Japan Import & Export Commission Co.; E. Regensburg, Eagle Pencil Co.; A. B. Rosenthal, Rosenthal Bros.; H. Fretz, Chas. P. Sellers' Bros.; F. H. von Boemble, The Mechanical Rubber Co.; Mr. Edams, Charles Plunkett; J. G. O'Brien, Wilmot Castle & Co.; George H. Sargent, Tyer Rubber Co.; R. S. Arcularius, Mulhens & Kropff; Sam Mayer, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.; W. H. Gatchell; J. Finley Smith & Son; S. B. Thorp, Wh. H. Noyes & Bro.; I. Pineus, Lasker & Bernstein; T. T. Brown, F. R. Arnold & Co.; Eugene B. Baehr, Geo. Borgfeldt & Co.; E. H. Conger, The Celluloid Company; James D. Ferguson, Goodyear India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company.

—The delegates and other members of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association returned from the convention at Detroit after a most enjoyable trip in which Secretary Garber covered himself with honors as a post-prandial and any-other-time speaker, A. L. Johnson, local representative of Parke, Davis & Co., proved himself a peerless host, and W. B. Markell brought home the honor of an office. Outside of the delightful hospitality of the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association, Parke, Davis & Co., and others, the delegates are satisfied with the prospects of the successful issue of the convention.

—L. M. Hamilton, of Walnut street, has the sympathy of all in the loss of his oldest son, John Chambers Hamilton, aged 25 years, who died recently from the effects of intense grief over the death by drowning of his only brother Charles, mentioned in the Era two weeks ago. The double loss which deprives Mr and Mrs. Hamilton of sons is most deplorable.

—S. L. A. Burke, a druggist of New Castle, Pa., was brought to Greensburg, September 14, on a bench warrant for the non-payment of costs on a charge preferred against him before 'Squire Wharton, of Ruffsdale, in 1898. The case was settled.

—That Ohio druggists are fond of turf and field sports is evidenced by the winning of the 2.25 pace at the Lisbon Fair by H. V. George's Chicago Bay, and the purchase by G. P. Curry, of East Palestine, Ohio, of Hal Braden, Jr.

—The matrimonial engagement of George Reeves, of this city, and Miss Dollie Phinney, of Rockford, Ill., is announced for the first time. The marriage will occur after the holidays.

—Mr. Messner, of the Apollo Drug Company, purchased Nevin Brothers' store at Vandegrift. The new store will be called the Vandegrift Drug Company, F. E. Hart, manager.

—George F. Siehelstiel, of W. J. Gilmore & Co., and E. L. Walther, of the Walther Drug Company, represented the wholesale dealers at the Chicago convention.

—W. L. D. Wolfe, of Chicora, Pa.; A. Bossert, of Washingtonville, Ohio, and Col. D. Mellinger, of Lectonia, Ohio, spent a few days in the city lately.

—Thomas Ecker, a former druggist with the Crystal Pharmacy, Ellwood City, is now with L. G. Nail, of the People's Pharmacy, Ellwood City.

—William G. Schirmer, treasurer of the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, is enjoying a three months' European trip.

—Stanley Zarzinski has opened a new store at the corner of Thirty-fourth and Josephine streets, South Side.

—Harry E. Geisenheiner and Mrs. Geisenheiner spent a couple of weeks at Cambridge Springs.

CHICAGO.

Health Board After Bogus Doctors.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—As an aftermath of the illicit doings of the Metropolitan Medical College, which was closed some time ago by the postal authorities, the State Board of Health of this State has found it necessary to prosecute several persons who were practicing medicine under bogus diplomas issued by this alleged college. The Board of Health has declared war on all persons who are practicing medicine in the State without a license. King Lee, a Chinaman, was recently arrested on this charge and fined $100 and costs, but has since renewed his claims as a physician and the authorities are again seeking his arrest.

A. Edward Ryetsel and Bronisloo Wodzinski have been arrested and judgments have been entered against them before Justice Richardson for $100 each and costs. The former lives at 284 South Halsted street and procured his diploma from the Metropolitan Medical College. Wodzinski posed as being able to cure every known disease and had worked up quite a practice among the Polish residents in the section of the city in which he lived. He also made and sold a tasteless liquid for fifty cents a bottle, claiming it would cure rheumatism.

NOTES.

—The annual meeting of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club was held last night at the Union Hotel. The following officers were elected: President, John Blocki, the oldest youngster in the drug trade; vice-president, C. A. Storer, most favored pharmacist of the Upper Side; and secretary and treasurer, J. H. Odbert. The club now consists of thirteen members and meets on Friday. To prove still more conclusively that the members are not superstitious, a dinner will be given the next time Friday falls on the 13th of the month. The club has decided to join the Business Men's League of Bowling Clubs, an organization which bars all professionals and all who deal in bowling goods or who run bowling alleys.

—The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy has issued invitations to the officers of all the prominent pharmaceutical organizations in the State, the heads of pharmaceutical colleges, etc., to meet in conference at the Wellington Hotel on Friday evening, October 12, to discuss what pharmacy legislation it may be desirable to ask from the incoming Legislature.

—The James A. Davidson Bowling Club played the Lazell, Dalley & Company team at Mussey's bowling alleys this afternoon. The former team is composed of George Ernst, Charles Zacharias, J. R. Vance and Clarence Davidson, and the latter is made up of Ed. F. Mallory, George H. Rice, A. J. Miller and Oscar Leistner.

—E. T. Hitchcock, a well-known druggist at 5501 South Halsted street, was married on October 1 to Miss Josephine E. Schiff, of South Charleston, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock left at once for Utica, N. Y., where they will remain a couple of weeks. They will return to Chicago about the fifteenth of the present month.

—The Hyde Park Hotel Pharmacy, at 5101 Lake avenue, was sold out this week by order of the United States District Court. Proceedings in bankruptcy were begun against this store and its owner, E. O. Carlson, some time ago. The stock was sold piecemeal. Among the buyers were August Werz and E. O. Hesselroth.

—The "League of American Druggists" is no more. The manager and "whole thing," Richard Respess, can not be found and it is reported that he has left town. The $2.50 apiece put up by the druggists who joined the plan have not yet been returned, and other creditors are still waiting for their pay.

—S. C. Fellows has opened a new drug store at Jackson Boulevard and Robey street. Mr. Fellows was for many years manager of Fred. Thomas' store at Western avenue and Jackson Boulevard, and has a host of friends who wish him success.

—The Montgomery Magnesia Spring Water Company, of Montgomery, Ill., has been incorporated by Hiram I. Keek, William Garnett, Jr., and Sidney W. Worthy to deal in mineral waters. The capital stock is $2,400.

—J. H. Haley, Chicago representative of C. W. White

& Company, has just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast. He reports a remarkably good business in that section, with an excellent outlook for further trade.

——Fred. H. Elsner, who was formerly with C. L. Clancy at Wrightwood avenue and North Clark street, is now with the Chicago office of Seabury & Johnson in the Garden City block.

——Bauer & Black this week filed a bill for an accounting and injunction against Edward E. Behlke, a well-known druggist in the First Ward.

——Clarence A. Davidson, of the druggists' sundries house of James A. Davidson, returned from Indiana with his family last Monday.

——Bingel & Golden, druggists at 316 Sedgwick street, have given a bill of sale of their store to John Weircter for $3,000.

——The Sorrow Drug Company at 4701 Indiana avenue, has been succeeded by George McDonald.

——V. H. Dumbeck has opened a new drug store at 743 Cottage Grove avenue, Pullman, Ill.

——Albert Schreiner, a North avenue druggist, has sold his store to Julius Bernauer.

——C. Winholt has sold his drug store at 208 Grand avenue to Dr. Stanton.

——The Renaud Drug Company has confessed judgment for $3,800.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul Drug Men Up and Doing.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.—The St. Paul adjunct of the N. A. R. D. purposes doing its full share of the work of that great body. The Retail Druggists' Association is going to work in earnest for the protection of trade. A meeting will be called by the president for about the middle of the month, when steps will be taken, if possible, to prevent the sale of drugs by other than licensed druggists. The St. Paul delegates to the convention will report on the deliberations of the national body, and will explain the steps taken to protect the trade. The St. Paul association has not been in session for nearly two months, but the members have had several informal meetings, at which it was decided that energetic steps should be taken to secure legislation to prevent the sale of drugs by people who are not licensed druggists. This will be the first matter taken up at the meeting this month. Secretary A. W. Bork, of the St. Paul organization, is thus quoted: "The licensed druggists all over the country are about to organize under the national association, and we don't intend to be behind hand. Instances reach us daily of mistakes made by outsiders in handling drugs, and we will attempt to have the law enforced, or, if necessary, to have new laws to prevent this."

NOTES.

Wesley St. Clair, the popular and capable factotum of Joseph J. Conger, who conducts a drug store at Selby avenue and St. Albans street, this city, had an unpleasant experience at his abode a few days ago. A slight fire occurred there, and Mr. St. Clair was burned about the face, but not seriously hurt. As a result, as he puts it, "I had to get a new hat and a hair cut." Mr. St Clair carries an accident insurance policy, and thought the company should at least allow him enough to buy a new hat; but the soulless corporation refused him. Mr. St. Clair heartily agrees to the general proposition that accident insurance men, like many others, need more convincing arguments to induce them to disgorge than to accept money.

——Successions: A. G. Kendall, Prairie du Sac, Wis., by the Kendall Drug Company; F. G. Sands, Ainsworth, Iowa, by Sands Bros.; Hoag & Son, Blanchard, Iowa, by C. C. Clark; A. Olson & Co., Blooming Prairie, Minn., by Olson & Fjeldstad; S. M. Morris, Ashland, Neb., by Dr. C. D. Morrow; D. C. Steele, Fairmount, N. D., by Aug. Colberg & Co.

——J. W. Bowden is in temporary charge of Mr. Olaf Lee's store, at present, while the latter is chasing around with a gun somewhere in the Northwest in pursuit of the festive chicken.

——Andrew Johnson, of Packwood, Iowa, has gone to Valley City, N. D., to work for Proctor & Fish, in place of Chris Habjorn, who died last week.

——F. W. Kruger, who is in charge of the drug store of Mrs. Ada McCoy & Co., Dassel, is up buying holiday goods this week.

——W. E. Burke, St. Paul, has been called home to Milaca on account of the dangerous illness of his father.

——E. F. Atwood, of Atwood's Pharmacy, Staples, Minn. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

——An execution has been issued against J. M. (Mrs. C. E.) Blount, Huron, S. D.

——The senior partner of Junker & Konkle, Defiance, Iowa, has retired.

——R. Forsyth & Co., Jerome, Iowa, have moved their stock to Moravia.

——R. F. Terpenning & Co., Pukwana, S. D., are moving to Chamberlain.

——C. Q. Scoboria, Elk River, Minn., is reported negotiating to sell.

——S. N. Saunders & Son, Bazile Mills, Neb., are closing out.

——The Ed. Hollingshead Company has incorporated at Duluth.

——G. T. Giamcomini, Omaha, Neb., has given a bill of sale.

——L. S. Wood, Eddyville, Neb., has removed to Petersburg.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, September 29.

——J. E. Morrisson and Alex. B. J. Moore had an interview last week with Col. Roy relative to the government's promise to supply rifles to the Druggists' Rifle Club. At present prospects are very slim for shooting at the butts this fall, as the ranges are not yet completed. However, there is a likelihood of the members having some Morris Tube practice during the winter which will help to make them familiar with the new rifle. A meeting has been called for next week to get the views of those interested in the sport, also to ascertain if there is any probability of the club leasing rooms so as to make it more of a social body.

——It is to be regretted that a city like Montreal should send only one representative to the late meeting of the N. A. R. D., in fact the Retail Druggists' Association did not send one of its Montreal members at all, the only Montrealer present being S. Lachance, who went exclusively on his own account. It appears there was some misunderstanding between the members, hence the paucity of representatives from our city.

——J. P. Durand, M. C. P. '91, has severed his connection with Dr. Laviolette and has taken charge of a pharmacy opened in connection with a large grocery firm. There are rumors of cut prices emanating therefrom, in fact patent medicines and prescriptions are openly advertised at ridiculously low figures which will occupy the attention of the Retail Druggists' Association at their next meeting.

——The majority of the druggists in the east end are complaining bitterly of the stagnant state of trade. There is certainly ground for complaint in that section, but their confreres in the West End seem quite satisfied, probably due to the number of tourists which we have lately had visiting the city and who generally reside in the centre and west centre.

——The druggists of Montreal are looking forward to the next convention of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, which will be held here next year. It is principally due to the efforts of Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles & Co., vice-president of the association, that Montreal was chosen.

——A. B. Evans, managing director of Evans and Sons, Limited, has returned from New York, whither he went to meet his brother J. J. Evans, of Evans Sons and Co., Liverpool. The latter will remain in Montreal for a few weeks and will be the guest of his brother.

——The pharmacy students have apparently given up the idea of holding any more banquets. Last year it narrowed down to the oyster supper, while this year they made another departure and held an excursion down the river which was very well patronized.

James H Harte will shortly move into his new store at the corner of Drummond and St. Catherine streets. At present the store is undergoing very extensive alterations and when completed will be one of the handsomest pharmacies in the city.

John T. Lyons has returned much earlier from his trip to England and France than he expected. He says he could not get home quick enough and says there is no place like Montreal. It was his first trip abroad and probably his last.

—Alban E. Ragg was married last week to Miss Hatch, of Toronto. The happy couple will reside in Toronto. Mr. Ragg was the recipient of a handsome gift and address from his fellow employes.

—Apprentices appear to be at a premium here at present, and it is to be hoped that quite a number will make an attempt at the preliminary next month so as to meet the demand.

—Maurice Dion, of Levis, is at present in the city studying with Prof. J. E. Morrisson, for s major examination, which comes off next month.

—A. H. Moffatt has returned from his holidays spent at St. Agathe, which place has become one of the most popular summer resorts in the Laurentides.

—Fred Wooley, formerly eastern traveler for the E. B Shuttleworth Pharmaceutical Company, has accepted a position with Lyman, Knox & Co.

—J. E. W. Lecours has been appointed manager of the company which was recently formed for the manufacture of Dr. Rameau's remedies.

—Laferriere, late head clerk with J. A. Picotte, has accepted a position in the town department of Kerry, Watson and Co.

—C. J. Coverutou is again attending to business, having returned from a trip to England and Scotland.

—H. Bavolet has accepted the position of head clerk with I. A. Picotte.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

—A. L. Cook, formerly in the drug business at Wheaton, Ill., has purchased the Collett stock in East Los Angeles and is painting, papering and otherwise improving the appearance of the store.

—W. C. Bennett, of Paso Robles, is taking a three weeks' vacation in Humboldt County, shooting bear and other large game. His brother has charge of the store during his absence.

—Webb & Green, of Pasadena, have purchased the Wood stock and will run it under the name of The Modern Pharmacy. This firm now operate three drug stores in Pasadena.

—Otis A. Langley, formerly with Saunders & Son, Lompac, is now clerking for Jones & Son at Ventura.

—Druggist Hoff, of Pasadena, was recently fined $100 and costs for the illegal sale of liquors.

—Druggist Corbin, of San Diego, is now clerking in Bear's pharmacy, Bakersfield.

What is said to be the second largest cork works in the United States, and certainly the only one in New York City, is the new factory of the Paddock Cork Co., at 1209 De Kalb avenue, just beyond Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn. For many years they have been located at 21 Dodworth street, not far from where they are now, but the steady growth of their business made the old factory inadequate to meet their requirements and a new plant became absolutely necessary. They have now a large, two-story brick factory, over 200 feet deep, arranged to meet their requirements in every way. They think they now have the most complete and up-to-date cork factory in existence; at any rate, no expense was spared to make it so. The Paddock Cork Co. was established in 1875, and by making a specialty of fine goods it has secured an established trade which extends from one end of the country to another. In fact, Paddock Corks have achieved a standard reputation in the market.

There is satisfaction in showing your customers such a handsome line of Holiday Perfumes as Stearns, of Detroit, offers this season. Not only are the packages rich and artistic, but the contents are of that quality that brings back people for more of the same kind.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ALABAMA.—Montevallo.—Crowe & Wikinson, sold to Montevallo Drug Co.
Opelika.—W. E. Stowe & Co., succeeded by I. N. Stowe.
Tuscumbia.—Curry & Scruggs, sold to Webb & Drisdale.
CONNECTICUT.—Norwich.—James Duggan, 50 Main street, sold to John A. Dunn.
DELAWARE.—Milford.—Howard Mulliken, of the firm of Mulliken Bros, deceased.
GEORGIA.—Metcalf.—Monroe & Wheeler, burned out.
ILLINOIS.—Aurora.—Gleason & Groschopp, succeeded by E. Groschopp.
Ottawa.—Duncan & Perkins, 707 Lasalle street, succeeded by N. C. Perkins.
INDIANA.—Indianapolis.—Bull & Krauss, 1702 Washington, sold to C. M. Parker.
Princeton.—J. Zimmerman, sold to Wm. F. Craig.
Sheridan.—J. W. Cottrell, sold to Wm. Osborn & Bro.
Sullivan.—Frank N. French, assigned.
IOWA.—Clearfield.—Evans Drug Co., sold to Stephenson Drug Co.
Milford.—N. L. Erickson & Co., sold to J. O. Stephenson & Co.
Milton.—L. F. Summers, succeeded by Summers & Frantz.
Modale.—Allen A. Knecht, sold to Rhoden & Co.
Rhodes.—C. E. Frost, sold to J. H. Perry & Co.
Vail.—M. E. Ryan, sold to R. J. Logan & Co.
KENTUCKY.—Lebanon.—W. G. Spencer & Co., sold to Hugh Murray Drug Co.
LOUISIANA.—Albe ville.—N. C. Young, burnt out.
MAINE.—Brunswick.—F. E. Johnson, sold to E. E. Bickford.
MISSOURI.—Kansas City.—J. H. Hoover, 19th corner Vine, sold to Klee Bros.
Sedalia.—T. K. Fletcher, 418 Ohio, sold to W. S. Farris.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Manchester.—A. G. & Z. L. Straw, sold to J. L. Beaudry.
NEW YORK.—Canton.—C. H. Mead, sold to C. W. Gully.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Raleigh.—Adams & Moye, 133 Fayetteville, succeeded by Adams Drug Co.
OHIO.—Marysville.—Haines & McLaughlin, sold to W. P. Roberts & Son.
TEXAS.—Ozona.—Clayton & Prescott, succeeded by A. W. Clayton.
VERMONT.—Essex Junction.—F. L. Nichols, sold to C. G. Williams.

Mr. Daniel J. Puffer has resigned as a director and with Mr. Luther W. Puffer has withdrawn from the management of the American Soda Fountain Company.

The active management and supervision of manufacturing at the Boston factory has devolved upon Mr. Leonard Tufts, whose business ability and thorough familiarity with the mechanical departments especially well fit him for the position.

The A. D. Puffer & Sons' business will continue to receive the most careful attention at the Boston factory, Nos. 278-288 Congress street, and is not affected by the withdrawal.

Among the leading and most progressive box manufacturers now before the public is the firm of Joseph G. Talte's Sons, Philadelphia, who are well and favorably known throughout the country for the superiority of their Seamless Tin Boxes. Their goods have given the greatest satisfaction wherever they have gone, and for neatness, shapeliness and general finish they are not excelled. Manufacturing chemists and druggists use them extensively for ointments, cosmetics, salves and pills, and druggists using tin boxes of any kind will find it to their advantage to send for samples and prices, which will be mailed on application.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued September 4, 1900.

657,080.—William C. Belden, Ioamosa, Cal. Telltale-funnel.
657,119.—Frank Klepetki and J. T. Morrow, Great Falls, Mont. Refining copper from solutions containing antimony as an impurity.
657,307.—Max Bazlen, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany.
657,320.—Armand J. Stiegelmann, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Stable indigo-white and making same.
657,325.—Rosario Torchia, New York, N. Y. Making oxychlorid of mercury.
657,328.—William P. Allen, Chicago, Ill. Syringe.
657,402.—Peter T. Donovan, New York, N. Y. Inhaler.
657,426.—Oscar S. Kulman, Savannah, Ga. Antiseptic broom.
657,452.—Mathew E. Rothberg, Johnstown, Pa. Making magnesia-alumina.
657,453.—Mathew E. Rothberg, Johnstown, Pa. Obtaining alumina.

Issued September 11, 1900.

657,539.—Bernhard Heymann and A. Herre, Elberfeld, Germany, assignors to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N. Y. Monoacetyl-indoxyl and making same.
657,570.—George H. F. Schrader, New York, N. Y. Fountain-syringe or other cap.
657,686.—Adolf Gentzsch, Vienna, Austria Hungary. Raising the melting point of resins, waxes, and similar bodies.
657,710.—Emmet L. Smith, Chicago, Ill. Atomizer.
657,759.—William C. Curtiss, Boston, Mass. Non-refillable bottle.
657,761.—Joseph Davison, New York, N. Y. Pulverizer.
657,767.—Eugen Grossmann, assignor to J. R. Geigy & Co., Basle, Switzerland. Naphthol prepared with rosin soap.
657,813.—George W. Crout, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Chemical fire-extinguisher.
657,818.—Max Fremery and J. Urriban, Oberbruch, Germany. Manufacture of cellulose.
657,851.—Tilgham H. Boyer, Allentown, Pa. Filter.
657,863.—Samuel Davis, New York, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.
657,880.—Albrecht Schmidt, and G. Merling, assignors to Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, vormals E. Schering, Berlin, Germany. Compound of vinyldiaceton-alkamins and making same.

Issued September 18, 1900.

657,937.—Charles B. Jacobs, East Orange, N. J., assignor by mesne assignment to Cyanide Company, of New Jersey. Manufacturing nitrogen compounds.
657,938.—Charles B. Jacobs, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Ampere Electro Chemical Company, Ampere, N. J. Manufacturing compounds of nitrogen.
657,970.—Joseph Tombeur, Brussels, Belgium. Fire-extinguishing compound.
658,107.—Frederic J. Gottlieb, New York, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.
658,145.—Peter J. Germain, Quincy Adams, Mass. Non-refillable bottle.
658,213.—Wilton A. and T. A. Hall, assignors to themselves and L. G. Hirth, Fernandina, Fla. Non-refillable bottle.
658,250.—Ferdinand R. K. Erfmann, Rotterdam, Netherlands. Chemical apparatus.
658,273.—Luther E. Moore, Marietta, Ga. Package for medicines, etc.
658,327.—Gerhard N. Vis, Schweiserhalle, Switzerland. Purifying brine.

Issued September 25, 1900.

658,411.—Johann C. W. F. Tiemann, Berlin, assignor to Haarman & Reimer, Holzminden, Germany. Ionone derivative and making same.
658,416.—Andreas C. Jensen, Niedrrad, assignor to Vereinigte Chininfabriken, Zimmer & Co., Gesellschaft mit Beschrankter Haftung, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Obtaining vanillin derivatives.
658,576.—Paul Naef, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for making alkalies.
658,577.—Paul Naef, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for crystallizing solids from liquids.
658,611.—Edward Bausch, assignor to Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y. Microscope.
658,626.—Herbert S. Elworthy, London, England. Making pure carbonic acid.
658,627.—Herbert S. Elworthy, London, England. Apparatus for making carbonid acid.
658,628.—Herbert S. Elworthy, London, England. Apparatus for making pure carbonic acid.
658,632.—Max E. Fremery, Bronnert, and J. Urban, Oberbruch, Germany. Making cuprammonium solutions.
658,723.—Paul Naef, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for making alkalies.
658,724.—Paul Naef, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for treating liquids with gases.
658,725.—Paul Naef, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for treating liquids with gases.
658,726.—Paul Naef, New York, N. Y. Crystallizing solids from liquids.
658,727.—Paul Naef, New York, N. Y. Chemical apparatus.

TRADE MARKS.

Registered September 18, 1900.

35,028.—Medical compounds for treatment of toothache. Louis Scheer, New York, N. Y. The word "Mhs."
35,029.—Certain named drugs. Dr. O. Koofler & Co., Plotzensee, Germany. The representation of two swimming swans arranged in a hexagon border.
35,030.—Dyspepsia remedy. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Elizabeth, N. J., and New York, N. Y. The word "Diazyme."
35,031.—Remedies for skin diseases. Newton N. Gober, Atlanta, Ga. The letters "D. E. S."
35,032.—Medicated soap. Elizabeth M. Barthel, London, England. The word "Zinoline."
35,076.—Toilet powder. Waring & Co., Baltimore, Md. The word "Panza."
35,077.—Certain named toilet preparations. Melvin G. Hill, Tempe, Ariz. The word "Batholene."
35,078.—Preparations for the complexion. George T. Brandon, Cleveland, Ohio. The words "Belle's Delight."
35,079.—Toilet oil. The Maize Products Company, New York, N. Y. The word "Maizaline."
35,080.—Certain named medicinal toilet preparations. Henry Schnurman, Richmond, Va. The word "Hartona."
35,081.—Breath wash. Juano L. De Zeabault, Birmingham, Mich. The compound word "Royal-Roman" and the representation of an ancient lamp.
35,082.—Certain named remedies. John Joseph Leek, San Francisco, Cal. The word "Hindoherb."
35,083.—Disiofectants. Vincenzo Cervello, Palmero, Italy. A fac-simile signature of the registrant, the word "Igazolo," and the letters "C. F."
35,084.—Polishing compounds. William H. Smith, Kansas City, Mo. The word "Borolene."
35,085.—Cleaning and polishing soap. Whittier Coburn Company, San Francisco, Cal. The word "Sapho."
35,086.—Liquids for polishing or burnishing metals. William Howard Hoople, New York, N. Y. A pictorial representation of an army encampment scene, with a cavalryman in the foreground engaged in burnishing his sword and an infantryman in the background or distance grasping the muzzle of his gun, the stock or butt thereof resting upon the ground.
35,096.—Certain named medicines. Herbert E. Small, Boston, Mass. The word "Rejuvenis."
35,097.—Certain named proprietary medicines. Charles S. Archer, Portland, Ore. A triangular figure, and the representation of an eagle in flight in the center, the letter "C" in the left corner, "P" in the upper corner, and "Co." in the righthand corner, with a scroll curved from the small "o" under the letter "C," then to the left in a straight line slightly downward, terminating under the letter "C."
35,098.—Certain named medicinal preparations. Nutshell Remedy Company, Georgetown, Ill. The picture of a young lady, her face being in profile and her neck and arms bared and the left arm raised.
35,099.—Certain named medicinal compounds. William J. Gardner, Cleveland, Ohio. A bust portrait of the registrant.
35,100.—Internal remedies for certain named diseases. John T. Smith, San Diego, Cal. A figure having a series of angles on its perimeter within a circle.
35,101.—Specific for certain named diseases. Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y. The representation of a maple leaf.
35,102.—Headache cure. Frederick P. Pyke, Anderson, Ind. The word "Wafereits."
35,103.—Ointment. Warren Brooks Crosby, Cincinnati, Ohio. The compound term "Petro-Pine."
35,104.—Ointments. Caroline W. Patrick, Norwalk, Ohio. The word "Listerol."
35,114.—Shaving and toilet soap. The J. T. Robertson Company, Manchester, Conn. The representation of a shaving brush with a mass of foam surrounding and extending from the bristles.
35,116.—Kauri gum. Edward Hill's Son & Co., New York, N. Y. A diamond shaped broken line parallelogram and the letter "H" in the center.
35,118.—Syringes. Victoria A. Wilhoft, New York, N. Y. The representation of a disk.

Registered September 25, 1900.

35,129.—Certain Named Medicinal Compounds. Charles Eugene Collard, Buffalo, N. Y. The word "Cauline."
35,130.—Certain Named Medicinal Compound. Levin & Noble, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Alveolozer."
35,131.—Cough-Syrup. Willard G. Fletcher, Williamsburg, Iowa. The word "Cherrymel."
35,132.—Tonic-Pills. Robert W. Gardner, New York, N. Y. The compound word "Hypo-Quinidol."
35,133.—Remedies for Certain Named Diseases. Edgar O. Mitchell, Newburg, N. Y. The word "Sodeol."

35,134.—Salve for Certain Named Diseases. Joseph M. Malcom, Altoona, Pa. The letters "M R" arranged within a circle having a serrated inner edge.

35,135.—Salve. Sigmund Mulhauser, Cleveland, Ohio. The word "Salvation" appearing upon a dark or contrasting diagonally-arranged background-forming strip.

35,136.—Effervescent Salt. Thomas W. Chelf, Richmond, Va. Four "Cs," represented by the four letters "C C C C," with which are associated the characters "4 cs."

35,137.—Distilled Water. Birmingham Ice Factory Company, Birmingham, Ala. The word "Hydrostil."

DESIGNS.

33,246.—Syringe-Nozzle. Walter H. Pumphrey, New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 10, 1900. Serial No. 26,534. Term of patent, 14 years. The design for syringe-nozzle.

33,173.—Filter-Body. Theodore Linke, New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 12, 1899. Serial No. 730,275. Term of patent 7 years. The design for a filter body.

33,174.—Filtering vessel. David O. Joinville, Detroit, Mich. Filed Feb. 26, 1900. Serial No. 6,649. Term of patent 7 years. The design for a filtering vessel.

33,212.—Baby-Comforter. Christian W. Meinecke, Jersey City, N. J. Filed July 18, 1900. Serial No. 24,111. Term of patent 14 years. The design for a baby-comforter.

33,214.—Bottle. Moritz Rheinauer, New York, N. Y. Filed August 27, 1900. Serial No. 28,259. Term of patent 7 years. The design for a bottle.

33,215.—Water bag. George S. Van Pelt, New York, N. Y., assignor to William C. Howard, same place. Filed July 17, 1900. Serial No. 23,979. Term of patent 14 years.

33,216.—Fountain Syringe Bag. George S. Van Pelt, New York, N. Y., assignor to William C. Howard, same place. Filed July 17, 1900. Serial No. 23,978. Term of patent 14 years. The design for a fountain syringe bag.

LABELS.

7,778.—Title: "Grape Kola." (For Soda-water Syrup.) Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Application filed August 10, 1900.

7,779.—Title: "Quick Grip Cure." (For a Medicine.) J. B. Quick, Seattle, Wash. Application filed June 28, 1900.

7,784.—Title: "Crow in Your Throat." (For Cough Lozenges.) Jacob Mishkin, Philadelphia, Pa. Application filed August 21, 1900.

7,785.—Title: "Ferrinoids." (For a Medicine.) Dinet & Delfosse, Chicago, Ill. Application filed August 24, 1900.

7,786.—Title: "Sunflower Cholera Cure." (For a Medicine.) W. J. Roberts Medicine Co., Coldwater, Mich. Application filed August 13, 1900.

7,793.—Title: "Carter Lytle's Tooth-Jelline." (For a Preparation for Toothache.) Carter Lytle, Baltimore, Md. Application filed September 4, 1900.

7,794.—Title: "Tonic Wine Bitters." (For Wine Bitters.) Dodge & Camfield, Providence, R. I. Application filed August 31, 1900.

PRINTS.

265.—Title: "Fill Your Teeth." (For Toothache-Gum.) Pansey Tooth Ache Gum Co., Atlanta, Ga. Application field August 3, 1900.

THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY OF NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND CONNECTICUT. Volume II. 12mo., 894 pages. Cloth. $2.50. Published by the New York State Medical Association.

This volume is similar in style to its predecessor published last year. Besides being a medical directory, it contains a considerable amount of information which experience has demonstrated to be of value in the daily work of the general practitioner. Among the distinguishing features of the present volume are: an official list of the pharmacists registered in Greater New York; an alphabetical index of the regular physicians of the three States, giving their addresses in the larger cities; a list of the Health Board Stations in Greater New York at which antitoxin and culture outfits may be obtained, and information regarding medical societies, hospitals and such benevolent institutions as have a bearing on medical work. The work, as noted above, is published by the New York State Medical Association, and is given to its members and also to the members of the New York and Kings County Medical Associations. Copies may be purchased by others from G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West Twenty-third street, New York City, or from the secretary of the Publication Committee, Dr. Ogden C. Ludlow, 2,369 Seventh avenue, New York City.

THE VOLATILE OILS. By E. Gildemeister, Leipzig, and Fr. Hoffman, Berlin. Written under the auspices of the firm of Schimmel & Co., Leipzig. Authorized translation by Edward Kremers, Madison, Wis. With four maps and numerous illustrations. 8vo., 733 pages. $5 net. Milwaukee, Pharmaceutical Review Publishing Company.

The original or German edition of this valuable contribution to the literature of the volatile oils made its appearance about a year ago, and was reviewed in the columns of this journal Nov. 16, 1899, page 688. In English the work is sure to prove of still greater value, and we are much pleased with the fidelity with which the work of translation has been executed by Professor Kremers. The same general arrangement of the subject matter has been retained in this edition, first coming an historical introduction which includes (1) the spice trade in antiquity and during the middle ages; (2) history of volatile oils; (3) history of the methods of distillation and of distilling apparatus. Then follows the "General Part" of the book divided: (1) Theoretical basis for obtaining volatile oils by steam distillation; (2) the more commonly occurring constituents of volatile oils; (3) the examination of volatile oils: (4) list of plants, arranged according to families, from which volatile oils are obtained. Part III., by far the greater portion of the book, takes up for special consideration the history, origin, preparation, properties, composition, examination and commercial statistics of the volatile oils. The historical portions of the work are from the pen of Dr. Fr. Hoffmann, for many years a resident of the United States, and a well known contributor to pharmaceutical and chemical literature. Products of particularly American origin have also been discussed by him, as the oils of turpentine, sassafras, peppermint, etc. The chemical text with but few exceptions is the work of Dr. Edward Gildemeister. Not a least interesting part of the book is the bibliographic notes, and they serve to show the exhaustive character of the work done by the authors in their search for trustworthy information bearing upon this most interesting department of scientific investigation—the essential oils. The book is well printed and bound, and should be secured by every pharmacist for his reference library.

A Five Cent Liquid Glue.

Liquid glue is an article of so universal use that it may properly be said to be used by everybody. Liquid glues usually retail for 10c., and even as high as 15c. and 20c., but McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., to create a quick sale article for wideawake druggists, have placed a 5c. glue on the market which they call "Iron Glue." The cheapness and excellence of this article have established its reputation all over the country. It will do the work assigned to it, and yet retails for but 5c., which includes a cap and brush. They suggest to druggists who have Iron Glue in stock, or who contemplate buying it, that nothing will sell it quicker than a fine window display. A merchant who prominently displays such an article at half the price at which similar articles are usually sold, makes a very strong bid for business. At any rate, his display catches the eye, arrests the attention and brings customers into his store.

——At the meeting held by the Kansas Board of Pharmacy, at Pittsburg, September 5, thirty-five applicants were present and took the examination. The following were successful: Frank A. Swain, Kiowa, Charles S Butler, Florence; Charles D. Barnaby, Newton; John W. Marsh, Topeka; Rolla B. Ball, Sterling; J. M. McClintock, Florence; Arch E. Jones, Columbus; L. E. Garnett, Topeka; L. A. Baugh, Arkansas City; William Looker, Oxford; George W. Davis, Princeton; John G. Kaiser, Ottawa; Josephine McCoy, Oketo, Wm. S. Grisell, Ransom; A. S. Kane, Topeka. Registered assistants: Dwight M Briue, Paola; Robert F. Haines, Niotaze; John D. Hunter, Fort Scott; Charles C. Parsons, Chanute. There were registered without examination, by virtue of being graduates of recognized colleges of pharmacy: Frank Edwin Sahland, LeRoy; James Mair Latta, Wilson; Frank C Scammon, Hutchinson; Earl Hill, Ottawa; Louis J. Loewe, Arlington; David F. Deem, Stark; E. J. Thomas, Clay Center; Maurice R. Smith, Russell; Thomas H. Kelley, Ottawa; J. N. Dieter, Oak Hill; Earl R. Wheeler, Galena. The next meeting of the Board will be held at Saline, December 5, and those who desire to take the examination should notify the secretary, W. E. Sherriff, Ellsworth, Kansas, at least five days prior to the date of the meeting.

——At the September meeting of the Erie County Board of Pharmacy, the following applicants for registration were granted licenses: Pharmacists—Howard Marven Wilkenson, William Feeter and Henry C. V. Deichmiller. Assistant Pharmacists—Theodore Konzelman, William Peter Sayles and Homer George Biles.

STRINGTOWN ON THE PIKE, by John Uri Lloyd is announced by Dodd, Mead & Co., to appear in book form in October, price $1.50. It is a study of Northern Kentucky during the war and brings to view conditions that involved the people of that border state during the boyhood of the author. Of it, the talented writer, Judge J. Soule Smith, of Lexington, Ky., writes: "No such vivid landscape painting in Kentucky seasons and Kentucky scenery is to be found in any other book." The New York World states that it "reminds one of the figure in American literature cut by physicians, from Dr. O. W. Holmes to Dr. Weir Mitchell and Dr. W. A. Hammond," and in this same line of thought the American Journal of Pharmacy, states that "Our faith in American literature is strengthened by the entrance into it of professional men like Weir Mitchell and John Uri Lloyd.

The Chattanooga Medicine Company made a great hit with De Voe's accurate predictions of the Galveston cyclone in the Ladies' Birthday Almanac and the Cardui Weather Chart and Calendar. The company issues 15,000,000 Ladies' Birthday Almanacs and 1,000,000 calendars every year to advertise Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught. Professor Andrew J. DeVoe, who prepares the weather prognostications for these publications, predicted the Galveston cyclone to the day. His copy was prepared eighteen months ago and he set the date of September 9.... This remarkable achievement has attracted wide attention in the metropolitan press of the country, conservative papers like the Chicago Tribune and New York Times making extended reference to it. The New York Times of September 13th, commenting on the matter, said: "Galveston's disastrous storm was predicted with startling accuracy by the weather prophet, Andrew Jackson DeVoe, in the Ladies' Birthday Almanac issued by the Chattanooga Medicine Company at Chattanooga, Tenn., last January. Professor DeVoe forecasts the weather for the month of September as follows: 'This will be a hot, dry month over the Northern States, but plenty of rain over the Atlantic Coast States. First and second days, hot and sultry; third and fourth, heavy storms over the extreme Northwestern States causing thunderstorms over the Missouri Valley and showery, rainy weather over the whole country from the fifth to eighth. On the ninth a great storm will form over the Gulf of Mexico and move up the Atlantic Coast, causing very heavy rains from Florida to Maine from tenth to twelfth.'"

The Ladies' Birthday Almanacs are distributed by druggists free, but the charge for the Cardui Weather Chart and Calendar is uniformly 10 cents each.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Market Fairly Steady.

New York, October 9.—There has been no perceptible improvement in the demand for large parcels, but business in a jobbing way has continued very satisfactory and the general market has retained a fairly steady undertone. The quinine situation has developed some new features which have had a depressing effect on the outside market, and while manufacturers quotations remain unchanged and fairly steady, second hands have shown more or less anxiety to sell. The chief cause of the weaker tendency, was the reported heavy shipments of bark from Java during the month of September, and a consequent easier feeling among speculative operators in London, most of whom found considerable difficulty in caring for their October deliveries, and in a number of instances were obliged to grant material concessions in order to meet their obligations. As a result of the changed conditions abroad, local dealers have modified their views somewhat and are willing to sell at lower figures. There are some in the trade, however, who believe that the prevailing depression is only temporary, and more or less the result of speculative manipulation, as there is considered to be nothing in the statistical position of raw material to warrant the prevailing weaker feeling. Manufacturers certainly are not inclined to reduce prices while bark is held at present figures; on the contrary, they claim that values should be higher.

There has been no improvement in the demand for opium and the market has continued to reflect weakness, mainly on account of the slow inquiry together with competition among dealers. In some instances a further decline of 2½ cents per pound is noted in quotations for round lots, and the inside quotation for powdered shows a similar decline. Codeine has reflected weakness, owing to keen competition, and manufacturers have reduced their prices 10 cents per ounce. The decline is quite a surprise to the trade, as an advance had been looked for owing to the comparatively small available stock at the opening of the active consuming season. Cocaine continues very strong under the influences heretofore noted, and manufacturers have further advanced their quotations 25 cents per ounce. Menthol is higher in sympathy with a stronger position of the article in foreign markets, and reports from primary sources that the limited supply is in very strong hands.

Manufacturers of mercurial preparations have advanced quotations 2 cents per pound on all hard varieties, but soft remain unchanged. Lump arsenic is scarce and firmer abroad, and spot values are a shade higher. Thymol continues to harden in price owing to scarcity and only small parcels are offered at the advanced figures. Gum chicle is in a peculiar position. The bulk of the stock in first hands is under close control, and the holders decline to quote, claiming that buyers must submit bids. Small lots in the hands of dealers are held very firmly.

In the essential oil department, sassafras is very firm and quotations for round lots show a further advance. Wintergreen is held at higher figures owing to scarcity. Baltimore wormseed is firmer, the bulk of the stock having been concentrated in few hands. Anise is slightly easier and pennyroyal has further declined. In the seed line unbleached coriander is a shade higher and poppy slightly lower, both in sympathy with a corresponding condition of affairs abroad. Sweet herbs have not received much attention and fractional declines are noted in values of picked sage, savory and thyme.

Good Trade in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 6.—Weather conditions this week have been of a character to stimulate trade in almost every branch and the drug business has shared in the local prosperity. The approach of the holiday season plays an important part in the advances which are being made, and from now on the trade may look for a big demand in the goods that make a more general appeal to the public and which the drug trade supplies. In the line of chemicals the local demand has not been very active, although English sal soda is moving and blue vitriol rules firm, while nitrate of soda appears to be in steady demand. Drugs are rather quiet, with the demand for opium confined to narrow limits. There is a fair call for quinine. A fair volume of business is being done in the wax market, but as the new hops have not begun to come along very fast as yet, dealers are not willing to do much in this line in advance. Alcohol is rather quiet.

A Quiet Week in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—Business has been very quiet during the past week, little or nothing outside of the customary fall trade being done. In wholesale circles the same quietness prevails, orders having fallen off somewhat in volume, although collections are good, showing a good condition of affairs. Out in Germantown great dullness is the rule a condition attributed to the lateness of the opening of the fall social season because of the absence of so many residents at summer resorts yet. West Philadelphia gives a slightly better report, though no one complains of really bad business. Downtown seems to be in the best condition of all, trade there being quite up to the usual mark.

A general stiffening in prices of sundries and staple drugs is taking place all over the city in anticipation of the better prices hoped for from the work of the local association, but in one or two localities, sad to say, there seems to be an effort on the part of some to do still more desperate cutting before these parties are forced into line and made to be "good." A very aggressive cut rate store was recently opened uptown, Kensington way, but so far it seems to have little effect in disturbing local conditions because of the limited nature of its business. One of the largest cutters in the city has promised to advance prices on certain articles in the near future.

Business in Baltimore Active.

Baltimore, October 8.—The reports both from jobbing druggists and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals are of a most encouraging character. Orders were numerous last week, and the aggregate of transactions ran up to large figures. Local as well as out-of-town salesmen encountered improved conditions and were able to show comparatively excellent results. The manufacturers especially are busy, the laboratory forces being compelled to work after hours to meet the demands of the trade. The market is without special features, a continuance of fair prices being in prospect. Heavy chemicals are moving in moderately large quantities and business generally is in a healthy condition. It is certain that the volume of trade will considerably exceed last year's record.

October Opens Well.

Detroit, October 6.—The new month has started in very nicely, the first two days of it being phenomenal with regard to the number of orders taken by the wholesale houses. One house reported a gain of 18 per cent. on the average of the first days of the month, and the other fell but two or three per cent. short of that. Perfumers are very busy, working nights to keep up with their orders, and with the prospect of an immense business for the coming holidays.

Conditions Good in the West.

Chicago, October 6.—All the jobbers and other members of the trade whom your correspondent has seen this week report an excellent trade. The week has recorded a large business, and both jobbers and manufacturers are very well satisfied with the number and amount of the sales recorded. The demand has been principally for staple goods in both drug and sundries lines, though the holiday trade has held its own. The vacation season is over and business is being generally resumed with vigor. The political situation seems thus far to cause little apprehension from a general belief, apparently, that the outcome of the November elections will be a fortunate one for the business interests of the whole country.

Too Busy to Talk.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., October 5.—The Era man "has a kick coming." During his rounds this week he came across a druggist who was too busy to tell how busy he was. But this fact sneaks louder than floods of ink and reams of paper, standing, as it does, representative of conditions in these cities. Of course, not all retailers are so "rushed" as the one that couldn't find time to say six words to the reporter; but at least four-fifths of them have their hands full these days. As usual, statements regarding collections vary widely, but this feature of the trade is, on the average, as fair as could be expected in view of the fact that customers are just now "blowing in" for their winter's coal supply. Prescription work shows little disposition to lag and the general business is quite satisfactory. The jobbers report slight lull in the receipt of orders. Election uncertainties are responsible for this. These uncertainties, 'tis only fair to add, have not yet attained the seriousness of apprehension, nor are they likely to.

The G. Holzhauer Estate, Newport, Ky., make another strong offer in this week's issue. For twenty days only they will give a half pound of Lazell, Dalley & Co.'s White Rose Extract with every order for five dozen Holzhauer's Chemical Corn Solution at 85 cents a dozen. As a matter of fact, the perfume pays for the cure.

The Corn Cure is well known in those sections of the country where they have introduced it. It is guaranteed to cure, and they authorize every druggist to guarantee it and to refund the full retail price to every dissatisfied customer. Their proposition is fair, and we should think it would be accepted by every druggist who is looking for a chance to increase his profits.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Chattanooga Med. Co...Cov. B
Graves Tooth Powder Co., Dr. E. L. 7
Holzhauer Estate, The G.. 2
Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. 7
Lippincott & Co., Chas..... 18
New York Quinine & Chem. Works .....Cov. D

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, October 9.—Continued satisfactory conditions prevail throughout the jobbing market, business in the aggregate reaching fairly liberal proportions and values ruling steady.

OPIUM.—A continued light demand for small lots is reported with quotations unchanged and barely steady at $3.45@3.55 for 9 per cent. and $3.55@3.65 for 11 per cent. according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small parcels continue to move moderately on consuming orders with values maintained at $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent. as to quantity.

MORPHINE.—There is a steady demand from the consuming trade and quotations remain unchanged on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

CODEINE.—Manufacturers have reduced their prices 10c. per oz. and the revised jobbing quotations are $4.75@5 for alkaloid in ounces and $5@5.25 in eighths. Sulphate 45c. per oz. less.

QUININE.—There is no change in the general condition of the jobbing market, and the ruling quotations are on the basis of 44@45c. in ounces, as to brand.

MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS.—Manufacturers' prices are higher, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 50@55c. for blue pill, 90@$1 for corrosive sublimate, $1@1.10 for calomel, 50@55c. for ointment 1-3, 60@65c. for ½, $1.10@1.20 for red precipitate and $1.15@1.25 for white.

COCAINE.—An advance of 25c. per oz. in manufacturers prices has caused jobbers to mark up quotations to $6.75@7 for large crystals and $6.50@6.75 for small.

MENTHOL.—Values are higher in sympathy with foreign markets and the revised jobbing range is $3.40@3.50 per lb. and 28@30c. per oz.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Only small lots have received attention, but the general market has been moderately active. Lemongrass has further advanced to $1.65@1.80, sassafras to 60@65c., wintergreen to $1.85@2.10, and sweet almonds (French) to 35@50c. Pennyroyal has declined to $1.45@1.70, and a revision of quotations for Baltimore wormseed shows a reduction to $1.65@1.90.

SENEGA ROOT.—Owing to scarcity and higher primary markets jobbers have advanced quotations to 55@65c. for whole and 60@70c. for powdered.

THYMOL.—Conditions abroad are favorable to holders of the limited available spot stock, and jobbing prices show an advance to $6@6.50 by the lb. and 40@50c. per oz.

ALCOHOL.—Jobbing quotations have been revised and show a still higher range, the new figures being $2.50@2.51 by the barrel and $2.58@2.75 for less; odorless, $2.52@2.53 by the bbl. and $2.65@2.75 for less.

NAPHTHALINE.—A continued firm market is noted with barrel lots held at 3½@3¾c. for balls and 3¼@3½c. for flake, smaller quantities of either, 4½@6c.

MANNA.—Quotations for small flake have been further advanced to 70@80c. and sorts 50@60c.

ALKANET ROOT.—Jobbers have advanced their quotations to 28@35c. as to quantity.

OLEORESIN.—A revision of quotations shows a decline in male fern to $2.25@2.50 by the pound and 18@22c. per oz., cubebs $1.85@2 per lb. and 20@25c. per oz.

CONDURANGO BARK.—Owing to scarcity jobbers have advanced quotations to 50@60c. for whole and 60@70c. for powdered.

HYDROQUINONE.—Manufacturers' prices are higher and jobbing quotations have been advanced to $2@2.25 per lb. and 18@20c. per oz.

SPARTEIN SULPHATE.—Quotations for jobbing quantities have been reduced to $1@1.10 in ounces and $1.25@1.35 in eighths.

HENNA LEAVES.—Supplies are ample and demand slow, with quotations showing a decline to 80@90c. for whole and 95@$1.10 for powdered.

CASTOR OIL.—Jobbers have reduced quotations for A A and Western to 13@13½c. in bbls., 13½@14c. in cases and 14@14½c. in cans. Crystal 1c. higher on all packages.

IODIDE OF SODA.—Jobbers have revised quotations and the new figures show a decline to $3.25@3.50.

PIPERINE.—Manufacturers' prices are higher and jobbers have marked quotations up to 60@70c.

We have just received from James W. Tufts another sample of their handsome advertising work in the shape of an illuminated booklet, which is devoted almost entirely to hot soda. The booklet itself is extremely handsome, and quite in keeping with the class of work which their advertising department has been sending out recently. Its beauty invites closer examination, and not only the druggist who already has a fountain, but he who has none, will be interested in reading their description of new fountain designs and their formulas for hot soda drinks. The booklet will prove a valuable addition to any soda water dispenser's library, and they invite everyone interested in the subject to send for a copy.

THE ONLY **WEEKLY** PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

The lectures are now issued in monthly instalments, and the entire work of the Course can be completed within twelve months.

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For fuller particulars see announcement facing third cover.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus. Address
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Part I. of the Era Course in Pharmacy was mailed to all matriculated students last Wednesday, October 10. This part is devoted to the subject of chemistry, especially notation and nomenclature, the mathematics of chemistry and an outline of analytical methods. There are a few students who were enrolled in last year's junior class who have written to us saying that this Part I. is merely a repetition of what they had last year. These students are laboring under a very great misapprehension, and though they say that they have carefully examined these lectures, it is very evident that they have not done so. The subject of chemistry is treated this year very differently from the past.

As has been thoroughly explained and published to every one interested, the former division of the Era Course in Pharmacy into two years of six months each has been done away with, and the course now is one of ten consecutive months, the study embracing in all essential particulars what was previously included in the two years' course. Much extraneous matter has been deleted and a large amount of new material added, so that the course as a whole is even more practical and serviceable than heretofore.

In making this change it has been impossible to avoid some repetition, and consequently there is some repeating of the work in chemistry. But these lectures on chemistry have been materially improved; much more attention is given to the mathematics of the subject, which the student must thoroughly understand in order to profit from subsequent lectures on the other subjects in the course, and a condensed exposition of analytical chemistry has been added. Much general matter, descriptive, historical, etc., previously included, has been omitted, and the student directed how and where to find this information in his text books and reference works. It is believed that the subject of chemistry is now on a much more satisfactory basis, being more systematic and more directly serviceable. The practical exercises and drills in notation have been greatly amplified, and the students of last year, if they carefully examine these lectures, will find them so different that they will be able to discover hardly any similarity between them.

Chemistry is the foundation of a pharmaceutical education. A knowledge of chemistry is essential to an understanding of all the other subjects which make up the study as a whole, and it is important that this ground work be laid securely and thoroughly. No excuse is necessary for presenting chemistry in this thorough manner, and students, even though they have heretofore studied the subject, are earnestly

advised to review it under the present conditions in order that their later work may be more easily understood and more easily mastered.

The remaining nine parts of the course will be found open to no criticism of the character under discussion. Our old students will find in them little or no repetition, but on the other hand a large amount of new and valuable material.

All students matriculating during the present month will be enrolled in the October class. Those whose orders are received during November will be placed in the November class, and Part I. mailed them on the 10th of that month. Under the new arrangements students are permitted to matriculate at any time, as a new class is formed each month, and to each class the lectures are sent at regular thirty-day intervals, the shortest time in which a student may complete the course being ten months. It is hoped that the November class will be even larger than the October one, which is most satisfactory in size. All interested in the work and contemplating entering upon it are earnestly requested to send in their orders as promptly as possible.

REPEAL THE STAMP TAX.

In the business community there is a growing conviction that the war tax on proprietary medicines should be repealed. It is class legislation whereby the drug trade has been singled out for a most onerous burden, unjust and unnecessary. If a determined and united effort is made, it is believed that Congress will take action to repeal this section of the act, so far as it relates to the drug trade. The Era wants to help the movement along to the best of its ability. It has prepared a petition and sent copies thereof to several thousand manufacturers, jobbers and prominent retailers in the country. This petition reads as follows:

We have a supply of this petition on hand, and will be pleased to put it in the hands of every member of the drug trade who is sufficiently interested to sign it. Drop us a postal card stating how many copies you can use. We would suggest that now is a particularly good time to bring influence to bear upon your members of Congress, particularly those who are up for election or re-election. We believe every retail druggist is in sympathy with us in this matter and will be glad to sign this petition. We open the pages of the Era for a liberal discussion of the matter, and will welcome any suggestions as to what can be done for the further advancement of this cause.

A DRUGGIST PHILANTHROPIST.

Thirty-six years ago a New Orleans druggist gave to that city nearly $17,000 for the establishment of a dispensary to furnish drugs and medical advice free to the poor. For a dozen years the income of this fund was used for the designated purpose, but in 1877 the authorities found the expenses exceeded the receipts and voted to stop the disbursements until the fund should have so increased that a free dispensary could be equipped and carried on in full compliance with the testator's desire. It is announced that this fund now exceeds $83,000, and that when it shall have reached $100,000 the plan will be carried out.

POISONING BY STRAMONIUM.—Dr. Duncan G. Newton reports (Quarterly Medical Journal; Dr. Cir.) two cases of poisoning by infusion of stramonium leaves. The infusion was taken under lay advice as a means of relief for asthma. In both cases there was delirium, dilated pupils, flushed face and small and rapid pulse, followed by deep narcotization. In one case strangury existed. It was difficult to produce emesis, ordinary means failing, and it required the administration of one-fifth of a grain of apomorphine to produce vomiting.

Petition to the Congress of the United States.

We, members of the drug trade of the United States in its several branches, retail druggists, wholesalers and jobbers, and manufacturers of proprietary preparations, herewith respectfully petition the Honorable Congress of the United States to repeal the special tax imposed under Schedule B, Section 25, and its dependent sections of the War Revenue Act of 1898, now in force, so far as such tax is laid upon medicinal preparations.

We seek this repeal for the following reasons:—

1.—This tax on medicines is class legislation, unjust and unduly burdensome.

2.—The tax is unequally distributed, being placed upon medicinal preparations which are necessities, and at the same time allowing to escape taxation a large number of articles which are as truly proprietary and which enjoy special protection under the copyright and trade mark laws.

3.—The revenue created by the enforcement of the law is no longer necessary, and the amount collected under this Schedule B is but a small proportion of the total revenue derived.

4.—The drug trade is already heavily taxed. Alcohol, which enters so largely into the manufacture of the preparations sold by us, is already taxed about 1,000 per cent., and the imposition of further taxation, as provided by this act, makes its operation oppressive.

5.—The intent of the law was to tax proprietary medicines only, but owing to its peculiar phraseology and the construction placed upon it by the officials, it does not reach nor apply to a large class of medicinal chemicals protected by trade mark, while on the other hand, it applies to nearly all drugs and medicines which are a necessity to the sick.

We ask relief, believing that the honorable members of Congress will realize the justice of our claims by repealing these unjust and burdensome provisions of the War Revenue Act.

NAME. ADDRESS.

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.

JOHN C. GALLAGHER.

There is little need of printing here this man's name aa an introduction to the pharmaceutical fraternity. Mr. Gallagher is widely known to druggists by name, by personal acquaintance to many, and this occasion is embraced merely to give all a speaking likeness of him for permanent preservation. But Gallagher has not long been so well known; it is only during a very few years past that he has "let her go" and made a prominent place for himself in pharmaceutical affairs. He was just a common, ordinary, every-day druggist, content to putter about in the very limited business and social circle peopled by other ordinary druggists, until the association bee began to buzz in his bonnet. The N. A. R. D. bee awoke him, and it was a splendid act on the bee's part. First Mr. Gallagher became active in his local druggists' association, at Jersey City, N. J., then stirred up the State Association, and vigorously, too, and what he has done in the N. A. R. D. is as a tale that is told. He has helped to make associations and associations have assuredly made him, in respect to a reputation for ability, integrity and hustle. The artist has pictured Gallagher in a characteristic attitude. The hands sunk deep in his trousers pockets signify his ever-ready willingness to "produce" liberally for any worthy object, and his open, frank countenance is certainly enough to call forth any man's confidence. Gallagher is a good fellow, a good druggist, a fair fighter in debate, and has honestly and honorably won a high place in the esteem of his fellows.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

ANOTHER FAMILY OF APOTHECARIES.

I think I can equal Mr. Heineman's pharmaceutical family record. My great grandfather and my grandfather were apothecaries in Germany. My father is in the business in Richmond, Va., my uncle, Dr. E. C. Kamerly (deceased), Philadelphia, Pa.; another uncle, Dr. E. F. Kamerly, of Town Hill, Pa., was a Ph. G., and ran a store in Philadelphia, Pa. My cousin Ed. McNutt, P. C., now chemist for the U. S. at Boston; E. F. Kamerly, Jr., M. D., oculist, Philadelphia, Pa., but not a pharmacist, also his brother, J. C. Kamerly, D. D. S., Altoona, Pa., but not a pharmacist. With the addition of my wife's being a doctor's daughter, and having enough pharmaceutical education to help me in the store occasionally, I have two children a girl and a baby boy, both of whom will become pharmacists. The girl when a baby would play all day with a mortar and pestle, and though but six years old tries to help me, making all the ice cream and some of the syrups for the fountain, besides labeling boxes and making seidlitz powders after the ingredients are weighed. The boy is not yet two years oldl, but he is wild after bottles and books, and plays mixing medicines now. I think I can claim the honor of being connected by blood with as many pharmacists and medical men, although not the father of them, as the venerable Mr. Heineman, who is certainly the father of pharmacists and physicians, and deserves great credit therefore. Excuse this lengthy epistle, but I wish you to know that there are others.

Respectively yours,
L. WAGNER, Jr., P. G. P. D.

Buena Vista, Va.

LAXATIVE ELECTUARY FOR CHILDREN.—Manna, 1 ounce; calcined magnesia, 2 ounces; honey, 1 ounce. useful in habitual constipation. (Jour. des Practiciens.)

(*For the Era.*)

GIVE AID TO PROGRESSION: THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

By JOSEPH F. HOSTELLEY.

Manners, habits, customs, thoughts and actions alter by the birth and death of years like the fleeting figures on the aging dial of time. Knowledge, progress and improvement follow the sand-glass and the scythe. Progression records the fertility of the intellect of man. Art, science and invention advance in utility and scope through the midnight oil and labor of the devotee of progress. To be a suitor for success in any walk in life there is necessity for action, for effort, for activity, for work. Fortune wooed and won by the lawyer, the physician, the litterateur, or man of humblest toil is but a victor's trophy from a rigorous contest of wit and will. In activity there is advancement, acquisition, ascendency. In idleness there is naught of good. The inactive man of to-day is often the custodian of all that is obsolete, a disciple of moss-grown methods that feebly hobble on the decaying crutches of memory.

Independence of thought and action and confidence in one's own ability are fundamental requisites to success in every walk of life. To lean the weight of one's achievements upon the staff of a fellow mortal's brain or brawn is a gross injustice upon the efforts of another and a commentary upon the mental faculties of the man —a subject for the moralizer with indolence or apathy as his theme. He who foresees error and failure in every anticipated step is either one of nature's sad mistakes or a sorrowful evolution. Confidence and contentment see a bright outlook to the future. In the present are created the possibilities of time to come. Opportunities are converted into material advantages. From the favorable circumstances of to-day are computed the profits of to-morrow.

There is no thriving without striving. Inactivity breeds nothing but great stomachs and discontent. A modern social or business deportment is the result of activity and labor; the outcome of progressiveness; the effect of progression. Advancement should be favored, fostered, facilitated. The onward march of civilization and enlightenment should receive impetus from every hand. Let the individual seek to better his own condition mentally and financially; let him strive to incite a stimulus upon the efforts of his fellows; let him labor to add an entry of achievement in the archives of progressive deeds. Let every man give aid to progress.

The upward and onward trend of affairs in building and commercial circles has been so active in most every city in the past few years that the old resident has been interrupted in his inevitable retrospection to take note of another and yet another contribution to the industrial and architectural aggrandizement of his natal place. The rapid rise of some business firms from the commonplace to the superlative, from the ordinary and unpretentious store to the modern mart of steel and stone, has created some interrogative comment upon the part of the public audience as to "how it was done."

It was done by patience, perseverance, and progressiveness; by studying the ways of progression and by "keeping at it." These master merchants bore in mind that the Romans did not lead all roads to Rome, upon her seven hills, in one circuit of the sun, nor did they do it by procrastination or timidity of action. Our business men of noteworthy achievement are men of a modern trend of mind, men of advanced ideas and a progressive spirit. They are not fogys, mossbacks, faint hearts, cranks or croakers. They do not stunt originality and advancement by being sticklers for the old. They do not condemn every progressive proposition as a dangerous innovation. They force progression to the fore and the mossback to the wall. They lend no ear to the pessimistic forebodings of the kicker, crank or croaker. They neither halt nor hesitate at the prophesies of the political seer who reads calamity in the hand-writing on the wall. They let the obsolete ideas of our forefathers be numbered among the missing methods of the past. Their motto is "Excelsior" and they carry the banner of progress. They were no rolling stones through life; they were cobblers that stuck to their lasts; they were good layers up and they're good layers out. Success was won as the worm by the early bird, by legitimate aggression.

No successful man of business need be asked the secret of "the way he did it." The answer is in the very atmosphere of his surroundings. His blazing furnace fires breathe it from the chimneys on the housetop. The whirring wheels of activity hum it from the basement to the loft. The busy, bustling throng about the counters tell the story in the single word—"Progressive!"—and along the crowded corridors a reverberating echo seems to answer back—"Aggressive!"

Progressive! Aggressive!

The secret of success. The way our business men "did it."

PRESERVING MUSHROOMS.

The most ancient method, and the one generally employed for preserving mushrooms for household purposes, is that of drying. Mushrooms of medium size are preferred, and the drying is accomplished either by natural or artificial heat. Carefully skin and clean them, just as if they were to be used at once, then plunge them in boiling water, into which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed or vinegar poured. Stir a few seconds and remove them. This is to prevent the mushroom from turning black. Be very careful not to allow any salt or saline matter to come near the mushrooms.

After taking the mushrooms from the boiling water, allow them to drain well on a wire screen; then string them like beads and stretch the string from wall to wall in a well ventilated room. Do not permit the mushrooms to touch each other. If the season or climate be too humid, place the strings of mushrooms in a gently heated oven. When thoroughly dry, put them in bags or boxes in a room perfectly devoid of moisture. It is true that mushrooms thus treated lose part of their aroma and flavor, but they keep indefinitely and are an article of standard commercial value in France.

Before cooking the dried mushrooms they must be soaked in warm water or milk to restore them. The dried mushroom is extensively used as a condiment in France, and highly appreciated by the gourmets. It is simply reduced to a fine powder and mixed with one-tenth to one-twentieth truffle powder.

The process of conserving mushrooms in oil or melted butter is, of course, more costly than drying, but the aroma and flavor are retained. Proceed to prepare the mushrooms exactly as above described, and let them drain well, but of course do not dry them. After sufficient draining, place them one by one in wide-mouthed bottles and pour over them melted butter or warm olive oil. Then cork and seal the bottles and put them in a cool place. There is great danger of fermentation, especially in the case of the melted butter, if the temperature of the storage room be too high.

The preservation of mushrooms, as here recited, is resorted to mostly by households or dealers on a small scale. The large manufacturers invariably employ the "appert" process.

"Appert" Process.—The mushrooms are peeled and thrown in water made slightly acid with vinegar. They are then allowed to drain well; after which they are plunged in boiling water until they are half cooked, or parboiled, then placed one by one in wide-mouthed bottles. Each bottle must contain three-fourths of its full capacity. The bottles are now well corked, and the corks tightly and very securely held in place by strings. Then the bottles are placed in large caldrons of cold water, the bottoms of which have been covered with straw. The bottles are also wrapped in straw to prevent their breaking. The caldrons are then put on the fire and the water slowly brought to the boiling point, which should continue ten minues. The caldrons are then taken from the fire and the water allowed to cool gradually, after which the bottles are removed and sealed with wax. The process is very simple, and nothing more than a little intelligent care is required to assure complete success. (Consular report.)

THE COLLECTORS OF ACONITE IN INDIA.

Writing about the aconite collected by Sirba Bhotiahs dwelling in the Darjilling district, who occasionally make a journey to their country, Bhutan, a contributor to Chambers' Journal says: Of the deadly nightshade tribe, the aconite is a plant which yields to none in the virulent poison of its roots. It is to be found growing at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the sea level, and among other places on the Singalilas, a mountain range which is the watershed boundary between Nepal and British territory northwest of Darjilling. Here two classes of aconite, aconitum palmatum and napellus or nepalus, grow freely.

Aconitum palmatum is collected in abundance at Tongloo, the southern termination of the Singalilas; but nepalus, the more poisonous variety, requires a higher elevation in which to thrive. It takes kindly to the bleak, rugged crags of Sundakphoo (12,929 feet), and is to be found under the rhododendron covers and cold, shady watercourses. It seldom grows taller than 3 feet, a single stalk with blue flowers springing from each bulb or root. The natives, especially the hill tribes, take aconite in its crude state as a remedy for various ailments, and every Bhotiah has a few dried roots put away in some secure corner of his hut.

Early in October, when the aconite root has matured, one of the leading men of the village organizes a party, comprised of both sexes. He, for the time being, becomes their leader, settles all disputes and quarrels while out in camp, and, while keeping an account of the general expenses, supplies to each the daily requirements in the way of food. His first step is to take out a "permit" from the forest department, which costs 15 rupees. (If the party is proceeding to the Nepal hills no permit is required, but a toll is charged at each station on every load). He wraps the pass up in a rag, and places it in his network bag of valuables, collects his band together, and sets out for the higher ranges. They travel as lightly as possible, each carrying a thumsi, or large bamboo basket, which contains a brass pot for cooking, a flat iron spoon to help out the rice, with a sufficient quantity of rice and vegetables to last five or six days. They also carry a thick Bhotiah blanket, with the indispensable kukri or hatchet-knife, also used by the Goorkhas, fastened through the waistband. A strong sapling serves as a walking stick and as a support for the basket, which is not unstrapped from the back until a halt is made. When tired, they relieve themselves by balancing their load on the stick.

The first stoppage in their march is generally made near a running stream, when they remove the burdens off their backs and light a fire or two of brushwood by the aid of flint and steel carried in the sheaths of their kukris. They do not drain the water off the rice, as is generally done, but eat it in a moist mass on big leaves fetched out of the jungle, with vegetables fried in oil, and an amazing number of hot chillies. One hour sees them through their meal and ready to continue the march again. When evening comes on they make a second halt in some desirable place to spend the night, where they knock up temporary shelters made of bamboos, to keep off the night dew, squat round the fires they have made, crack jokes and relate adventures they have met with. The head man, who is usually the center of attraction, has a fund of stories at his command. Or, if a lama—as is not unfrequently the case—is the leader of the party, he gives extracts out of their religious writings. It is an interesting sight to see him perched on a raised bit of ground, with his followers lying around him in all postures, gazing with rapt attention while he gives episodes out of their sacred books. The Bhotiahs are of the Buddhist religion, and own as their spiritual head the Great Lama of Thibet; but the Buddhism to which they adhere is much interwoven with demon wership.

As night advances and the party thinks it is time to retire, they disappear within their bamboo shelters, taking the precaution to put their kukris under their heads, in case of a night attack from the robber tribes who hover about the frontier. Some of the hardier of the Sirbas sleep in the open air, with a blanket about them, heedless of the cutting wind and thermometer at zero. They are generally followed by a big wooly Tibetan dog, a fierce looking animal resembling a bear, with large blue eyes. It sleeps during the day, and keeps watch at night, giving low growls every now and again.

As soon as the party has arrived at the slopes where aconite is plentiful, they build bamboo huts about 5 feet high, with leaves for the roofs, and make their place generally habitable. After their morning meal, each shoulders his basket and takes a spade, for which a handle has been made from a jungle sapling. They start for the slopes lower down, leaving the dog and one of the company behind in charge of the camp. Before beginning operations, a ceremony has to be performed.

The Nepalese seldom take up the trade of aconite collecting, as they have a superstition that the presiding demon of the hills imprisons evil spirits in this plant, which fly out as soon as it is dug up, and inflict dire calamity on the digger. Bhotiahs have this superstition also, with a remedy. They always have in their party a destroyer of these spirits; and every morning before digging, the lama, standing on a convenient hill with his crowd round him, makes a fire and burns some dhuna, a sort of resin; then putting two fingers in his mouth, he gives several shrill whistles. All wait in breathless silence till an answering whistle is heard, an echo, the cry of a bird—pheasant as a rule—from the gorge below, or the soughing of the wind among the pines, which they take as the dying dirge of the spirits.

Thus satisfied, they commence the digging, take out the mud and throw the roots into the basket. By evening you can see them climbing up the hillsides from various directions, making for the encampment, where they empty out the contents of their baskets in heaps, and cover them with bamboo leaves to keep out the heavy frost of the night. The collectors work in couples, and during the day the roots are spread out to dry in the sun. When a sufficient quantity is collected, and dried, bamboo frames are made, with a fire below, on which the aconite is placed when the flame has died out. Three to four days over this artificial heat dries up the root. While the firing process is going on, the man attending to it has a cloth tied round his head, covering his nose, as it is injurious to inhale the flames. It causes a feeling of heaviness, followed by symptoms not unlike intoxication.

While the aconite is drying, the collectors fill in their time snaring pheasants, which come to the open country to feed, trapping musk deer, which are plentiful on the Singalilas, and shooting various other kinds of game to supply their immediate wants. The live pheasants and deer they put into bamboo baskets and bring into the stations for sale.

The whole trip generally lasts a month; and when sufficient aconite has been collected and dried, the roots are packed in baskets, with other goods and chattels on the top, which make a very decent load, varying from 120 to 200 pounds.

ELIXIRS OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA OF 1900.

By PROF. P. E. HOMMELL.

The first elixir recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia was the elixir of vitriol, or aromatic sulphuric acid, admitted in 1860. In the year 1880 an addition was made, in order to satisfy the demand of progressive physicians for a palatable vehicle, in the form of elixir of orange. This proved to be so valuable in disguising the nauseous taste and heightening the effects of efficient remedials that it was retained in the issue of 1890, and beside it we find the elixir of phosphorus. Therefore, since the time that Dr. Lyman Spalding, in 1817, submitted to the Medical Society of the County of New York a project for the formation of a national pharmacopœia there have been but three official elixirs.

Now this does not speak very well for progressive American pharmacy, and an improvement is called for in this respect for the Pharmacopœia of 1900.

It is to be regretted indeed that the list of official elixirs has been so small for such a long time, as during that period the pharmacist and physician have lost considerably from a financial standpoint simply because the average physician before the introduction of the National Formulary would usually prescribe fluid remedies of an unpleasant odor, color and taste, and no fastidious lady or sensitive child would put up with them for any length of time. And the result in many instances was that some patent nostrum was sent for which was pleasant to the eye and to the sense of taste.

Of all forms of medication, I believe elixirs to be the best from a pharmaceutical and therapeutic standpoint. They mask as a rule unpleasant odor and taste, being aromatic; they also enhance the therapeutic action of most remedials and successfully promote their absorption into the circulatory system.

What elixirs should be introduced into the Pharmacopœia of 1900? Certainly more than the three of the 1890 book, as this is an age of progress, and the science of pharmacy should be as progressive as any of the other sciences.

I would suggest that at least twenty of the eighty-five elixirs of that valuable book, the National Formulary, become official. These I have ascertained by consultation with a number of reliable physicians and pharmacists of wide experience to be elixirs that represent drugs which have recognized physiological action.

Such preparations are the ones desired for the pages of the Pharmacopœia. We do not want to load it down with a lot of things which are here to-day and away to-morrow.

I certainly believe that official recognition of the elixirs which I will briefly mention will prove a good thing for the pharmacist, who in turn would prescribe them more often than at present, with the best results to all concerned.

The elixirs which are most in demand at the present time, and probably will be for a long time to come, are the ferruginous tonics, combined usually with some vegetable drug or its alkaloid. We find in the National Formulary about eighteen elixirs of iron, in combination. Of these I think the following should become official: Elixir ferri, quininæ et strychninæ; elixir ferri phosphatis, quininæ et strychninæ; elixir gentianæ cum tinctura ferri chloridi; elixir hypophosphitum cum ferro. Each of these preparations is an ideal one, easily prepared and agreeable.

Regarding the elixirs of the digestive ferments, elixir pepsini should find its way into the Pharmacopœia. It is needed there very much. This elixir is a success pharmaceutically and therapeutically.

The elixirs of potassii bromidi and sodii bromidi should be included. They are what the physician wants almost daily. Many who are familiar with the National Formulary are prescribing them, but we want more. I would suggest, however, that an elixir of the triple bromides be formulated, consisting of the bromides of ammonium, potassium and sodium; the three combined give better sedative and antispasmodic action, especially in the form of an aromatic cordial, which is always available for immediate absorption and action.

Cathartic, laxative and purgative agents, in a fluid condition, pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, are seemingly very much in vogue. The National Formulary offers six, three of which will fill the bill in every particular and they should receive the consideration of the Revision Committee: Elixir rhamni purshiana; elixir rhamni purshiana compositum; and elixir catharticum compositum.

The bark of viburnum opulus and v. prunifolium during the last ten years has been held in high esteem by physicians as a diuretic, tonic and sedative to the uterine and ovarian nerve centers. The fluid extracts ordinarily given with medicated waters and syrups are not sufficiently agreeable. The National Formulary, however, provides an elixir which should become official.

The elixir taraxaci compositum of the National Formulary is probably one of the finest vehicles for the administration of medicinal agents known and for that reason we find that it enters into fourteen other elixirs of that work, representing vegetable and animal drugs of positive value. On account of its elegance of aromatic combination, its power of disguising unpleasant medicines and of enhancing their physiological action, it should become an official article.

Other elixirs which are admirable for masking the taste of drugs, especially the intense bitterness of the alkaloids, quinine, cinchonidine, etc., are the elixirs of glycyrrhizæ, aromaticum and of yerba santa. They are handy for the doctor and should receive the commendation of the Revision Committee.

As these are great days for brain and nerve tonics, it seems to me that the elixir apii graveolentis compositus should not be overlooked. It contains well-chosen ingredients, which commend themselves as efficient in connection with the bromides, hypophosphites and certain synthetics.

There are eleven elixirs of cinchona, two simple, the remainder in combination, to be found on the pages of the National Formulary. Of these the following should be adopted on account of the great popularity of cinchona bark: Elixir cinchonæ, elixir cinchonæ detannatum, elixir cinchonæ et ferri, elixir cinchonæ, ferri et strychninæ. Besides the elixirs mentioned there should be added elixir ammonii valerianatis and elixir anisi. (Dr. Cir.)

OSTEOPATHY UPHELD BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

In the case of Harry Nelson against the Missouri State Board of Health, appealed from Jefferson County, the court decided that Nelson was entitled to practice his profession, which the learned court decided was not one of medicine. The opinion of the court was written by Judge Hobson, and concurred in by all the members except Chief Justice Hazelrigg. The American Practitioner says: "We regret that the learned court should have arrived at a conclusion so entirely at variance with that of Judge Sterling B. Toney, of the lower court. Barring any prejudice that we might have in the matter, it does seem that the distinguished high court must have strained a point to arrive at the conclusion stated, and we trust every doctor in this State will read with care the opinion of the high court. We present a synopsis, and leave our readers to judge for themselves if they are able to find any reason or justice in the decision:"

"The proof shows that osteopathy is a new method of treating diseases, which is said to have originated with Dr. A. T. Still at Kirksville, Mo., about the year 1871. At the time the proof was taken in this case there were in attendance at the school established by him something over five hundred scholars from twenty-nine States of the Union, and several from Canada. In connection with the school was an infirmary, at which from three to five hundred patients were regularly treated. The buildings of the school are shown to be commodious and suitable for its purposes. The patients treated at the infirmary, as well as those treated by appellant, appear to have been satisfied with what they received, and many of them to have been materially benefited. There are four or five other colleges of osteopathy, which, with the one at Kirksville, form an association, and in five States of the Union osteopathy has been recognized by statute. The testimony of the witnesses, the character of the professors, and the evident sincerity of their statements leave no doubt in our minds that the school at Kirksville is a reputable school of osteopathy; but whether it is a reputable school of medicine within the meaning of our statute, or what are appellants' rights if it is not, are very difficult questions, depending upon the proper construction of the act itself. The terms 'physician,' 'practice medicine,' and 'medical college' used in the act have a well-defined popular meaning, and were used, we think, by the legislature in this sense. The term physician refers to those exercising the calling of treating the sick by medical agencies as commonly practiced throughout the State at the time the act was passed.

"The term medical college refers to those schools of learning teaching medicine in its different branches, at which physicians at that time were educated, or schools of that character organized since. At such an institution an essential part of the instruction was in teaching the nature and effects of medicine, how to compound and administer them, and for what maladies they were to be used. In such institutions surgery is an essential art of the instruction. Without a knowledge of surgery or medical agencies no person would be deemed equipped to practice medicine by any medical college; for those things lie at the base of the instruction given in such schools.

"Osteopathy teaches neither therapeutics, materia medica, nor surgery. Bacteriology is also ignored by it. As we understand the record, it relies entirely on manipulation of the body for the cure of diseases. Its theory is that a large number of ailments are due to irregular

nerve action, and that by stimulating or repressing the nerve centers by manipulation they enable nature herself to right the evil. It administers no drugs; it uses no knife. It does not profess to cure all diseases. When a case is presented requiring surgery or medication, the osteopath gives way to the physician. Faith cure or magnetism has no place in its system; it relies wholly upon manipulation, aiding the vis medicatrix naturæ.

NOT A SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

"The main things taught in the school are physiology, anatomy, and the treatment of disease by manipulation. The system is new and of necessity imperfect yet, but if we may credit the evidence in this record, is often efficacious where the regular practice is ineffective. Still a school which teaches neither surgery, bacteriology, materia medica, nor therapeutics can not be regarded as a medical college within the proper meaning of those terms, as understood in this State when the act in question was passed.

"Having reached the conclusion that the school at which appellant graduated is not a medical college within the meaning of the statutes, it remains to inquire whether this act applies to him at all. The subject matter in the words of the legislature in passing the act was to protect the people from the practice of medicine founded merely on experience without scientific knowledge. . . . If this statute applies to him, it also applies to trained nurses and all others of that class who, for compensation administer to the wants of the sick. The results of such a construction would be to compel every one to employ a registered physician to care for him when sick, or to trust himself entirely to gratuitous services, however much he might prefer skillful nursing to medical treatment. . . . Appellant is in no proper case a physician or surgeon. He does not practice medicine; he is rather on the plan of a trained nurse. If by kneading and manipulating the body of the patient he can give relief from suffering, we can see no reason why he should not be paid for his labor, as other laborers. Services in kneading and manipulating the body are no more the practice of medicine than services in bathing a patient to allay his fever or the inflammation of a wound. Appellant may not prescribe or administer medicine, or perform surgery, but so long as he confines himself to osteopathy, without the use of medicine or surgical appliances, he violates no law, and appellee should not molest him. On the return of the case the court will enter judgment granting appellant a perpetual injunction restraining appellee from interfering with him, or prosecuting him for the practice of osteopathy, as above indicated."

RULES RESPECTING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association have submitted to their respective membership and to the physicians and pharmacists of the State generally, the following rules respecting the practice of medicine and pharmacy, believing a faithful adherence to these rules will conduce to the advancement and best interests of the two professions, and will give the public better service and secure for it more satisfactory results.

First.—Pharmacists should positively refuse to prescribe for customers except in cases of urgent emergency.

Physicians should carry with them or supply to patients emergency remedies only, except in remote rural districts, where the sending of prescriptions to be filled by pharmacists is impracticable.

Second.—The substitution of one article for another or one make of an article for another in a physician's prescription, without the physician's consent, is condemned as a most reprehensible practice.

Third.—It is as unreasonable for physicians to fix the prices to be charged by pharmacists as it is for the latter to determine the charges to be made by physicians for their services.

Fourth.—Whenever a physician, for any reason, objects to the refilling or copying of his prescription, he should plainly indicate his wishes on the prescription itself.

Pharmacists should refuse to refill prescriptions or give copies of them, when so instructed by the prescriber.

Fifth. Copies should not be placed upon containers unless ordered to be placed thereon by the prescriber, even though the patient should request it. Nor should any word or label, like "For External Use," "Poison," "Caution," etc., be used unless specifically ordered by the writer of the prescription.

Physicians prescribing poisonous substances should add such directions as will indicate the use for which they are intended, and, if necessary to protect patients, should authorize the use of such labels as they may deem necessary. When unusual doses are prescribed, pains should be taken to indicate to the pharmacist that the quantity prescribed is understood.

Sixth.—In case of a suspected error or substitution by pharmacists in the compounding of prescriptions, physicians should always satisfy themselves by conferring with the pharmacist as to the true state of affairs, and in no case should the pharmacist be condemned by the physician, either to the patient and family or in the press, without previous careful investigation.

Whenever there is a doubt in the mind of the pharmacist as to the correctness of the physician's prescription or directions, he should invariably confer with the physician, in order to avoid possible mistakes or unpleasantness, and should not attempt to make any changes without such conference.

Seventh.—Pharmacists should never discuss physician's prescriptions with customers, nor disclose the composition thereof to them.

QUERY 19.

"With the local physicians supplying their patients directly with medicines, bought chiefly from some manufacturer, should the pharmacist be expected to refer his customers to the doctor, when asked to furnish a remedy for some simple ailment?"*

By ROBERT S. McKINNEY.

This query calls for an opinion on a matter of professional etiquette. We have been raised in the school that taught "always send the patient to the doctor; never prescribe." This motto has been so inculcated into our mind that we can scarcely believe anything else.

Yet time and circumstances sometimes call suddenly for a change of opinion.

While the laws of professional etiquette may call for one thing, yet the other principle that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," has such strong points in its favor that we cannot help sometimes turning down our first teachings.

When the doctor buys his supplies from the manufacturing chemist, and furnishes the same to the patient, surely the druggist makes nothing out of it, and there is little incentive to send the customer there. When the customer is sent to the doctor, and afterwards is directed to an opposition druggist with the prescription, as has been done, surely there is nothing in this to make the heart of the druggist glad.

From personal experience we know there is very little in professional etiquette that tends to fatten either the druggist or his pocketbook.

Therefore we draw these conclusions in answer to this query:

While we do not advocate general counter prescribing, and would not pretend to place the druggist in opposition to the doctor in diagnosing a case, yet we feel that under the circumstances set forth in this query, we would consider ourself justifiable in giving a remedy for a simple ailment when called on to do so.

The druggist's position is a dual one—not only does he have a professional position, but he has a mercantile side to his life that must be looked after, and in taking care of this part, as in the opinion given above, we do not think he sacrifices the professional part or the etiquette due the brothers of the kindred profession.

FOR APPLICANTS FOR STATE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.

In filing your application, wait until the limit has expired, and then denounce the board for being arbitrary in declining it.

Get letters of recommendation from members of Congress, legislators of your district, county officers, ministers, physicians and school teachers; then have as many as possible call on the secretary and urge him to see that you are passed. The law says you must pass a satisfactory examination, but a little matter of that kind is easily overcome.

Study all the books, including quiz compends, you can secure for one month before the examination, and after you have failed, write the board that you were not given a fair chance.

*A paper presented to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

During the examination let your eyes wander about the room at frequent intervals. Walls have been heard to speak quite entertainingly.

Gaze longingly at the ceiling of the hall with that far away, inquiring look in your eyes. The "spirit" may tell you the proper answer to some of the questions that you feel you don't know.

When asked how paregoric is made, say that you "always consult the dispensatory when in doubt." This reply will insure your receiving a certificate.

Write your answers in a miserable, scrawling hand, with a blunt pencil, and as close as you can crowd the letters. This indicates that you have a great deal to communicate on every subject, and the more difficult it is to decipher the better are your chances of success.

Advise each member of the board that you have bought a store, or that you have a good position waiting for you, and that your sister or mother is depending on your earnings to get bread. The "sympathy racket" works when all other means fail.

Carry to the examination room, dose books, note books, etc., and write a full list of answers to questions on your linen. These precautions have helped some young men "to get through" before the examination was over.—Midland Druggist.

MAKING THERMOMETERS.

The thermometer maker buys his glass tubes in long strips from the glass factories. The glassblower on the premises cuts these tubes to the proper lengths, and with his gas jet and blowpipe makes the bulb on the lower end. The bulbs are then filled with colored alcohol, and the tubes stand for twenty-four hours.

On the following day another workman holds each bulb in turn over a gas jet until the colored fluid, by its expansion, entirely fills the tube. It then goes back into the hands of the glassblower. He closes the upper end, and turns the tip backward to make the little glass hook which will help keep the tube in place in the frame.

The tubes now rest until some hundreds of them, perhaps thousands, are ready. Then the process of guaging begins. There are no marks whatever on the tube, and the first guide mark to be made is the freezing point, 32 degrees Fahrenheit. This is found by plunging the bulbs into melting snow. No other thermometer is needed for a guide, for melting snow invariably gives the exact freezing point. This is an unfailing test for any thermometer whose accuracy may be suspected. But melting snow is not always to be had, and a little machine resembling a sausage grinder is brought into use. This machine shaves a block of ice into particles, which answer the purpose as well as snow.

When the bulbs have been in the melting snow for a sufficient length of time, a workman takes them out one by one from their icy bath, seizing each one so that his thumb nail marks the exact spot to which the fluid has fallen. Here he makes a scarcely perceptible mark upon the glass with a fine file, and goes on to the next. The tubes, with the freezing point marked on each, now go into the hands of another workman, who plunges them, bulbs down, into a vessel filled with water kept constantly at 64 degrees. A standard thermometer attached to the inside of this vessel, shows that the temperature of the water is correct. Another tiny file scratch is put at 64.

Then a third workman plunges the bulbs into another vessel of water, kept constantly at 96 degrees. This is marked like the others, and the tube is now supplied with three guide marks, 32 degrees apart. A small tab is then attached to each tube, on which its number is written—for, owing to unavoidable variations in the bore of the tube, each one varies slightly from the others.

With its individuality thus established, the tube goes into the hands of a marker, who fits its bulb and hook into the frame it is to occupy, and makes light scratches on the frame corresponding to the 32, 64 and 96 degree marks on the tube. The frame has a number corresponding with the number of the tube, and the tube is laid away in a rack amid thousands.

The frame, whether it be wood or brass, goes to the guaging room, where it is laid upon a steeply sloping table, exactly in the position marked for a thermometer of that size. The 32, 64 and 96 degree marks must correspond with the marks upon the table. If they do not, the error in marking is detected, and the frame is sent back for correction.

A long, straight bar of wood or metal extends diagonally across the table from the lower right-hand corner to the upper left-hand corner. On the right this works upon a pivot, and on the left it rests in a ratchet, which allows it to ascend or descend only one notch at a time. That notch marks the exact distance of 2 degrees. With the three scratches already made, for a basis, the marker could hardly make a mistake in the degree if he tried.

The marks made upon the frame or case are all made by hand, by a geometric pen, and India ink, if the frame is wood, and with steel dies, if it is of metal. The tube bearing the corresponding number is next attached to the frame, and the thermometer is ready for the market without further testing. Some makers use only two guide marks, but the best makers use three.

In the process of manufacture the ordinary thermometer goes through the hands of nineteen workpeople, half of whom are often girls and women. Some of the larger concerns in and near New York produce several hundred thousand instruments annually, and on every one of them the purchaser may see, if he looks closely, the tiny file scratches on the glass at the 32, 64 and 96 degree marks, or somewhere near them, as different makers use different points.

RATS AND PLAGUE.

Some of the difficulties in the way of destroying the plague-spreading rat are described as follows in the British Medical Journal:

"The rat is so commonly associated with the spread of plague, if not with its actual incidence, that the destruction of the animal seems distinctly to be called for as a measure of precaution. The method of getting rid of the rodent is, however, of primary importance. Should poison or fumigation be resorted to, one common effect is to scare the rats in the neighborhood from the locality, and, if they are infected with plague, the consequence will be an increase of the infected area. Another plan is to offer a reward for each rat destroyed. When this plan is adopted the rats are caught and carried to some authorized place, where they are counted and the rat-catcher rewarded. This plan necessitates handling of the rats, and it is possible that the persons who do this become themselves the subjects of plague, or contribute toward the spread of the disease. There is some evidence that it is not the rat itself that is the major source of infection when a diseased rat is handled, but that the vermin which inhabit the rat are themselves inoculated with plague, and as vermin quickly leave a dead rat, the impregnated parasites getting on the clothing of the rat-catcher tend to the diffusion of the disease. It would seem that the only method of killing rats which will do away with dread of their becoming a source of infection is by trapping them. This, however, is a slow process, and one which does not recommend itself to the rat-catcher who is paid by 'piece work.' Even when the rat is trapped the trap should be immersed in a disinfecting fluid if the rat-catcher is being paid according to results, or the rat should be removed from the trap by tongs and burned immediately. The latter process, however, annuls payment by results, as even if the tail is kept as proof of the number caught it will become a possible source of infection by the vermin inhabiting it. The rats, however, might be immersed in a disinfecting fluid, provided the rat-catcher does not handle the animal. It is not safe to attempt to exterminate plague-infected rats by hunting them with dogs or cats, as these animals may catch the disease, or the vermin in the rats may cling to their coats. It might be worth while trying the plan proposed by M. J. Danysz, of the Paris Pasteur Institute. Briefly stated, this consists in the introduction into a given rat population of a coccobacillus presenting the general characters of bacillus coli, and thus resembling Loffler's bacillus typhi murium. The plan has been tried with considerable success at Lille, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Tunis, as well as in Paris."

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES.

A Suggested Pharmacy Reform.—Some pharmaceutical politicians have been propounding a scheme recently which, should it come to fruition, an unlikely event, however, would entirely revolutionize the condition of the pharmaceutical body in Great Britian. Roughly it is proposed to create two distinct classes of pharmaceutical practitioners, in place of the chemist and druggist. Theoretically of course, there are two classes existing, the pharmaceutical chemist and the chemist and druggist, but practically the privileges of the two sections are the same, the only difference being that the pharmaceutical chemist is exempt from jury service and that he has a distinct title. The new proposal is distinctly at variance with the Pharmacy Act of 1898, which tended towards unification by extending to chemists and druggists the right of becoming members instead of associates of the Pharmaceutical Society and of sitting on its council, privileges which had hitherto been reserved for pharmaceutical chemists only. The new scheme would create an inferior class of traders, who would be licensed to sell drugs and poisons, but not to dispense prescriptions. For the pharmaceutical chemists, who would be the sole recognized dispensers of medicines (except physicians), a compulsory curriculum would be imposed. It is not quite clear what would be the result as regards the present pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists, but as confiscation can scarcely be intended it is to be presumed that both classes would be included without further examination in the new body of pharmaceutical chemists. Looked at broadly, the institution of a compulsory curriculum, provided that it were not made too stringent at the outset, would probably be to the ultimate advantage of pharmacy, but the suggested creation of an inferior body who would be nothing more than venders of drugs is on altogether different footing, and is open to every grave objections. One has only to look at the state of affairs existing in Ireland to see that the result would be anything but satisfactory. Then there are two bodies of registered men, the druggists, who are merely retail venders of poisons and the pharmaceutical chemists, who are alone licensed to dispense medical prescriptions. The result is constant friction between the two sections, the pharmaceutical chemist charging the druggist, often we are afraid not without grounds, with illegally dispensing prescriptions, and the druggist urging often with a good deal of justice, that the pharmaceutical chemist endeavors to harass him in every possible way. One result of this is that the Pharmaceutical Society which was originally intended to include both bodies practically only represents the pharmaceutical chemists, the druggists holding almost entirely aloof. The Pharmacy Act provided that the druggists could elect members on the council of the Pharmaceutical Society up to one third of its members, but as in no case could more than seven out of twenty-one members of the council be druggists, and therefore they could never have an equal voice in its proceedings, few druggists have obtained the right to vote by joining the Society, and such of their representatives as have gained the council chamber have done so by the grace of the pharmaceutical chemists. It is difficult to see how any arrangement of the sort can work satisfactorily. If the lower body were in sufficient numbers and their representatives on the governing body of the Society were not restricted, the exclusive privileges of those who had passed the higher examination would almost certainly soon be swept away, while if the druggists are limited in their representation on the council, friction and jealousy are practically certain to ensue. It seems that those who are advocates of the new scheme for Great Britian are reversing the sequence of things and promoting chaos out of order.

The Government Laboratory.—The annual report for the year ending March 31, 1900, shows that Dr. T. E. Thorpe and his staff have analyzed nearly 200,000 samples for the customs, consisting mainly of determinations of the alcoholic strength of wines etc., for import duty, and a large number of samples of tea for adulteration. In the Excise Department 68,287 samples have been dealt with and in addition to this 7,208 samples have been treated for other government departments.

The Sale of Proprietary Articles—is rapidly increasing in Great Britian and evidence of this is given by the Inland Revenue Report. All proprietary articlea sold in Great Britain, but not in Ireland, have to bear a Government Stamp, varying in value according to the price of the preparation, the stamp on each article not exceeding one shilling in value being 1½d. The revenue derived from this source for the year ending March 31st last was $1,445,000, and in addition 34,554 licences yielding a total of over $43,000, were issued to venders of proprietary medicines, so that it will be seen the British Government draws quite a respectable sum from the patent medicine trade. The revenue from the sale of medicine stamps is $110,000 in excess of the previous year, and another evidence of the growth of the trade is shown by the fact that in 1860 only $220,000 was yielded by the tax. A very small proportion of the stamps sold are disposed of in Scotland, but this is due to the fact that most of the proprietaries of large sale are packed in England while a fair proportion, no doubt, are consumed in Scotland. The sale of stamped proprietaries in Great Britain must now exceed $10,000,000 annually.

An American Soda Fountain in London.—A fair number of London druggists do a business in the summer time in effervescent drinks, but none of them so far as I am aware have fitted up a regular soda fountain. It has been left for one of the large drapers in St. Paul's church yard to initiate the British public into the mysteries of American drinks. Spence's the drapers in question, have fitted up in their windows a soda fountain which is in charge of a New York drug clerk, and the venture has been a success. I was amused one day when passing to see a party of Americans who had been visiting St. Paul's Cathedral make a rush for the shop directly they espied the familiar fountain which evidently reminded them of home.

German Trade.—A British consular report dealing with this subject, particularly as regarded the commerce between Germany and the United Kingdom, states that the year 1899 must be considered as an extremely prosperous one for German trade. One of the main features dealt with is the formation of a union which has a capital of $1,600,000, and is expected to do much to increase the trade in German produced alcohol. This, however, is not likely to seriously affect either British or American makers as, although it may lead to increased consumption for various purposes in Germany, the export of German spirit will not be much increased. The export of sulphate of ammonia from Great Britain to Germany in 1899 was less by 3,593 tons than in the previous year, while still greater decreases occurred in the export to France and Belgium, the United States, however, took rather more British sulphate than in 1898, Germany consumed more, but the home production more than kept pace with the increased demand. The union of British and German manufacturers of oxalic acid has become extinct owing to the foundation of a number of new German factories and the price of oxalates has consequently fallen. In 1899 Great Britain exported 90,861 cwts. of raw and 11,844 cwts. of refined glycerine to Germany and received from that country 5,211 cwts. of the refined article.

The Pharmacopœia as a Standard.—Much difference of opinion exists as to whether the British Pharmacopœia is or is not a standard under the sale of Food and Drugs Act for all articles named in it. Dr. Attfield, the editor of the B. P. holds that except for the dispensing of medical prescriptions it is not a legal standard unless the purchaser specifies a B. P. article, and the view was taken by the Watford magistrates in a prosecution against a chemist for selling as Gregory's powder a preparation compounded with carbonate instead of oxide of magnesium, which the B. P. in common with the U. S. P., and in opposition to most other pharmacopœias orders in compound rhubarb powder. The case was dismissed.

The Vinolia War Fund.—It will be remembered that the Vinolia Soap Company at the commencement of the South African war determined to set aside one cent on every tablet of their soap sold and to donate the resulting sum as a subscription to the War Fund. It has now been decided to close the account, the scheme having been in force nearly twelve months, and the total sum of $55,000 having been handed over.

The Alcohol Drawback.—English chemists have not the advantage possessed by some of their continental competitors of working with duty-free alcohol, there being an impost of 11 shillings on every proof gallon. The government, however, repay the duty on all tinctures, essences, etc., exported and last year drawback was allowed on 80,726 gallons against 9,715 gallons in 1890. These figures of course do not include goods manufactured for export only in bonded warehouses, as these pay no duty.

Manufacture of Methylated Spirit.—During the year ending March 31, 1899, 4,984,272 gallons of spirit were methylated in the United Kingdom, nearly all of this spirit was home produced while 10 years ago nearly one half of the spirit methylated was of foreign origin.

Picric Acid as an Explosive.—A serious explosion which occurred in a Huddersfield chemical factory this year has proved that whereas picric acid does not itself explode without the agency of a detonator yet it forms dangerous compounds with metals which readily explode. The report of the Government Inspector is to the effect that the explosion in question was due to the formation of picrate of iron (in a steam pipe) which was exploded by a blow from the chisel of a workman. The inspector recommends that the acid should be scheduled as an explosive.

The Madras Cinchona Plantations.—The report of Mr. Standen, the director of the government cinchona plantations in the Madras presidency states that 650,689 lbs. of bark were available during the year 1899-1900, 364,090 lbs. being the amount obtained during the year and the remainder being brought forward from the previous year. Part of the stock was purchased from private growers. During the year 10,188 lbs of quinine sulphate and 4,615 lbs. of other alkaloids were extracted in the government factories and 7,378 lbs. of quinine and 2,676 lbs. of other alkaloids were distributed; upwards of 561,000 five grain quinine powders were disposed of through local post offices at three pice per powder. The price has now been reduced to two pice and it is hoped that this will induce the poorer classes, the government sale being undertaken for the purpose of providing the alkaloids as febrifuges.

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Sydney, N. S. W., August 15, 1900.

There is considerable commotion and agitation among the retail pharmacists throughout the whole of the colonies consequent upon the wholesale actions and injunctions instituted by Condy & Mitchell, of England, against them for selling permanganate of potash as "Condy's Crystals." The agents of the firm made a simultaneous onslaught on the retail pharmacists in each colony by asking for "Condy's Crystals" and getting the permanganate as the equivalent. The rich firm have through their solicitors sent to all pharmacists the following circular: "It is reported that upon inquiry for Condy's Fluid being made at your establishment you have offered to sell Condy's Crystals and have sold permanganate of potash crystals under that designation, representing that the same would be equivalent in solution of Condy's Fluid. My clients instruct me to state that their preparations do not contain even the slightest trace of that chemical, and that it is therefore a fraud upon the purchaser to supply permanganate of potash as Condy's Crystals, or in execution of orders for Condy's Fluid." The Victorian pharmacists, especially those in Melbourne, have quite recently combined to fight the question in the Supreme Court and it is expected the point at issue will shortly be threshed out. The pharmacists claim that the term "Condy's Crystals" has been in general use for the last twenty years and has always been otherwise known as permanganate of potash. It is difficult to see where the retailers' strength of combine is, when Condy & Mitchell boldy assert that their fluid contains no permanganate. From two careful analyses made recently in Sydney, I am informed that the fluid is composed of permanganate of soda and common salt. If this be the case the pharmacists are quite out of court. Scores of them have settled the actions by paying the solicitors $80 and costs and signed agreements that they will not sell the permanganate as Condy's Crystals.

Federation being now an accomplished fact, we only await the elections for the Senate and the meeting of the Federal Parliament, which will be sometime during May, 1901. One of the first subjects to be dealt with is the tariff against the outside world, the intercolonial customs barriers falling with the operation of the Commonwealth Act. There is no doubt whatever that the tariff will be of strong protective character and the wholesale druggists of the United States should know this fact at once. Patent and proprietary medicines will be practically shut out if I can judge the pulse of the different Federal candidates as it beats just now. With the exception of New South Wales all the colonies have protective tariffs and the mother colonies' representatives in the Senate, even should they all be Free Traders, can have no hope against the majority.

Fearing another visitation of the bubonic plague, which is expected to come forth again in Sydney in a more virulent form, as it has done in other places, both the wholesale and retail druggists are laying in big stocks of disinfectants. In Queensland and Victoria the same course is being adopted. Queensland is badly affected with the plague at the present time, its ravages extending right through the northern ports, almost from one end of the colony to the other.

The Pharmacy Board of Western Australia have taken the extraordinary step of placing the following patent and proprietary medicines in the first part of their Poisons Act, necessitating in every instance the affixing of the label "Poison": Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Battle's Vermin Killer, Boschee's German Syrup, Cantharidine Hair Washes and Restorers, Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Easton's Syrup, Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites, Freeman's Chlorodyne, Godfrey's Cordial, Green's Corn Cure, James' Horse Blister, Kay's Essence of Linseed, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, Steedman's Soothing Powders, Steiner's Phosphorus Paste and Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

In the whole of Australasia there are only 2,658 registered pharmacists, while the total population is 4,382,930, or an average of 2,782 people to each business. The pharmacists in business in each colony are as follows: New South Wales, 453; Victoria, 430; New Zealand, 348; South Australia, 60, and Tasmania, 58. Victoria has 813 pharmacists on the register as against 711 in New South Wales.

A Society of Chemical Industry on the lines of the English society has been established in Victoria, the headquarters being at the Melbourne University.

DEHORNING CATTLE.—In a recent bulletin published by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, G. H. True, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, discusses this subject most intelligently. In his opinion the best time to dehorn cattle is when they are calves, and the younger they are the better. During the first few days of the calf's life the horns to be are simply little buttons that are not attached in any way to the skull. They may then be removed by the use of a sharp knife, or by clippers made for the purpose, with very little pain to the calf and little or no loss of blood. Various chemicals and commercial dehorning fluids have been used for the destruction of the young horns. In the use of liquid preparations the greatest care should be exercised to prevent the spread of the fluid. The use of caustic potash is perhaps the most to be recommended, it being cheap, easily applied and efficient. It comes in the form of sticks which for the protection of the fingers should be wrapped in paper when handled. A stick will dehorn ten or a dozen calves. The hair should be clipped from the horn and the skin immediately surrounding it, the potash dipped in water and the moistened end rubbed upon the horn. A scab forms where the caustic potash has been applied and when it comes off the horn comes with it. There is no wound made and therefore no danger of trouble from flies and screw worms. This method of dehorning has proved effective on calves up to a month old.

WHAT KIND OF A LIBRARY SHOULD A PHARMACIST SEEK TO POSSESS?

As every pharmacist, in acquiring the rudiments of pharmaceutical knowledge, must be in possession of a number of elementary works on pharmacy itself, and its cognate sciences, he has in these a nucleus with which to start a good private library. If he has merely used them to cram with, the chances are that he will have such a fit of mental dyspepsia that it will be hard to persuade him that these books can ever be of any further service to him, and he will be ready at the first opportunity to discard them. If, on the other hand, he has been really interested in his studies, he will treasure these volumes as he would a fortune. His list should contain at least one work on botany, one on chemistry, one on pharmacology, one on materia medica, and a copy of the most recent United States Pharmacopoeia. To these he should add, as fast as his means will permit, works on microscopy, vegetable histology, special monographs on various drugs, a good Dispensatory, and the proceedings of his State pharmaceutical association, and of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He should subscribe to some pharmaceutical journal of recognized standing, and at as early a date as possible, secure a good encyclopedia. Naturally he will choose for himself such ethical, religious and philosophical works as he desires. Many students make the mistake of supposing they have done justice to themselves when they have secured one work on each particular subject, or, if this is extensive, on each branch of that subject. This is a very great mistake, and one that has misled many men.

As soon as a private library has covered with single copies the complete range of the requirements of its owner, other works on the same subjects by different authors should be quickly secured. Whoever confines his consultations upon a subject to a single author, unwittingly tends to create in himself mental narrowness of view on that subject, and causes himself to drift into dogmatic habits. He likewise makes it practically impossible for him to properly and fully understand many phases of the subject while he imagines he has gotten complete mastery of it. The more books by different authors upon the same subject we consult, the more we cultivate independent judgment, the better we can grasp the topics discussed in the various phases, and the less likely are we to become a slave of dogmatism. To see many books upon the same subject creates a critical mind, since the differences of authors are discovered and the reader is forced to use his own judgment as between them, weighing, of course, the facts presented by each. Even when authors agree, the fact that they present their subjects in a different manner, use different illustrations and view the matter from various standpoints, enables readers to get a better all-round conception of the subjects, while the repetition tends to fix them better in the memory. Very often readers will find it impossible to understand one author in the way he tries to explain something until after they have seen what some other author says on the same subject, when it all becomes clear.

Men who study from but one author acquire an absolute dependence upon that author as an authority, and are likely to accept his statements as certainty. One of the most dangerous phases of modern school and college education is the tendency to confine students to single authors upon the various subjects studied. It makes them slaves of that author in methods of thought for the rest of their lives. No one should ever depend wholly upon what one author has to say upon a subject. Even reliance upon a single dictionary creates a dangerous tendency to depend upon others where self-judgment should be used. When many authors are consulted the student soon acquires the habit of finding out why the author holds so and so, and thus be able to even correct the latter's shortcomings.

No book is ever perfect either in completeness of detail or in freedom from error. All books need to be checked by critical minds. No author is completely free from bias. Works on pure science probably reflect less of this than others, because their writers are constantly on guard to eliminate this bias, but even these cannot wholly avoid it. If there are not present sins of commission, there may be those of omission that are nearly as bad. No student can know where these distortions occur unless he can check them by reference to a number of authors on the same topic. A pharmacist's library should therefore contain a good assortment of books on the same topics by different authors, and the more he can afford to have and consult, the better it will be for him. (Merck's Report.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests, for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Staining Shingles Green.—(B. and C.) A method recommended for staining wood green is to brush it over with a hot solution of verdigris in vinegar until of a proper shade. Just how satisfactory this application will work on shingles can only be determined by trial. Preparations for this particular purpose are sold in the paint trade.

Removing Coffee Stains.—(R. B. H.) Coffee stains on white linen cloth may be removed by dipping the spots in Javelle water (liquor potassæ chloratæ, N. F.) and warm water alternately. Ordinarily all stains produced by vegetable coloring matter can be removed by chlorinated lime solution, but care should be taken not to use it too strong, else it will rot the fabric.

Yield of Acetylene from Calcium Carbide.—(G. McC.) One pound of pure calcium carbide will yield about 5.89 cubic feet of acetylene. The ordinary commercial carbide contains only about 80 per cent. CaC_2 and yields in round numbers some 10,000 cubic feet of acetylene per ton or about 5 cubic feet of acetylene per pound of calcium carbide. An interesting article on the production of acetylene from calcium carbide was published in this journal July 20, 1899, page 88.

Binding Material for Emery.—(R. R. D.) wants a formula for the preparation of a compound which will make a hard mass when mixed with emery and one which does not contain glue.

We know of no practical process coming within the prescribed limits without the employment of glue. However, some artificial whetstones are made by mixing the abrasive material with certain proportions of kaolin and feldspar, the mixture being then moulded into the proper shape under pressure and finally baked in a furnace when the feldspar fuses, binding the whole into a solid mass.

Sodium Salicylate and Ferric Chloride.—(Ph. A.) asks how the following prescription should be dispensed:

Sodium salicylate	1 ounce
Glycerine	4 ounces
Oil of gaultheria	40 drops
Tincture of ferric chloride	1 ounce
Citric acid	20 grains
Solution of ammonium citrate, enough to make	8 ounces

Dissolve the citric acid and sodium salicylate in a sufficient quantity of the solution of ammonium citrate, add the oil of gaultheria and shake well. Add the tincture of ferric chloride to the glycerine contained in a separate vessel and mix the solution thus formed with the solution salicylate, adding the former to the latter, stirring constantly during the operation. Then add the remainder of the solution of ammonium citrate to complete the mixture. Prepared in this way a clear wine-colored mixture is formed which does not precipitate.

Bleaching a Hair Brush.—(L. W.) asks how to bleach a hair brush which has become yellowish by age and water. He says he doesn't care to do any expert

menting as the brush is a valuable one which he has used more than ten years.

We have never had any practical experience in bleaching hair brushes although we presume the bristles of the brush may be bleached, after cleansing, by immersing them in a solution of peroxide of hydrogen to which a little ammonia has been added, or in a dilute solution of chlorinated potassa. To clean the bristles wash them for a few moments in a weak solution of ammonia, about ½ ounce of ammonia water to a pint of cold soft water. Then rinse in clean cold water and dry in a cool place. The mahogany or satinwood back of the brush must of course be kept out of the solution or the wood will become discolored. A hair brush which has seen ten years of service deserves considerate treatment.

Cleaning and Polishing Linoleum.—(J. M.) Wash the linoleum with equal quantities of milk and water, dry and then apply one of the following dressings:

Yellow wax	5 ounces
Oil turpentine	11 ounces
Amber varnish	5 ounces

Melt the wax, add the oil, and then the varnish. Apply with a rag.

A dressing recommended for brightening the appearance of linoleum consists of a weak solution of beeswax in spirits of turpentine. Another formula is:

Palm oil	1 ounce
Paraffin	18 ounces
Kerosene	4 ounces

Melt the paraffin and oil, remove from the fire and incorporate the kerosene.

Polish for Linoleum.

Yellow wax	1 ounce
Carnauba wax	2 ounces
Oil turpentine	10 ounces
Benzine	10 ounces

Melt the wax carefully, add the oil and benzine, and stir until cold.

PHARMACY.

USES OF ALUMINUM.—When a decade or so ago the problem was solved of obtaining aluminum at a comparatively low cost, it was believed by many that there would be at once an immense demand for the metal, and that it would replace iron and perhaps other metals for many purposes. While this has not been the case, the demand for aluminum and the corresponding output have steadily, if slowly, increased, and at the present time are increasing rapidly. In the Zeitschrift fur Angewandte Chemie, W. C. Heraeus calls attention to the increasing use of aluminum in the chemical industries. One great difficulty heretofore in using aluminum for such purposes has been that when in contact with another metal, galvanic currents are generated which rapidly corrode the aluminum. It has hence been impossible to use vessels where the metal was soldered. A process has recently been devised which enables the welding of aluminum without the aid of a flux. This will greatly increase the usefulness of aluminum. The tensile strength of the metal is only one-fourth less than that of copper, and while its conductivity for heat is only half as great as that of copper, it is twice as great as that of iron. The use of aluminum as a conductor of electricity is also growing rapidly.—(Science).

ADMINISTRATION OF CASTOR OIL.—Washburn (Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.) repeats what he wrote more than fifteen years ago concerning the following method of giving castor oil: Fill the mouth with milk and hold it there; dip up a tablespoonful of milk and pour into this spoon—already full of milk—about a teaspoonful of oil; whether cod liver oil or castor oil, you will see that it displaces milk to the extent of its bulk, as any other liquid would do, but the globules of either of these oils, being different from the globules in milk, do not mix with the latter ,and the oil will be in a round ball, not touching the spoon. As you swallow the milk that has been held in the mouth, take the spoonful of milk in the mouth and at once being to drink milk from a cup at hand. The author states that he has never yet found the person who, if the procedure was carried through in this manner, could tell whether he had taken castor oil or cod liver oil or taken none at all. There is absolutely no contact with the mouth or throat of any particle of the oil, nor can it be smelled on the spoon. All this implies taking immediately, but not with undue haste. The oils as well as the milk must be cold, and the colder the better. The quantity can be increased by degrees as the stomach will stand the oil desired, but if a larger dose of castor oil is desired it can be better given by repeating the procedure than by attempting to swallow too much at one time.

COLORED BOTTLES FOR MEDICINES.—An interesting investigation has recently been carried out by H. J. Moller, of Copenhagen, and published in the Berichte of the German Pharmaceutical Society, on colored glass, with particular reference to the proper color for bottles which are intended to protect medicines., etc., from the chemical action of the light. It was found that the best protection is afforded by black (opaque); red, orange and dark, yellowish-brown glass; light brownish-yellow, dark green (with no bluish tint), and dark, brownish-green glasses afford quite good protection; bluish-green, violet, milky, bluish and colorless glasses give little if any protection from the actinic rays of sunlight. For the preservation of wine, beer and liquors, dark brownish-yellow and dark yellowish-brown bottles are to be preferred, while light brown, light green and bluish-green glass is less to be recommended.—(Science).

AMALGAMS OF SODIUM AND POTASSIUM.—Guntz and Feree (Comp. rend.; Dr. Cir.) says that when sodium is dissolved in mercury and the mercury slowly cooled beautiful crystals of this amalgam separate out. These are of the cubic form and correspond to the formula $NaHg_6$. If, instead of extracting the crystals, the mass is compressed in leather by hand, still the same amalgam remains; the liquid part, which is filtered off, is mercury saturated with sodium at the temperature of the experiment. The authors attribute this result to the fact of the compound $NaHg_6$ being a mixture of two amalgams, Hg_8Na and Hg_5Na. The latter amalgam has been obtained in a pure state. They have shown the existence of four distinct amalgams: Hg_7Na, Hg_6Na, Hg_5Na, Hg_4Na. Potassium gives results which are not quite so defined.

FATAL POISONING BY OIL OF WINTERGREEN.—Dr. B. Pillsbury reports in the Medical Record (Dr. Cir.) a case of fatal poisoning by oil of wintergreen. A man of middle age took by mistake for whiskey two ounces of the oil. His daughter gave him mustard as an emetic, the whites of a dozen raw eggs, milk and very little water. The patient resided in the country; it was nearly five hours after the taking of the oil when he was first seen by the physician. He was then perspiring profusely, complained of feeling "on fire" inside and the skin was very hot. The diarrhea continued and in forty-one hours after the oil of wintergreen had been taken death occurred from exhaustion.

ANTIDOTE FOR FORMALDEHYDE.—Andre (Jour. Pharm. et de Chim., Schweiz. Wochenschr.) reports a case in which a woman accidentally took a teaspoonful of 40 per cent. formaldehyde solution, producing severe caustic effect. As an antidote solution of ammonium acetate was administered with satisfactory results. Three volumes (about) of the solution are necessary to counteract one volume of 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde, the administration of the former being followed with an alkaline mineral water to neutralize the acetic acid liberated in the reaction.

PRESERVATION OF RUBBER ARTICLES.—As the result of extensive tests Prof. Krollkowski (Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.) states that the best method of keeping rubber articles is in a 1 per cent. solution of formalin or zinc chlorid or a concentrated solution of boric acid. He asserts that red rubber keeps better than black, other conditions being equal. Rubber articles should never be left exposed to the air or to action of cold.

"Hold Fast to That Which Is Good"

The old Scriptural injunction is good, hard sense when applied to your business today. You can't build business with unreliable goods. The people are going to judge you by the things they get of you, and you can't help it. Your only defense is to sell them that which you know is good.

You know all about the J. C. Ayer Co.'s goods.

For nearly sixty years they have been steadily and surely doing all that was promised for them, and in addition strengthening the standing of the people who dealt in them.

The let-down season of Summer is over, and now comes the girding up of loins for the fall campaign. We have several bright, new things for you which will soon be ready to commence doing us both good. We only want your cooperation to make the coming year a record breaker. Let us help each other. Write us freely regarding anything of mutual interest.

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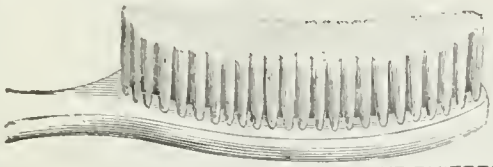
Ayer's Hair Vigor, $1.00 size only; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, three sizes, 25c., 50c., $1.00—25c. size is a very rapid seller; Ayer's Pills, 25c., more for the money now than ever; Ayer's Sarsaparilla, $1.00, in new cartons with sample box of pills free; Ayer's Ague Cure, 50c. now, new and improved; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters, 25c., "they take the ache."

Latest Elegant Preparation —— Ayer's Comatone.

Larger Sales
Better Profits with

Kent's Brushes



OVAL HEAD, ROUND CUT EMITTED.

Kent's Brushes are the best in the world, and have been best for one hundred and twenty-three years. The reputation of these goods will increase the prestige as well as profits of every druggist who sells them.

Tooth, Hair, Nail, Bath, Flesh, Cloth and Hat Brushes

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CLASSES OF TRADE.

We make up assortments to suit retailers; write to us, giving quantities wanted and range of prices which suit your trade.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
American Agents, - - - New York.

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A PROGRESSIVE DIETARY,

Suited to the growing Digestive Powers of the Infant.

The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1 } For the first three months of life.
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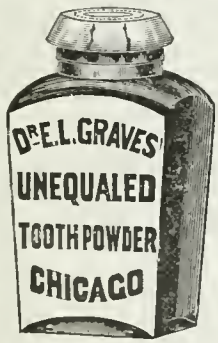

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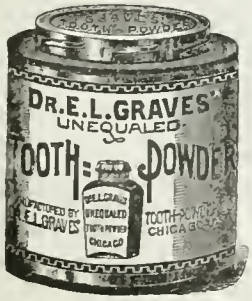

25c -size, $1.75 per dozen.
50c.-size, $3.25 per dozen.
75c.-size, $6 00 per dozen.
One-Half Pound Can.

Write us for Free Samples and a package for your dentist, some free powder also comes to pay for the distribution. Send the names of your dentists and your jobber with your request.

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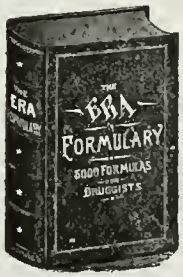
457-459 Van Buren Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ERA FORMULARY.

5000 Formulas for Druggists.



THIS book with its great variety of working formulas is an incentive and help to the druggist in manufacturing his "own" preparations and in fact enables him to become the manufacturing chemist of his neighborhood. Its wide scope is indicated by the following synopsis of contents :

800	Formulas	for	Unofficial Pharmaceuticals
456	"	"	Veterinary Remedies
1013	"	"	Toilet Articles
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(S. P. 4.)

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Another rebellious outbreak, presumably by Boxers, has occurred in Southern China, and the Chinese aver that fully 100,000 troops will be necessary for its suppression.

The American answer to the French note has given a satisfactory turn to the Chinese negotiations, and were it not for the reports of military activity in China on the part of some of the Powers the outlook would be excellent for a speedy opening of negotiations. Besides answering the specific proposition advanced by the French Government, the American reply expresses conditional approval of the course taken by France.

The expedition to Pao-Ting-Fu, under Von Waldersee, the German commander, threatens to excite a serious outbreak in China, and it is opposed by the United States, which will take no further part in military operations against the Chinese. Quick action by the nations to begin peace negotiations are being urged at Washington to avert further troubles in the Empire.

It is reported at Shanghai that Russian troops from the South have occupied Mukden (Manchuria) without opposition, while the Russians from the North captured Tie-Ling, forty miles north of Mukden.

Lord Salisbury assents to M. Delcasse's Chinese note with a reservation as to the methods of prohibiting the import of arms and suggesting also that each nationality garrison one place instead of the proposed joint occupation of each locality.

The detention of a body of Russian troops last week as they were about to leave for China, with the information that they might be needed for hostilities elsewhere, has given rise to a rumor of a coming war between Russia and Germany.

The Russian generals are arranging winter quarters for large armies in Manchuria. Ten thousand troops will be quartered at Irkutsk ready to move up with the first opening of the river navigation in the spring.

The American marines from Pekin have arrived at Taku whence they will sail on the Indian for Cavite.

Li Hung Chang has transmitted the reply of the Chinese Emperor to the demand of Germany in which it is ordered that three high Chinese officials are to be decapitated, others to be imprisoned and Prince Tuan is to be banished to the Siberian border.

Minister Conger has submitted to the State Department a list of ten or twelve names of Chinese officials who were prominent in the Boxer movement against the foreigners. These officials, Mr. Conger believes, should be included with Prince Tuan and others in any punishments which are to be inflicted upon those who took a prominent part in the Peking outrages.

Chinese reports say that the Dowager Empress is seriously ill at Tai-Yuan-Fu, Province of Shan-Si, and the free hand of the Emperor in affairs of state is regarded as confirmatory of these reports.

Other Foreign News.

The Sublime Porte has instructed the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin to inform the German Government that Turkey will repudiate all responsibility should anti-German feeling be manifested during the proposed visit of Crown Prince Frederick to Palestine.

Slight reverses occurred to the British forces in South Africa last week. The troops of De Lisle and the Colonials, however, have driven the Boer General De Wet north of the Vaal River.

President Kruger, it is thought, will go directly to Holland, instead of landing at Marseilles, as at first intended.

The bubonic plague at Glasgow is said by the officials to have been checked.

The Viceroy of India reports the crops as excellent, and famine conditions disappearing, while the number of persons receiving relief has decreased to 2,746,000.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

Senator Hanna is scheduled to make thirty-seven speeches in four days during his tour of the Northwest this week.

Postmaster-General Smith is making a stumping tour of Nebraska and Kansas.

Governor Roosevelt spoke in Illinois and Indiana and Mr. Bryan spoke in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan last week.

The betting on the New York Stock Exchange favors McKinley heavily. An even bet of $1,000 was made last week that Bryan would receive the smallest vote in the electoral college, proportionally, that has ever been polled by a presidential candidate in the history of the country.

Ex-Ambassador Wayne McVeagh has announced his support of the Republican ticket.

Professor Ladd of Yale, who has just returned from a trip around the world, wrote a strong letter last week against imperialism.

Judge Wheeler H. Peckham came out for McKinley last week.

Many Delaware politicians believe the next Legislature in that State will be controlled by Democrats, in which event Mr. Addicks' Senatorial aspirations will be defeated.

David B. Hill will stump Indiana for Bryan this week.

The Coal Strike.

Both miners and operators believe that no settlement will be reached until the operators make some offer that is more satisfactory to the men. The miners believe that the operators who have offered a 10 per cent. advance in wages will only pay the higher wage rage until a large stock of coal has been mined and the cold weather is at its worst, when they will again cut down the pay, knowing that the men cannot endure the hunger and cold that will accompany a strike at such a time.

The men demand that the 10 per cent. advance in wages be given for one year at least, and they object to the "sliding scale" of wages, which, they say, gives the operators the power of making the wages what they please.

President Mitchell says that he wants to organize the anthracite field so that the operators and miners will agree to meet every year in joint convention and make out the schedule of wages, etc., for the ensuing year. This is the plan that is in operation in the bituminous coal fields, where it is found to work successfully in preventing labor troubles.

A policeman was killed and several other persons wounded in a riot at the Oneida colliery, near Hazleton, last week.

Other Domestic News.

Numerous conferences are being held by the cotton oil manufacturers of Mississippi with a view to controlling prices to be paid for seed in view of the short crop.

The trial of Henry E. Youtsey on the charge of being a principal in the murder of William E. Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, was interrupted last week by the sudden illness of the prisoner. He was seized with apparent insanity and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Sir Thomas Lipton has sent another challenge for the America's cup.

The customs receipts at Havana during September amounted to $853,179.99.

The copper plate engravers of Tiffany & Co., the New York jewelers, are out on a strike. The engravers receive from $90 to $100 a week and are not striking for higher pay but for a recognition of their union.

The big liner Oceanic ran aground on the coast of Ireland last week in a fog, but got off without injury.

The people of Honolulu have sent $3,300 to the Galveston sufferers.

The new monitor Arkansas will be launched November 1 at Newport News.

Fishing vessels with crews aggregating over two hundred men are still missing on the Grand Banks; it is believed that the fatalities to fishermen from the great storm which swept the banks will reach three hundred.

The population of Connecticut is 908,355. In 1890 it was 746,258. The increase is 162,097, or 21.7 per cent.

The population of Delaware is 184,735, as against 168,493 in 1890, an increase of 16,242, or 9.6 per cent.

The population of the District of Columbia is 278,718, as against 230,392 ten years ago, an increase of 48,326, or 20.9 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire is 411,588. In 1890 the population was 376,530, the increase being 35,058, or 9.3 per cent.

—At the last meeting of the Rhode Island Board of Pharmacy, held October 1, six candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these the following were successful and were registered as registered assistant pharmacists: Albert H. Brundage, Providence, R. I.; Frank E. C. Carter, Worcester, Mass.; Frank G. Kearnar Whitinsville, Mass. Thomas O'Neill and Charles O'Leary have opened a new store at 412 Weybosset street, Providence, under the style of the City Pharmacy. New stores have also been opened by John C. Sullivan at Smithfield avenue and Weeden street, Pawtucket, and W. H. Salisbury & Co. at Lonsdale and Quincy avenues, Pawtucket.—Howard A. Pearce, secretary and registrar.

THE DRUG NEWS.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON PROPRIETARY GOODS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1900.

To the Trade:

You have already been informed by a circular issued some days since by my predecessor, Mr. Frank A. Faxon, that he has relinquished the office of chairman of the Proprietary Committee of this Association, and that at the recent meeting in Chicago, I was duly elected to succeed him in this position. I now desire to advise you that the office of the committee has been formally removed from Kansas City to Philadelphia. All communications in regard to the work of the committee should be addressed to me here, and will receive prompt and careful consideration.

It shall be my earnest effort to maintain and strengthen the successful operation of the rebate plan, the continued existence of which is admitted by all to be absolutely necessary to provide even a moderate profit in our line of business. We have also repeatedly promised each other to give it our unqualified support. Justice to ourselves requires that these promises should be kept. No infraction on the part of salesman or pricer should be excused or condoned by the manager or head of any jobbing house.

We are also pledged, both jobbers and proprietors, to give to the new Tripartite Plan a fair and honorable trial, and our best efforts should be directed towards insuring its success. The principle on which it is based, that of sales by proprietors at best prices to accredited jobbers only, is undoubtedly correct, and proprietors should realize that a strict and rigid enforcement of this rule will result to their advantage.

I would also strongly urge upon every legitimate drug jobber (not already a member of this Association) the desirability of joining it. We need the moral, financial and business support of every wholesale druggist in the land. Many members of the trade have given not only their money, but what is more valuable, their time, to provide the results we now enjoy. It is but just that all those who benefit by existing conditions should contribute to their support.

I desire to express my appreciation of the numerous words of encouragement which have been spoken by members of the Association, and return my thanks for the same. I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the kindly feelings expressed, and hope to receive your earnest, loyal and continued support. Very truly yours,

C. F. SHOEMAKER.

Branch Stores Must Be in Charge of Registered Pharmacists.

Registered pharmacists having branch stores in Pennsylvania must place a registered pharmacist in charge of each branch. In a recent opinion rendered by Judge White, of Allegheny County, the Court said: "Mr. B. was at that time the actual manager, and for a while he conducted the business entirely. This man G. was there assisting during a portion of the time that Mr. B. was actual manager, but Mr. B. entered some other business, and was there only a part of the time afterwards, but was still retained nominally as manager. He was not there at all times ready to fill prescriptions and compound medicines. Some days he was there only an hour or so. That is not a compliance with the law because the manager and his assistant should be there at all times ready to fill prescriptions and compound medicines."

The Mead Drug Store at Canton, N. Y.

The Mead drug store is located at Canton, N. Y., and not at Portland, Me., as was erroneously stated in the Boston correspondence of this journal last week. C. W. Gulley, who purchased the store some time ago from C. H. Mead, has sold it back again to the former proprietor.

New York and Vicinity.

KINGS COUNTY PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society are now bending their efforts toward securing a new and handsome college building to supplant the present quarters which are crowded for necessary space to accommodate the students, the attendance having increased 100 per cent. over last year. The matter was brought up at the meeting of the Society Tuesday afternoon, October 9, by William Muir, chairman of the Committee on Supervision and Examination, who said in reporting for the committee that the project was in a fair way to become realized. He had consulted a man at the head of a large financial institution who was willing to advance $30,000 and build the college, provided the society would advance $5,000. The building would be 40 feet front by 85 feet deep and three stories high. It was considered better to maintain this height than a four-story building as it would not come under the fire laws. A building of suitable appearance could be erected at a cost of $20,000 with an additional cost of from $5,000 to $6,000 for lots, which it was thought could be secured near the site of the present building on Franklin avenue. It is absolutely necessary to have such a building because of the large increase in the college classes, there being 150 in attendance this year as against 100 last year.

Treasurer Ray stated that there was $1,500 on deposit at 3½ per cent. for the building fund and the college funds would reach nearly $3,000. Albert H. Brundage suggested that individual subscriptions be secured among those interested in the work, but as Mr. Muir's report was informal, action was deferred.

Prof. W. C. Anderson, president of the N. A. R. D., reported as delegate from the Kings County Society to the recent convention in Detroit. He said in part: "This is the third time I have reported to you on the same subject and I want to assure you it is the most gratifying report I have had to make. The National Association of Retail Druggists is doing a good and valuable work. Perhaps the first question which comes to your minds is 'Well, what has it done? What results has it accomplished?' There are some who will go so far as to think or to believe that such an association as the N. A. R. D. could organize on Monday night and be ready for business Saturday without any effort on their part to aid or further the work. The regulation of the cut rate evil has been the greatest undertaking, and in moving toward its accomplishment many obstacles have had to be overcome. In the first place it has been necessary to secure the cooperation of all sections of the drug trade, the proprietor, the wholesaler and the retailer. It was necessary to secure the consent of the proprietors because little could be done by the retailer without them. Then it was necessary to get the wholesalers." Prof. Anderson then briefly but comprehensively gave a short history of the struggles and handicaps the National Association had been compelled to sweep out in its onward movement. The last year had seen the association nearer to success than ever before, because the retailer had at last been aroused to action and it now remained for him to decide just how far this success should progress. Continuing he said: "It comes upon the pharmaceutical societies to say who are the legitimate druggists. Conditions in different parts of the country are different, and I do not mean to say we could advance the price of proprietary articles in full here first. I believe where druggists agree to maintain a set price they are to be considered legitimate, and those who refuse are the aggressive cutters. This organization should place itself in a position where it shall say who are the aggressive cutters. No need to keep a black list; just go about the matter peaceably, and I would suggest that letters be sent to all the dealers hereabouts informing them of the proposition of the N. A. R. D. It is not the

purpose to oppose any, but to help all." Here he read resolution B, adopted at the last convention. It follows:

Resolved, That the National Association of Retail Druggists is gratified in being able to announce the success which has attended the efforts of its Executive Committee to secure the adoption of its plan for the prevention of price cutting on proprietary medicines by the manufacturing and jobbing branches of the trade.

That we reaffirm our belief in the efficacy of the plan, and our fidelity to its provisions.

That the success of the labors of the Executive Committee brings home to the retail druggists of every section the duty to themselves, locally, and to the retail trade generally, of prompt and decisive action upon their part, in conformity with the terms of the plan, which became operative August 17, 1900.

That we call upon the associations affiliated with the N. A. R. D. and all organizations of retail druggists throughout North America to proceed immediately to place their members in position to reap the benefits of the successful work of the national body, the manner of how best to designate aggressive cutters being left to the discretion of the local associations, under the advice of the Executive Committee, wherever desirable.

That the Association approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee that local associations confine their notifications to the local jobber, reporting actual conditions to the National Association, and that the National Association pledges itself in each and every case to render to the local association prompt, determined and loyal aid in securing the rights of the members of the local body.

That the Executive Committee is instructed to immediately transmit to the officers of the associations in membership detailed instructions respecting the steps necessary for the guidance of the associations in the enforcement of the terms of the plan.

That while the local associations have the right, under the plan, to employ their own judgment respecting the formation of a schedule of prices, the National Association urges these associations to prepare and maintain the most advantageous schedule possible, because of the great importance to the retail trade as a whole of such action on the part of the affiliated bodies.

He then recommended that the society appoint a committee of five to act with sister societies in relation to the adoption of the tripartite agreement. "Before leaving the subject," he said, "I want to call attention to the attitude of the wholesale and proprietary associations. At Detroit the conditions were most harmonious. All the societies worked toward one end and all seemed enthused with the subject. At Chicago the conditions were even more favorable to the retailer. The two associations at Chicago were more determined, I might say, than the retailers. They felt as though their lives and the lives of the retail druggists depended on the action taken." He stated it was not the purpose to antagonize, but to meet the aggressive cutter half way. In concluding he said: "There is no reason why the plan should not be a success if the retail trade will stand by the plans adopted by the N. A. R. D. The Kings County Society has an excellent and honorable record." Here he touched on many things that had been done by the society in furthering the interests of pharmacists and "when we look over our history we find we have always taken a legitimate stand. The Kings County Society as ever is ready to lending a helping hand and the N. A. R. D. is reaching out for that helping hand which our society shall give to help work out this plan.

Prof. Anderson was roundly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, and on motion President Kleine extended the congratulations of the society to him on his excellent report. William Muir was then called upon and he gave an excellent report. He had a feeling of misgiving regarding the N. A. R. D. when he went to the convention, but this was removed when he saw the enthusiasm manifested. One of the most able delegates from this State was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and he gave a patient ear to all desiring hearings. One or two talked on the co-operative plan, but this was not thought well of by the association. It is the desire of the N. A. R. D. to have all on the same level, and while the co-operative plan may be good for the man with a little money laid by to go into it, it is not good for the poor man. The N. A. R. D. could not adopt it. The convention talked of nothing but higher prices and Mr. Hirseman worked harder than any man in the convention, not excepting the president himself. He is honest and the best representative of his organization that could have been found, but he wouldn't be not to abide by a majority vote. He represented his organization faithfully and well. Mr. Hammer was there in the interest of a new organization. He had nothing else to discuss or no other interest. He was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Everyone had a chance to talk, if such is meant by the "experience meeting." I believe we should have more of them. There is nothing impracticable about the N. A. R. D. plan. Let's try it. If it don't go as expected I will be the first man to cry against it and the first one to vote against its continuance. We have done nothing but talk, and now I hope we'll act."

R. C. Werner asked if any of the jobbing trade in New York was represented at the Chicago meeting and on receiving an affirmative answer asked if C. N. Crittenton Co. was favorable to the tripartite agreement. To which he also received an affirmative answer. He then said he was glad the firm was in favor of it. He also wanted to mention that the agent in the pay of the jobbers, F. E. Holliday, had been chosen to the most important office, chairman of the Executive Committee, and he could not understand it. "I can't understand," he said, "why a man not a retailer should be chosen to such a position. It looks to me as though the manufacturers were being used as a club over the head of the retailers by the jobbers in putting such a man in such an office. The action has created grave doubts in my mind as to whether the plan of the N. A. R. D. can be carried out. It looks to me as though influence was exerted. I must confess that notwithstanding the great results that are expected to be accomplished I can only regret that such a man was elected, for, acting as the jobbers' agent, he cannot act independently."

Mr. Muir then said he went out to the convention filled with the same feelings Mr. Werner had just expressed, but when he learned what the man had done he doubted his sincerity no longer. He had accomplished much and was now in a better position to do more for the retailer. "All the retailers had contributed altogether was $4,100, and of this the secretary had expended $3,000. It was not possible to send a man all over the country on this. The retailers were without funds to send a man to represent them in this locality and in that, but when they were ready Mr. Holliday would go. I found I could not put a finger on a wrong act he had done. We expect everything when we have nothing to give."

Prof. Anderson said: "There is a different way of looking at his position as a retailer. I'd like to ask if any of you would be willing to give up your business to serve the retail druggists. He gave up his position in Topeka, Kan., sold out his interest in the store he held to serve the retail druggists, and he has proven a most efficient man. I know his work placed us in the position we occupy to-day. You may write letters to wholesalers, but you won't get results unless the retail druggists are organized. They are now organized, and if you should go around I dare say you will find 95 or 98 per cent. willing to listen to your plans. Mr. Holliday has brought eighty of the most prominent manufacturers into this agreement and 90 per cent. of the wholesalers. Because he had retired from the retail business but one year, should he lose his personality? No one can put a finger on him, and one year hence it may be said that by his effort we can report not only the wholesalers and proprietors, but the retailers as well working together."

Mr. Muir was heard again. He said: "We want a man in the retail end to devote his whole time to our interests and you can't do that and attend to business. We looked for a man who was willing, and we found in Mr. Holliday all that was needed."

Then Mr. Werner said: "The election of Mr. Holliday showed the spirit of the convention. He controlled it and everything went as he said. Scant courtesy was given to the co-operative business, which is just as legitimate as any jobbing business in the country. If I had been there I should have objected strongly to its being cried down. The jobbers object because it takes away some of their profits, and they were represented by Holliday. He controlled them. They (the jobbers) want the cream. The jobbers have been dictating to the retailer and under present conditions the jobbers' gain has been the manufacturers' gain, but not so with the retailers. We have been suffering most and in my opinion the convention of the N. A. R. D. at Detroit was but a side show to the convention of the N. W. D. A. at Chicago."

Mr. Muir said in reply: "He must be a good man who can control 200 picked men from all over the country, and if he can hoodwink such a delegation of some of the brightest men in pharmacy he deserves credit. But such talk is childish. He could not control those men and he didn't try. Mr. Holliday had nothing to say in the Nominating Committee nor in the Committee on Resolutions. No man could control us. It is easy to criticize when the meeting is over. I don't want such insults to be issued against pharmacists. No one man can control 200 or 300 of the best minds of the country; that is infant talk. I don't like men to come here after the meeting is over and complain. Why didn't you get elected a delegate from your own organization and go there and see for yourself. The man you sent represented the society well. He is greater than the organization. He rises above it, and I admire such men. Then to talk of controlling him. Hammer was there, though, and he had his hammer in action all the while, hammering at everything until he nearly hammered one man to death. McIntyre, of Philadelphia, was also there, and these two went out of the convention crying out against it. McIntyre never said 'No' when Holliday was elected. He was not put on any committee, and even the men from his own State did not support him. I was there during every minute of the convention and I wasn't controlled by any one nor could any one have controlled me."

Mr. Werner again: "Mr. Muir had the same opinion as Mr. Holliday, as did a great many others, and Holliday had the control of these opinions, as it were, being leader of them. I like to see him defend Mr. Hirseman because that shows his friendship for him. Hirseman's work as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions may have been excellent, but he made a mistake in representing three societies when these associations do not in all things agree. Hirseman was our delegate, and as such we expected him to present our views. If he represented us he had no right to act as he did."

Mr. Muir said: "That's a good deal like the man on the jury who said he was right despite the opinion to the contrary of the other eleven. Such was the case when two men stood up before the whole convention. There was no chance of what they proposed going through and Mr. Hirseman would have held himself up to ridicule had he sustained them. Mr. Hirseman told me he would like to get it through, but there was no chance."

Secretary Tuthill told the members of an association he had found in the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn, known as the Pharmaceutical Association of Brooklyn. It was composed of fifty-two drug store proprietors, and was working along on the N. A. R. D. plan with excellent success. It had a price schedule and was willing to contribute its pro rata share to the N. A. R. D. This ended the discussion.

A. H. Brundage next spoke of the fifty years' record of Dr. P. W. Ray, and concluded with a motion that a committee be named to draft a testimonial to Dr. Ray from the Kings County Society. President Kleine named the following: C. W. Kline, A. H. Brundage, F. N. Bliss, William Muir, R. C. Werner, Charles F. Schleussner and Prof. W. C. Anderson. A photograph of the delegates to the N. A. R. D. convention was ordered placed in the room.

E. L. Young was then given the privilege of the floor and he expounded a scheme whereby druggists could purchase sundries at prices considerably under the present cost by forming association. He was requested to present a prospectus at the next meeting.

Treasurer Ray reported a balance on hand, September, $274.81; receipts, $166; disbursements, $67.90, leaving in the treasury $372.91.

The degree of graduate in pharmacy was conferred on Miss Rosie Carp and George Reither.

Applications for membership were received from Avery L. Reed, V. M. Friedman and John Katterle. L. C. Morgenstern was elected to membership.

A communication was received from the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association requesting that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a like committee named by the Manhattan body to devise means for working out the N. A. R. D. plan. President Kleine named the following: William Muir, Thomas G. Franee, Prof. William C. Anderson, O. C. Kleine, Jr., and C. F. Schleussner.

Another communication was read from W. L. Schaaf, of the Grievance Committee of the Manhattan Association, asking that one or more members be sent to the next meeting of the Manhattan organization in reference to the siphon question, and William Muir was named to act.

TO FIGHT N. A. R. D.

Retail Druggists' Association Takes Action at Its Last Meeting.

At the last meeting of the New York Retail Druggists' Association, Friday evening, October 12, or rather, Saturday morning, for the session did not begin until 12 o'clock, it was unanimously decided to take the initiative in "an attempt," according to J. Hammer, the association's delegate to the recent convention at Detroit of the N. A. R. D., "to break up the clique ruling that organization." The committee named was J. Hammer and A. Goldman, and its duties are to communicate with sister organizations asking the naming of similar committees in order that enough strength may be secured to force the N. A. R. D. to place co-operative clubs in the list of recognized jobbers.

Mr. Hammer reported as follows: "I am sorry I cannot make as encouraging a report as Mr. Hirseman did on the floor of the convention at Detroit, but I was not as popular as he, and was regarded more as a black sheep in that I had fought for certain rights against the powers that be. I could have made an encouraging report of the work done had it not been in the hands of a certain clique. There were delegates present from all over the country, and they were quite intelligent, but there was evident that fault which has caused the ruination of many another good organization; these men were too trusting, too confiding, and therefore the scheming few did their work well. The chief executive officer of the N. A. R. D., the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Holliday, is in the pay of the wholesalers' association. This was admitted by the president, who made apology for him by saying it was necessary for Mr. Holliday to have money for expenses to move around on. You understand when a business man invests his money he expects some return for it; it is the same way in this case; money has been paid for certain work to be performed, and it was done well. Mr. Holliday did all right. The association don't meet every month, and the work had to be done. It is a question whether it is dignified to receive pay from one organization and work for another, but then the N. A. R. D. is not an organization with a plan, but a plan with an organization. Try as hard as I and another man would, we could not make them believe this was not a retailers' organization. It was hard to bring this out, and he was always trying to hamper me, and, contrary to all parliamentary custom, some one made a motion contrary to the proposition I was trying to introduce, and it was carried. As far as the clique is concerned, it may be typified by the way the elections were conducted. There is a clause in the constitution of the organization which says elections must be by ballot, but not so with this election. This man Holliday was obnoxious to many men in the convention; there was opposition to him, and he knew it, but when a motion was made that he be elected, some one seconded it, and before five minutes had passed, he with the other seven officers was elected, not one objection being made, and I being classed as voting with the rest. The whole election was left to the last day. Then to gain time, there being only a half hour left for the session, a Salvation Army meeting was held, where any one who had any wind to blow off could blow it for all he was worth. One over-zealous delegate took advantage of the opportunity to fish out a lot of poetry he had written about pretty rainbows and all that sort of thing, and fully one-half of the delegates left the convention. Then the election was jammed through. The whole thing was run by the wholesalers. They used the manufacturers to make the retailers believe they were working for their interests. I met Mr. McIntyre, of Philadelphia, and he told me our efforts would be futile. He also informed me that I had a better argument to present than he, representing the Retail Druggists' Association.

as this association was better than the German and Philadelphia organizations. I might offer an argument that would act as a wedge against the argument offered by the association against Philadelphia. The resolution was brought up, put, carried and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. When I went before this committee to argue it, that resolution was not there. I had brought a copy of it with me, however, but it was never introduced. Holliday wanted to floor me by asking a few questions as follows, with my replies: 'Don't you buy goods cheap so you can give them to your members cheap and they can sell them cheap?' 'No; we buy cheap, sell cheap, and our members get regular prices.' 'Don't you buy so they can enrich themselves?' 'No; we buy as I have said, and are not looking for dividends.' Then he sat down, and my resolution was tabled. It was due to some extent to my influence that Hirseman was made chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. I thought he was not friendly toward me, but I wanted him there so if he was averse he would show his true colors. And as I expected, the resolution I had introduced and was referred to his committee, was lost.

"The pharmaceutical press is also in the clutches of the wholesalers, just as well as the N. A. R. D. The officers' stenographic reports were carefully blue-pencilled so that any reference to the wholesaler would be left out. I occupied sufficient time in speaking against the blind way in which business was being done to receive recognition, but all I said was left out of its columns. When I came back to New York, I was somewhat discouraged because I had been left out, but to my pleasure and salvation, I found my light was not to be hidden behind a bush, and the truth at last came out, when I spoke at the German Apothecaries' Society. I was wondering how I could let the society know its delegate had not done his work, when Mr. Gregorius called me up and invited me to be present. I was hampered at the meeting by the presence of Mr. Hirseman, and I could not take him over the coals and give him his due, so I left him out. The members rejected his report, and not being satisfied with this slap at the N. A. R. D., wished to withdraw from it, but it was finally considered advisable to lay the matter over to the next meeting.

"I would recommend that we take the initiative in this matter. There are societies all over the country which will join us when we have made our intent known. I would advise the appointing of a committee of two from this organization to confer with similar committees from the Philadelphia and German Apothecaries' Association, and that they work out a plan which all will abide by. I would not recommend withdrawing from the association, and I am loath to see it given up into bad hands. Next year we may be able to send more than one delegate, and if so, we can make a fight against that clique that will do some good. After wo fail, then we will know that it is hopelessly in the hands of the clique, and we can withdraw. I believe it is better to fight within. We should write to others, and if possible turn this good weapon in bad into good hands."

Mr. Hammer's report was received, and a vote of thanks tendered him for his persistent labors in the interest of the retail druggist.

A Hammer asked for what purpose the so-called clique had been formed, and J. Hammer explained as follows: "The N. A. R. D. represents an association of men conducting retail businesses. The Associated Drug Company represents an association of just such men. These associations are coming up all the while. Retailers look upon them as a logical evolution of trade. This New York Retail Druggists' Association wants to accomplish such an end. The wholesale druggist, if friendly, would have this association put on the list, and that is why they employ paid agents, because they fear it, and don't want to give it growth. It has paid them to have such a man as Mr. Holliday, who, Mr. Gregorius has said, receives as high as $5,000 yearly. It is said this year's business of the Consolidated Drug Company has reached $225,000, and the Philadelphia association is making itself felt. Chicago is also restless. The whole purpose of the N. A. R. D. has been to divert the attention of the retailer from this "chasing rainbows," and trying to raise for them cents instead of dollars. This fight is for the retailers, and this is the way the N. A. R. D. has treated the retailer, not the wholesalers nor manufacturer."

The motion for a Committee of Two, as above stated, was then carried.

A. Hammer started a discussion by stating he believed the whole matter should come before the directors of the Associated Drug Company, and not the Retail Druggists' Association. L. Marmor thought it would be well before opening the fight to communicate with the N. A. R. D., and ascertain its position. There the matter ended.

A. Goldman introduced a resolution that physicians should be provided with the formulas of common remedies in the National Formulary, but his motion was tabled. A. Bakst urged that each member act as a committee of one in bringing in new members. The receipts of the meeting were $51.

OPPOSING THE WAR TAX STAMP.

At a meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Wednesday, October 10, it was unanimously decided to begin an effort, by the appointing of a committee of seven, to confer with similar committees from other organizations toward the repeal of the war stamp tax. Thomas F. Main, of Tarrant & Co., was father of the resolution, and in discussing it said the board was already on record as being in favor of the repeal of the law as soon as practicable. He mentioned the statement made before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington by one of the leading manufacturers of proprietary medicines that the tax on his goods under Schedule B of the War Revenue Act amounted to 4¼ per cent. on his gross sales and 25 per cent. on his net income. Mr. Main asserted that this tax was manifestly a discrimination against a limited class of proprietary articles and that it imposes, in fact, double taxation, in that the manufacturers of liquid medicines and perfumery are also heavily taxed by the duty on distilled spirits, particularly the tax on alcohol. The above manufacturer had testified that the tax on distilled spirits had cost him $50,000 in addition to his heavy taxes under Schedule B of the War Revenue Act.

F. B. Thurber argued along the same lines, urging business men to bestir themselves and work toward having the act repealed. The same question will come up before a meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the board this afternoon.

Notes of the Drug Trade Club.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors held Wednesday afternoon, October 10, the following officers were chosen for the year: President, J. L. Hopkins; vice-president, William Hamann; secretary, Harry Hall; treasurer, Alexander Robb, the last two being re-elected. The board also elected these persons to membership: Resident—George W. Irwin, John N. Ryan; non-resident—W. J. Webber, Boston. President Hopkins announced the committees for the year as follows: House—G. D. Dorsey, W. S. Ginnel, H. M. Hitchings; Finance—F. L. Upjohn, W. O. Allison, C. A. Schieren; Membership—S. H. Carragan, G. W. Kenyon, W. H. Childs.

The following registered at the club during the last week: P. G. Ott, Bangor, Pa.; W. A. Dawson, Hempstead, L. I.; F. W. Atwood, Boston; Dr. B. L. Lambert, New Haven, Conn.

The New York Credit Mens' Association will hold a business meeting in the rooms this evening, following which a dinner will be served.

Drug Trade to Parade for Sound Money.

The members of the drug trade in this city are concentrating their efforts in the McKinley and Roosevelt and Sound Money Drug, Paint, Oil and Chemical Trades Campaign Club to turn out in large numbers in the Sound Money Parade November 3. S. H. Carragan is chairman of the Campaign Committee of the club and he has recently sent out letters to all branches of the trade requesting the number of men each firm will have in line. Responses have come in favorable to an excellent showing and it is believed the trade will be represented by a larger number than in '96, when over 5,000 were in line

The Society of Chemical Industry.

The first meeting of the session of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held at the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth street, to-morrow evening, at 8.15 o'clock. Prof. C. F. Chandler will address the meeting, and the following papers will be read: "The Electrolysis of Calcium Chloride Solutions with Reference to the Formation of Chlorate," S. A. Tucker and H. R. Moody; "Additional Analyses of Asafœtida," R. W. Moore; "On Nitric Acid Analysis," J. R. Pitman. Prior to the meeting the usual informal dinner will be held at Hotel Grenoble, Seventh avenue and Fifty-sixth street. The section will hold all meetings hereafter in the Chemists' Club instead of at the New York College of Pharmacy as formerly.

NOTES.

—Sidney Faber, secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of the City of New York, calls attention to the fact that a number of persons who have passed their examinations before the board have failed to get their qualification certificates and urges them to get the certificates, as they entitle them to a State certificate after January 1, 1901, when the present board will cease to exist. The persons whose names are given below are requested to call for the certificates at the office of the board at 115 West Sixty-eighth street on Tuesdays, between 2 and 5 P. M., and the documents will be delivered on proper identification. Those entitled to the certificates are: John A. Bates, Harry C. Bloom, Frank Brust, Joseph H. Cahoon, Mary L. Campbell, John W. Casey, John C. Dalton, Jay S. Doudna, Arnold F. Goldwater, Simon S. Goldner, Frederick Helbig, Henry P. Hull, William R. Hoyt, Ralph E. Hughes, Frank Gilman Jones, Edward N. E. Kleine, Watler I. Krappe, Herman Lange, Robert S. Lehman, James H. Martin, Harry C. Nott, Thomas O'Neill, John M. Hopper, James F. Paisley, Isaac W. Price, Carmine C. Pugliese, Aaron I. Raisman, Charles F. Richter, William R. Robinson, Gustave Theodore Ruckert, Erich G. R. Sattler, Michil Schwartz, Albert C. Sellery, Walter P. Stowe, Bertram H. Townsend, Oscar Turgeon, Locey Tyler, William W. Wasser, William Whitehead, Lionel Widder, Arthur D. Wyckoff.

—The following persons were convicted and fined $50 each in the Court of Special Sessions, Manhattan, on October 11 for permitting unlicensed persons to compound prescriptions: Dr. Julius Lewinsky, 114th street and Madison avenue; Ralph B. Robbins, 503 Lenox avenue; Elias Goldstein, 1617 First avenue; Naum Fetter, 1474 Fifth avenue; Dr. William Feely, 379 First avenue; Ernest Denicke, 158 Second avenue. A number of persons are entitled to re-examination and the board particularly requests such to come up for examination no later than December, as this board goes out of existence at the end of the year and the succeeding State Board cannot permit such persons to come up for examination without payment of another fee.

—Walter S. Rockey has recently devised a new timetable for his employes, which he has established in his stores. By its operation the men change weekly, one coming on at 7 o'clock one week, the next week he begins at 8 o'clock and the next at 11.30. Beginning with the man who comes at 7 o'clock, the schedule is as follows: A.—7 to 11.30, 12.30 to 6.30; B.—8 to 12.30, 5.30 to 12 midnight; C.—11.30 to 5.30, 6.30 to 12 midnight; D.—7 to 11.30, 12.30 to 6.30; E. 8 to 12.30, 5.30 to midnight; F.—11.30 to 5.30, 6.30 to midnight.

—John Albert, Jr., one of the well known members of the German Apothecaries' Society, and a druggist at No. 225 First avenue, died at his home Wednesday, October 10, after a month's illness with typhoid fever. Had he survived until Friday, October 12, he would have been 43 years old. He was popular, an active worker in the German Society, and his loss will be deplored.

—The Le Maire Optical Co. has been incorporated in this State to manufacture, buy and sell optical goods, surgical instruments and druggists sundries, and will shortly begin business in this city. The capital stock is given at $200,000 and the incorporators are Joseph A. Le Maire, Samuel C. Silverman, Benjamin Foster and William H. Ruby, of New York, and Joseph Le Maire, of Newark, N. J.

STORE OF BENJ ROSENZWEIG, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

—Among the druggists who called on the trade last week were: G. C. Himmelman, Akron, Ohio; S. H. Sarles, Mt. Kisko, N. Y.; A. B. Paine, Columbus, Ohio; C. H. Moore, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Sullivan, manager for Dr. George F. Servis, Plainfield, Conn.; I. M. Swezey, Port Jefferson, L. I.; T. S. Armstrong, Plainfield, N. J., and C. E. Webster, Boston, Mass.

—The Drug Trade Campaign Club began the first of its series of noonday meetings in the headquarters, 51 John street, Monday. The meeting was highly successful and was largely attended. The Metropolitan Quartette furnished several pleasing songs. The meetings will continue to Saturday, November 3.

—The Globe Remedy Co., with offices in this city, has incorporated under the laws of this State for the manufacture and sale of drugs. The incorporators are P. C. Cowling, W. Phipps, Lottie Longley, M. E. Longley and H. V. Brandenburg, all of New York City. The capital stock is given at $200,000.

—A. B. Baltzly states that he has not tried to break his contract for the rental of the store at Ninety-sixth street and Broadway, as was stated in the Era last week. Mr. Baltzly says he intends opening the new store in about ten days. There is a "To Let" sign in the window of the store at Ninety-seventh street and Broadway, which Dr. Shibley was to occupy.

—A new corporation to bottle and sell spring water was incorporated under the laws of this State last week, the firm name being William Seitz & Company. The capital stock is given at $25,000 and the incorporators are Jacob Herb, William Seitz, Jr., and Otto Nuoffer.

—The new All-State Board of Pharmacy is in session at the Albany College of Pharmacy to-day, the meeting having been called for the purpose of discussing preliminary organization and deciding on a form of rules and regulations, certificate, books, etc.

—The annual meeting of the Jersey City Druggists' Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, October 16, when officers were elected and a report of the delegates to the N. A. R. D. convention at Detroit was made.

—G. C. McKesson will act as marshal of the company of employes of McKesson & Robbins which will participate in the Sound Money parade in this city November 3.

—Thomas P. Cook, manager of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, is on a business trip in the South. He will remain away about a month.

—Harry Ferguson, of the New York College of Pharmacy, is active in politics, and last week he acted as inspector of election in his district.

—Matthew Kramer has opened a new store at Mulberry and Worth streets. He was formerly employed in Olliffe's pharmacy, on the Bowery.

—A. H. Solotaroff, of No. 71 Broome street, is receiving the congratulations of his friends over the arrival in his home recently of a baby boy.

—Harvey C. Clark, of Farrand, Williams & Clark, wholesale druggists of Detroit, was in the city for a brief visit last week.

—The Park Pharmacy, Walker & Driver, proprietors, has opened at 100th street and Central Park West.

—It is stated that A. E. Pickard, a well-known druggist of Roslyn, L. I., is to be married shortly.

—Percival A. Tilley, of this city, has accepted a position with Dr. A. M. Heron, Lakewood, N. J.

—Allen Brown, druggist and acting postmaster at Minaville, N. Y., was in town last week.

—Dudley T. Larimore & Co. will open a new store shortly at No. 537 Fifth avenue.

—L. M. Haanen, of No. 614 Vanderbilt avenue, is confined to his home by illness.

—J. F. Farley has opened a new store at 139th street and Eighth avenue.

—The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club spent last Thursday at Englewood, N. J.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Springfield Drug Clerks Want Shorter Hours.

Boston, Oct. 13.—The Drug Clerks' Union of Springfield held one meeting a few evenings since and are to hold still another for the purpose of coming to some definite understanding as to what shall constitute a reasonable time limit for a week's work. Thus far it appears to be the general opinion that seventy-five hours is enough for any clerk, but in Springfield, while some of the employes do not work that long, thanks to thoughtful employers, the majority are required to labor much longer. Another matter upon which the clerks would like to see some local legislation is the hour of closing. Some of the druggists of Springfield close their places of business at 10 o'clock, but they are not many, for most of them keep open until 11 and even 12 o'clock. The claim is made that comparatively little business is done after 10 o'clock, so there would be little or no loss to the business if there was a uniform hour established for closing up. To further bolster up their contention, the members of the Drug Clerks' Union claim that all physicians carry emergency cases, so there is seldom any need of filling a prescription during the night. It is understood that one of the prominent druggists who is in favor of the 10 o'clock closing movement recently circulated a paper among his fellow druggists for signatures to such an agreement, and all but four of the downtown druggists signed it.

NOTES.

—The Charlestown Navy Yard, so it appears from the officers and men there, has been overrun by bedbugs and waterbugs, enemies against which they have been contending and before which they have been forced to surrender. The pests not only have invaded the kitchens and dormitories, but have even encroached on the officers' quarters. Organized steps to remedy the matter have been taken from time to time, with but temporary and indifferent success. Various dealers in insecticides and poisons have submitted bids for cleaning out the undesirable visitors, and a contract has been placed for $400 under which the bugs are guaranteed to disappear.

Gates' drug store in the Forest Hills section of the city was the scene of a sad occurrence an evening or two ago. A Mrs John D. Mee, residing in the West Roxbury District, was on her way to a wedding accompanied by her husband. While on the electric car she complained of not feeling well as they approached the square at Forest Hills and was accordingly taken into Mr. Gates' store. She immediately lost consciousness, and although everything possible was done for her, she died in a short time. The doctor who was summoned pronounced it heart disease.

—Arthur Burwell, proprietor of the Adams House Pharmacy, has been held for the Circuit Court Grand Jury which convenes this month, by United States Commissioner Fiske, after a hearing on a charge of depositing a scurrilous and defamatory postal card in the mail. The card was sent to Dr. Oppe, of Hyde Park, a former employe of the defendant. Burwell was allowed to go on his personal recognizance.

—The Boston City Hospital is soon to have a downtown relief station, which is to be erected on the site of the old Boston & Maine Railroad station in Haymarket Square. The building will cost $100,000, and the basement will be devoted largely to medicines. On the first floor there will be a well-equipped pharmacy, where everything necessary in hospital work may be had.

—The moving of E. M. Smith, a Waltham druggist, to a new corner store in the Lawrence Block, is important to the residents of that city, inasmuch as the trustees of the public library, situated next to Mr. Smith's old store, long have coveted his place as an addition to the "many-storied" building. This now is made possible.

—The famous prize cattle from C. I. Hood's farm at Lowell continue to win admiration at county fairs. Besides capturing many fine prizes at the New England fair at Old Orchard, they have been on exhibition at Nashua and Rochester, N. H., Greenfield, Mass., Brattleboro, Vt., and other places.

—W. P. Draper, the well known druggist of Springfield, is home after a delightful Summer spent at various points along the picturesque North Shore. Mr. Draper was accompanied by his wife, and together they took in all the historic points of interest in and about Salem.

—Horace N. Cowan, of Woburn, has been made president of the Red Cross Chemical Company, recently organized at Portland, Maine, with a capital stock of $25,000, of which nothing is paid in.

—Thomas Burke, of Marlboro, is named as treasurer and president of the Burke Drug Company, which was organized at Portland, Maine, with a capital of $5,000, of which nothing is paid in.

—H. W. Goodwin, dealer in drugs, chemicals, essential oils, extracts and the like, who for a long time has been at the corner of Milk and Batterymarch street, is to move to No. 80 Broad street.

—The week's exports from the Port of Boston include, among other things, drugs and chemicals, $15,280; India rubber manufactures, $24,531; tobacco, $181; spirits, $20,787; hops, $237.

—The Prescott street store of Clark & Mahoney, East Boston, was broken into Saturday night, October 6, the burglars securing about six dollars which was in the cash register.

—George Webster, one of the several clerks at Freeman's drug store in Chelsea, is spending a two-week's vacation at the White Mountains.

—Arthur Dearborn Reycroft, well known druggist of East Cambridge, was married this week to Miss. Helen Gertrude Herlihy, Charlestown.

—Daniel H. Maguire, a druggist of Haverhill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $6,178.28, and assets, $2,375.

—A druggist's license has been granted to J. Albert Sexton, of 372 Belmont avenue, Springfield.

—William B. Fitts is the new manager of A. O. Marshall's drug store at Beverly Farms.

A Profitable Side Line.

We display on another page the advertisement of Falker & Stern Co., Chicago, large wholesale dealers in china, bric-a-brac, lamps, etc. They have a magnificent line for the 1900 holiday trade which every druggist ought to see, and to those who are unable to visit their show-rooms at 150 Lake street, they will be very glad to mail their illustrated catalogue.

The class of ware which they handle makes an extremely profitable side line for any druggist. It is a line of goods which will bring customers into the store, and will afford a splendid profit after you get them in. The goods are easy to sell, they decorate the store and advertise it, and if well bought they sell themselves.

LUBRICATOR FOR BICYCLES.—The following has been patented in Germany: Oleic, 60 parts; rosin, 20 parts; vaselin oil, 50 parts, castor oil, 5 parts. Melt together. Apply cold by daubing it on the axle. The motion of the wheel ensures its even distribution. (Nat. Dr.)

PHILADELPHIA.

The "Free Dispensary" Evil.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—There is considerable complaint in local drug circles over the spread and growing abuse of the free dispensaries. If the supplying of medicines by these dispensaries was confined to the really needy class, no one would complain, the druggist least of all, but this is just exactly what is not the case, and many persons are to-day applying for and receiving medicine and treatment as charity patients, who are well able to pay for what they get. It is no uncommon thing, so says an interne in one of the largest dispensaries, for women to dress in their oldest clothes, drive in their carriages to a point near the dispensary and from there walk to it, and apply for treatment free, as being unable to pay for even the medicines needed.

Of course, the physicians feel the effects of this abuse no less than do the druggists, and when one considers that there are no less than seventy "free dispensaries" in Philadelphia, it is small wonder that a feeling of indignation over this abuse of charity has arisen among men of the two professions. The city of Philadelphia employs two physicians, allopathic and homeopathic, for each ward, to visit and attend charity patients, and in each ward there is a druggist who fills the prescriptions sent him free of cost to the patient, for which he is paid a small sum by the city. The "ward druggist" is appointed after bids have been tendered and received for a net price to cover every prescription sent in, the one bidding the lowest price getting the appointment. In the past it has been no uncommon thing to find druggists bidding against one another with a reckless disregard of the welfare of others; ten cents is a fair average of the prices for which the druggist offers to put up every one of these prescriptions, regardless of what the formula may be. This phase of the question is receiving earnest attention from the P. A. R. D., and it is hoped that when bids are asked for the coming year better prices will be asked for by the competing druggists.

Committees from the State Medical and Pharmaceutical Associations and the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists have been appointed to work in co-operation to secure some restrictions on the loose practices of the "free dispensaries" and to endeavor to correct some of the many evils they have engendered.

P. C. P. Notes.

The first of the series of social meetings for the coming scholastic year was held in the museum hall of the college last Tuesday evening. First Vice-President Jenks, of the P. C. P., opened the function with a short address of welcome, expressing the wish that future entertainments would find an increasing number of druggists and students coming together to enjoy the social features of these evenings and to form friendships between the men of to-day and the men of the future. Prof. Kraemer, on behalf of the faculty, also extended the welcome of the college to all members of the many branches of pharmacy in the city. The programme of the evening was pleasantly arranged to include music, dancing, the reading of a few choice literary selections and the serving of light refreshments towards the close. Many of the attending druggists had brought their wives, sisters or cousins, and, of course, every student that could brought somebody else's sister or his hoped-for-wife-to-be, so with these fair assistants, the Committee on Entertainment of the Alumni were able to make even the most confirmed misanthrope thoroughly enjoy himself.

These social meetings will be continued until well along in the spring, and there is possibly nothing that could add more to the imparting of a friendly feeling among druggists than an attendance on them. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and for none is this truer than for the druggist.

College work has about settled down to its normal grooves by now. The students have all been enrolled and classes formed, societies organized and re-organized, and now nothing remains but the hazing of a few obstreperous freshmen to complete the opening functions. The attendance on the commercial course is greatly increased, and the future druggists seem to enter into the mysteries of business transactions with a burning desire to learn all about 'em.

The Sale of Medicines in Department Stores.

The Committee on Lit Bros., of the P. A. R. D., in an investigation growing out of that question, made the unwelcome discovery a week or so ago that the sale of strictly medicinal articles is quite common in most of the big department stores. All of them but one, Snellenburg's, sell a number of articles, prominent among which is a so-called "Beef, Iron and Wine," which the public can buy for from 39 to 69 cents a pint bottle. One of these stores also sells Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, Quinine Pills and Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil to those who like to get their drugs on the bargain counter. These facts occasioned some surprise among local druggists, and action of some kind was urged to be taken at once before the habit spread. One of these firms, Strawbridge & Clothier, expressed their willingness to stop the sale of all medicinal preparations at once when visited by the P. A. R. D. Committee, and it is hoped that the others can be brought to take similar action in the near future. The P. A. R. D. has taken the matter up in earnest, and, judging by the success of this association in its past work in correcting local evils, it is safe to say that this, too, will be settled satisfactorily to the druggist.

P. A. R. D. Notes.

The Executive Committee expect soon to have an organizer to aid them in their work of increasing the membership of the association, the services of a "hustler" having been secured. It is the intention of the committee to have this gentleman visit every ward in turn, and, while endeavoring to secure members, to look up all the little local evils that may need attention from headquarters and to aid in establishing the price schedule by ascertaining the needs of each particular section. The Executive Committee would be greatly obliged to every druggist if he would post their representative on the conditions of their particular neighborhood and on any local evils or grievances; all such matters will receive prompt attention from them, and thus they will be enabled to render better service to their brother druggists. One effect of the N. A. R. D. convention is already seen in increased prices at Scranton, where they have an active local association.

Prominent Drug Men Dead.

Death has claimed two prominent drug manufacturers of this city. Thomas Moore, who for over thirty years was manager of the big Powers & Weightman laboratories, at the Falls of Schuylkill, died at his home, No. 1639 North Broad street, on Thursday morning. Pneumonia and heart disease caused death, serious illness having followed a cold contracted a week ago. Practically all of Mr. Moore's active life was spent in work for Powers & Weightman, in whose employ he entered while a boy. In 1861 he took charge of the laboratories, and subsequently became manager, retaining that important position until about fifteen years ago, when he retired. Mr. Moore was born in this city in 1834, and had ten children, five sons and five daughters. One of his daughters is the wife of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr. At the present time she is at sea, returning from an extended tour abroad. Deceased was prominent in Reformed Episcopal Church circles, and was really the organizer of the very first Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States. With Mr. Powers and Bishop William R. Nicholson he assisted very materially in the compilation of the prayer book used by Reformed Episcopalians, and also in the enactment of the original constitution and canons of the church.

Henry C. McIlvaine, of the firm of McIlvaine Brothers, drug manufacturers, also died on Thursday, at his home, No. 3308 Hamilton street. Mr. McIlvaine was sixty-two years old and had been ill since January with a complication of diseases. Deceased was born in Philadelphia and educated in the public schools and in the Polytechnic Institute. He served in the United States Navy from 1858 to 1870, retiring as chief engineer. Then he entered the drug business. Mr. McIlvaine was at one time presi-

dent of the Drug Exchange. He is survived by a widow, four daughters and one son.

NOTES.

—John P. Frey has completed extensive alterations at his main store, Sixteenth and Tasker streets, and will celebrate on the fifteenth of this month the twelfth anniversary of starting in business with an elaborate display in his store and the distribution of handsome souvenirs to his large and loyal roll of customers. Mr. Frey, by the way, has the honor of having caught one of the largest rock fish of the season at Sea Isle, the finny prize weighing eleven pounds and measuring thirty-three inches in length. Feeling that such a trophy should be reserved for a true disciple of Isaac Walton, he sent it up to D. E. Bransome, of J. & J. fame, with the recommendation that it be made into a plaster for internal use. Both of these gentlemen are ardent fishermen and can tell a choice fish story.

—Miss Reynolds, for several years apothecary at the Howard Hospital, has severed her connection with that institution and has taken a position with Mrs. Carrie E. Howard, of Sixteenth and Christian streets. P. Mitchell, whom she relieves, after a connection of several years with Mrs. Howard's pharmacy, has accepted the position of manager for U. G. Ruff's branch store at Twenty-sixth and Parrish streets.

—The old Wyeth property on Walnut street, near Seventeenth, was sold at public auction this week and was bought by Gummey Brothers, a real estate firm. Rumor has it that this property was bought in for a syndicate which proposes to erect a handsome and modern theatre on the site which is admirably adapted to such a purpose.

—W. H. Gano, of Seventeenth and Columbia avenue, has completed extensive alterations in his store, during which the entire building was remodelled. These improvements will give Mr. Gano a much larger and handsomer store, the former, indeed, had become an urgent necessity on account of a greatly increased business.

—Quite a number of out-of-town visitors were noted in the drug district during the week. Prominent among these were N. N. Snyder, of Lancaster; A. R. Lewis, sales department manager for J. & J., and A. Swisher, assistant to Mr. Bransome through the State for Johnson & Johnson's goods.

—W. J. Pechin is busily engaged in cleaning up his guns and putting his pointers through their "stunts" preparatory to a gunning campaign up-State. Mr. Pechin is one of the most ardent of the Philadelphia nimrods in the drug line, and is a good one, too.

—Jesse W. Pechin, the popular Columbia avenue druggist, has been confined to his bed because of a painful accident to his foot. At one time the trouble seemed so serious that the attending physicians feared that an amputation would be necessary.

—J. E. O'Daniel is starting a new drug store under the new apartment house at Thirteenth and Walnut streets, the Albemarle. Mr. O'Daniel's place will be known as the Albemarle Pharmacy, and will be a gem as to arrangements and fixtures.

—S. S. Ely, of 4828 Baltimore avenue, has just returned from a vacation of about ten months during which time he has traveled extensively through Mexico, California and the Pacific Coast and latterly in the Adirondacks on his way home.

—Among the many sportsmen who are now at the seashore seeking to beguile the gamy rock fish from his lair is Milton S. Apple, of Fifth and Cambria streets, who is, said to be having true "fisherman's luck" down at Corson's Inlet.

—William McIntyre, president of the P. A. R. D., paid a flying visit to New York to attend the meeting of the "Deutsche Apotheker Verein," held last Thursday, and was honored with the privilege of the floor while in attendance.

—A. T. Pollard & Company are remodelling their Fifteenth and Locust streets store which, when completed, will be the largest and one of the handsomest drug stores in the lower section of the city.

—N. O. Harris is fixing up the southwest corner of Sixth and Pine streets as a modern pharmacy, and he expects soon to move there from his present location, the northwest corner, opposite.

—T. J. Lynch has purchased the drug store at the corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets, formerly owned by Mr. White and expects to assume charge very soon.

—E. Short, recently with J. J. Ottinger, has assumed the position of manager for the Kay Drug Company's store at Twenty-first and Norris streets.

—J. V. Slaughter is contemplating another trip to Mexico.

BALTIMORE.

Manufacturers and Retailers.

Baltimore, Oct. 13.—The movement to correct the trade abuses which afflict especially the retailer is practically at a stand still here. A meeting of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association was to have been called by President Beck a week or two ago for the purpose of discussing the situation and determining what should be done, but the matter yet remains in abeyance. Whether the organization can be maintained and sufficient interest aroused to give it life only the future will demonstrate. For the present Baltimore druggists are watching the course of events elsewhere.

With the Bowlers.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—Although the Root and Herbs have lost one of their best men in the person of Andrew Baumgartner, who now heads the McCormick & Co. team, they have developed other excellent material, and promise to keep well in the front during the race for the cup this season. They met last season's winners on Tuesday night and took two out of the three games with decisive scores, the totals being: Root and Herbs, 773, 725 and 887; Sharp & Dohme, 785, 670 and 741. The leaders were composed of Waters, Beaumont, Baker, Milbourne and Davis, while Goldsborough, Blumner, Sattler, Kornmann and Dr. Dohme made up the Sharp & Dohme quintette. Colonel Waters did some remarkable bowling in the third contest, when he rolled up 254 points, Davis making 198 and Beaumont 187 in the same game. Blumner got the high score for Sharp & Dohme, with 176 points. Tonight the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company met Parke, Davis & Co., and took two out of the three contests, Vordemberge being high man for the former with 180 points, while the best any of the Parke, Davis & Co. men could do was 153, made by Erich in the second and third games. All the teams have now had their first inning, and their standing is as follows:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
McCormick & Co.	3	..	1.000
James Baily & Son	2	1	.667
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	3	3	.500
Sharp & Dohme	1	2	.333
Root and Herbs	1	2	.333
Parke, Davis & Co.	1	2	.333
Muth Bros. & Co.	0	3	.000

NOTES.

—Last week's visiting druggists here included W. Mentzer, of Mentzer & Clugston, of Waynesboro, Pa.; A. J. Hutchison, of Cambridge, Ohio, and W. G. Burgess, of Newport News, Va.

—J. Turner Keenan, of Baltimore, has resigned his position as clerk in the pharmacy of Mrs. E. Toomey, Ninth and U streets, Washington, D. C.

—William H. Moore has bought out Merritt & Nordman, Gay and Dallas streets, this city, and will reopen the pharmacy this week.

—Theodoric Smith, Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues, is having a new plate glass front put in, fixtures of artistic design installed and the pharmacy otherwise improved. Mr. Smith is a progressive pharmacist who keeps in touch with the current of events.

Doane's Seidlitz Powder and Seidlitz Powder Machine have been known to the drug trade for many years. His powders are warranted, are accurate weight and are now sold at reduced prices. They are still made at the old address, Chas. R. Doane, 22 Meserole street, Brooklyn, N. Y. He solicits correspondence in regard to them.

DETROIT.

——Harry T. Carver, of Farrand, Williams & Clark, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent down in Jamaica, Vt., "a two-by-four town, beautifully situated in the mountains," as he describes it. Mr. Carver, with Harry Jr., explored all the country round, visiting the old homesteads where his ancestors lived for generations, and the old school house, where his father and mother went to school. Harry, Jr., took Harry, Sr., out frogging, and they spent a full day at husking corn. The foliage of the trees was in its glory, and they were "dryad days" to the Detroit child, who had never seen leaves do much more than turn brown and fall off. "On some trees there weren't two alike," he says. When other dissipations failed to sate his appetite, Mr. Carver visited the stores and the depot. There is not a drug store in the place, the physicians putting up their own prescriptions, but the general stores handle the well advertised patent medicines. At the depot Mr. Carver came across a large quantity of Robert Kellar's ink, a Detroit manufacture. Every time he felt any symptoms of home sickness coming on, he betook himself to one of the general stores where Stearns' Headache Cure was placarded all over the walls and counters. It takes three hours to get twenty miles away from Jamaica, and Mr. Carver thinks he prefers Detroit.

——This year it has been the fashion for the Ypsilanti drug clerks to spend their vacations in hunting and fishing. One of the boys started it, and he came back with such an entrancing story of the number of squirrels and partridges he shot and the number of fish he caught, that his neighbor decided to try his luck. The second one's report put the first story to shame, and a third one went out. If the supply of clerks holds out much longer, it is feared that the morals of the community will be in danger. One of the traveling salesmen who visits the town threatens to send each one of the clerks a copy of "Eben Holden" with the story of the "ol' settler" strongly marked.

——The Moxon Liniment Company, of Mount Clemens, has let two of its clerks go, owing to the let-up in business since the resort season closed. In the summer months, Mount Clemens has a population of about 8,000, but when the leaves begin to fall, it quickly dwindles down to about 4,000. Business falls off 50 per cent. Drug clerks are at a premium in the town for about four months of each year, and then they disappear off the face of the earth. A few weeks ago drug clerks were needed all over the State; now they are themselves a drug on the market.

——M. H. Goodale & Co., Battle Creek, have moved into one of the stores of the new hotel building, the Post Tavern. Reports make it one of the handsomest stores in the State. The decorations are in white and gold, the fixtures are all new and of the latest style, and the floor is a beautiful mosaic in marble. The lighting is another special feature. Altogether it is unusually attractive.

——Frank Shulte, for thirty years a druggist in Detroit, dropped dead on Sunday, October 7, while out taking a stroll after dinner. Mr. Shulte had known for some time that his heart was affected, but of late his general health has been so much better that his death came as a great surprise to his family and to his many friends. He was buried Tuesday morning.

——H. C. Knill, Jr., druggist at Port Huron, has been off for some weeks with his race horses. He takes a vacation that way every year. A few days ago Mr. Knill's best horse dropped dead on the race track at Charlotte.

——There will be a meeting of the Detroit and Wayne County Druggists' Association next Friday, October 19, at which time some important steps will be taken regarding the attitude toward the cutters.

——Fred. H. Holmes, formerly in business in Detroit, has bought out the Lester Drug Company, of Marine City, Mich.

——E. Bricker, Port Huron druggist, has lost his popular clerk, who has just started a new drug store at Point Edward.

CHICAGO.

C. R. D. A. MEETING.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association was held yesterday afternoon in room 712 Masonic Temple. President George A. Graves occupied the chair. The meeting was an important one in many respects, and its objects were outlined in the following call, issued a few days before the meeting:

For a long time the members of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, together with the other druggists of the country, have been talking co-operation. It is now proposed to quit talking and co-operate. One thing is certain, business conditions for the drug trade will never be better till druggists go to work to put their theories into effect. Several ward clubs in Chicago are proving to be the best investment the druggists therein have ever made. To date, the net results are: Better hours, increased profits, greater self respect.

So marked are the advantages gained wherever the plan has been tried, that it is now proposed to put it into operation throughout the city. Unless a more satisfactory arrangement is suggested, an organizer will be employed at once to take up the work. The question will be discussed at the fourth quarterly meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association to be held in room 412, Masonic Temple, Friday afternoon, October 12, 1900, at 2.30 P. M.

Very few Chicago druggists are complying with the law by filing with the Internal Revenue Collector monthly reports as to goods taxable under Schedule B, as required by the law now in force. The statement made at the collector's office that violators (every druggist is amenable to the law) are to be prosecuted, may be a "bluff," but the Executive Board of the C. R. D. A. advises druggists against taking chances.

Many druggists are in the habit of removing tobacco from the caddies in which it is received and putting it into jars in order to keep it in good condition. This apparently harmless practice is a violation of the Internal Revenue law and the punishment is severe.

Have you tried the slot directory? If so, how does it work? What do you think of it?

The members of the association who attended the N. A. R. D. convention in Detroit are brimful of enthusiasm for the cause it represents, and will have some interesting things to report. They believe that the plans of the National Association should be made effective in Chicago, and at once. Come and hear the discussion of this important subject.

It is useless to say that you ought to be a member of the C. R. D. A.; you know that it is conducted in your interest and that you ought to help along the good work. Come to the meeting Friday afternoon if possible. If impossible to come send $3 (one year's dues) to the secretary and add your influence to the forces now working for your good.

The dues to the organization were increased to $3.00 for 1900 and 1901.

Members were instructed to use their influence with their congressmen to secure the repeal of the stamp tax After some discussion it was decided to employ an organizer to organize the druggists by wards. Reports were received from the ward organizations in the 12th, 25th, 26th and 32d, showing that the plans outlined had thus far been very successful. The matter of employing an organizer was referred to the Executive Board to select one.

About seventy-five members were present and thirty new members were received.

The slot directory was discussed and approved, and a letter recently sent out by the Consumers' Company stating that they would make a charge against druggists for siphons and would rebate on their books for those returned, collecting for losses and breakages, was discussed and referred to the Board of Directors.

On motion of John I. Straw, the committee on ward organizations was directed to request these bodies to adopt minimum price schedules to suit the conditions in their respective wards.

ILLINOIS' BOARD MEETS.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy met in Chicago this week The preliminary examinations on Tuesday resulted in the failure of twenty-two out of 140 applicants, and the final results eliminated about thirty per cent. of the whole number. The next board meeting will take place on January 14, in Springfield, and the next one following after that will be in Chicago on February 18.

On motion of Mr. Bodemann the Board ordered that students must be on hand promptly or they will be excluded. Some students complain that their employers will not permit them to come on time.

A special meeting was held at the Wellington Hotel last evening. Members of the Board were present, together with several members and officers from the various pharmaceutical organizations in the city and throughout the State. Among the speakers were Professors Oldberg and Hallberg and Messrs. Engelhard, Jamieson, Oglesby, Batt and Straw of Chicago; Green, of Bloomington; Baumann, of Dundee, and Spillman, of Joliet. President W. A. Dyche presided. He stated the object of the meeting in concise yet exhaustive terms, called attention to certain defects in the present pharmacy law, and urged that if any action at all were decided upon all druggists should present a united front to the ensuing Legislature. Messrs. Green, of Bloomington, and Jamieson, of Chicago, advised that no changes be attempted. The whole matter was finally referred to a committee of ten to be appointed later. This committee will take up the matter and will report at the coming meeting of the Executive Board of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

NOTES.

—The meeting of the Veteran Druggists' Association, at Henry Biroth's house, in Blue Island, not long ago was a great success. Mr. Bodemann read a monograph on the life of the late D. R. Dyche, and Messrs. Ebert and Jamieson made some appropriate remarks on their recollections of Mr. Dyche. Mr. Bodemann entertained the company with an improvisation on the piano. The meeting was held in the open air where the host entertained the guests with a fine spread. A resolution of sympathy was extended to Herman Plantz, who has been ill for nearly a year. Capt. W. G. Morris talked very entertainingly of his experiences at the Paris Exposition. Everyone had a splendid time and a goodly number of members were in attendance.

—The State Historical Society, of Wisconsin, has invited Albert E. Ebert to attend the dedication of its new library and museum building at Madison, on Friday, October 19th. The dedicatory exercises proper will be held at 2 P. M. in the reading room, with brief remarks by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Dr. James K. Hosmer, of Minnesota; Dr. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of Michigan; President John Johnston; Dr. James Davie Butler; Dr. Charles K. Adams; Hon. James H. Stout, and Secretary Reuben G. Thwaites. At 8 P. M. the dedication address will be delivered by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

—George W. Mathison, manager of the Western office of the Emerson Drug Company, takes great pride in a pile of Eras in his office. The file begins with the year 1892 and is complete up to date. It is about four feet high and weighs more pounds than one would care to lift. Mr. Mathison has just returned from Indiana where he enjoyed a very pleasant and sucessful trip. While in South Bend he was entertained by O. C. Bastian, in royal style at the Indiana Club.

—G. F. Sorrow has sold his drug store at Forty-seventh street and Indiana avenue. This sale may have been mentioned in a previous issue as a sale of the store of the Sorrow Drug Company.

—Albert E. Ebert returned last Thursday from Philadelphia, where he had been attending a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial convention.

—I. H. Fults, of Evanston, has transferred a one-half interest in his Evanston store to V. F. Gill for a consideration of $1,200. The firm name is Gill & Fults.

—Emil Zahn, a well known Chicago druggist, has sold out. His store was at Eighteenth street and Indiana avenue, wher he had been for twenty-six years.

—Mr. Wangler, of Wangler & Brother, well known druggists of Waterloo, Ia., was in Chicago this week.

—Benjamin J. Baskerville, a quite well known druggist of this city, is reported to have sold his store.

—The North End Pharmacy of Chicago has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000.

—The next meeting of the North Dakota Board of Pharmacy will be held at Fargo, on the 17th day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m. W. S. Parker, Jamestown, secretary.

THE NORTHWEST.

An Unfeeling Druggist.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—It is hard to believe that so philanthropic a guild as the druggists should now and then develop a heartless member; but an instance of this kind must be recorded, if the report of a local paper is to be credited. The story goes that Mrs. Blanche E. Foote came before Judge Otis with a prayer for a divorce from Frederick W. Foote, and after hearing the story corroborated by sufficient evidence, the court granted the prayer. The plaintiff is 28 years old and the defendant 35, and they were married July 31, 1890, in Minneapolis, and lived together until July 7, 1898. There are two children.

Mr. Foote was a clerk in a drug store and worked at his business in various cities, including St. Paul, Minneapolis and Faribault. His wife was in poor health, and he told her that for his part he was tired of having a sick wife. He followed up this assurance of fatigue with the statement that he was going away never to return, and proposed to take the two children with him. She demurred to that at first, but as she was sick in the hospital, consented at last, that he might take them. The plaintiff is a dramatic reader.

NOTES.

—The following are among the past week's business changes: W. R. Brown, Council Bluff, Iowa, succeeded by J. I. Henry; C. F. G. Bostelman, Bruning, Neb., by W. R. Caldwell; James T. Dana, Fond du Lac, Wis., by the Schley & Ordway Drug Company; Ehlers & Adams, Algona, Iowa, by Ehlers & Co.; Mellor & Royce, Malvern, Iowa, by Mellor & Co.; E. W. Bartlett & Co., Lake Crystal, Minn., by E. W. Bartlett; O'Hair & Walsh, Waverly, Minn., by Dr. P. O'Hair; G. D. Cottrell, Spencer, Iowa, by Cottrell & Billings.

—G. W. Foogman's drug store at Grafton, N. D., has been closed up as a result of a search for liquor made by the enforcement league, the State organization whose business it is to enforce the prohibition law. Mr. Foogman will ask to have the injunction dissolved. The case will come up for hearing before Judge Fisk of Grand Forks.

—A Kansas man has taken a Northwestern woman druggist to wife. Mrs. Belle Whitcomb Aldrich, for many years proprietor of the Pioneer drug store of New Richmond, Wis., was married a few days ago at Ludlow, Vt., her former home, to Mr. James Albert Roberts, of Sabetha, Kan., in which place they will reside.

—There is some curiosity as to the action to be taken by the St. Paul Retail Druggists' Association at its meeting—date not yet set, but now pretty near in the future—in the way of devising ways and means to prevent or greatly minimize the sale of drugs by persons having no license.

—A. J. Guernsey, St. Paul, is enjoying his annual vacation. He is spending the present week in Minneapolis, where he was formerly in the photographic business, and next week will go on a hunting trip.

—Henry Heinzel left Hudson, Wis., a few days ago and proceeded to Chicago, where he is attending a medical college.

—Stephen Fisher, of Fisher Bros., Velva, N. D., has returned to the medical college at Milwaukee.

—It is reported that F. S. Locke, Troutdale, Ore., will remove to Portsmouth.

—J. W. Bobisud, Bruno, Neb., contemplates moving to Brainard.

— Hartman & Schmitz have started a store at Stewart, Minn.

—J. J. Kelly is working for J. M. Lindmark, at North Branch.

—O. M. Olson, of New Ulm, was in the city this week.

—R. L. Whitehead, Mercur, Utah, has been attached.

—J. F. Holden is now working in Winnebago City.

The remedies prepared by the Dr. Chase Co., of Philadelphia, are offered to the trade at the following reduced rates:

Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Food, per dozen, $4.00.
Dr. Chase's Kidney Food, per dozen, $4.00.
Dr. Chase's Liver Cure, per dozen, $2.00.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, New York.

ALABAMA.—Clayton.—West Bros., succeeded by J. P. West.
ARKANSAS.—Brinkley.—Charles H. Pasley, sold to T. C. Simmons.
Little Rock.—F. C. Bush, 906 Main street, sold to Berbig Drug Co.
COLORADO.—Denver.—John Campbell, 601 Sixteenth street, sold to Petty & Linde.——W. R. Samson, 700 Seventeenth street, removed to Telluride.
FLORIDA.—Tampa.—Diamond Pharmacy (Ybor City), sold to I. J. Taylor.
ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—Thomas C. Senn, Vincennes avenue and 103d street, sold to Wesley Pelton.
INDIANA.—Cowan.—Johnson & Barrett, succeeded by G. T. Barrett.
Fairland.—J. E. West, sold to G. R. Linville.
Kokomo.—Wm. A. Bowlin, sold to Kerlin & Scott.
La Porte.—H. K. Ehrlich, 724 Main street, sold to J. M. Callender.
INDIAN TERRITORY.—Velma.—F. A. Remington, new store.
IOWA.—Iowa Falls.—De Ford & Marshall, succeeded by De Ford Bros.
Shannon City—W. D. Christy, sold to W. Wolf.
KANSAS.—Junction City.—Burt H. Ward, sold to The Popular Drug Store, Loeb & Hollis, proprietors.
Stockton.—Cooper Bros. & Co., sold to Hawerton & Winters.
Wichita.—Charles Lawrence, sold to W. A. Stanford.
KENTUCKY.—Berry.—L. B. Rosenfield, sold to A. H. Cochran.
Williamstown.—J. C. Brown, sold to James A. O'Hara.
MARYLAND.—Baltimore.—Mayer & Campbell, 1937 Linden avenue, succeeded by Mayer & Campbell's Pharmacy; R. E. L. Campbell, proprietor.
MINNESOTA.—McIntosh.—Neraal & Reese, succeeded by T. N. J. Reese.
Minneapolis.—L. A. Hanes, 4169 Washington avenue, N., sold to N. A. Winslow.
Worthington.—Ray Humiston, sold to F. A. Groezinger & Co.
MISSISSIPPI.—Gunnison.—Dr. F. M. Halbert, sold to Meek Bros.
MISSOURI.—Gallatin.—J. C. Minteer, sold to Bartells & Buchholz.
NEW YORK.—New York City.—D. M. Alexander, northwest corner 169th street and Franklin avenue, new store.——Armin Herrmann, 1578 Madison avenue, sold to George Merker.——A. P. Kerley, 2035 Broadway, sold to Sherman Square Pharmacy.
Nunda.—Cooley's Pharmacy, C. A. Cooley, proprietor, removed to Batavia, N. Y.
OKLAHOMA.—Granite, Greer County.—Johnson & Spears should be added to D. D. List.
Ripley.—O. A. Thompson & Co., removed to Waukomis.
Stillwater.—W. R. McGeorge, sold to W. H. Hand.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Plymouth.—J. V. Perse, sold to Linskill & Co.
TENNESSEE.—Knoxville.—John A. McMillan, 525 Gay street, sold to Gooding Drug Co.
TEXAS.—Bridgeport.—Emory Bros. & Lackey, sold to Z. F. Sneed.
UTAH.—Salt Lake City.—T. A. Sloan, corner Second South and State streets, sold to C. F. Little.

Red Clover Blossoms.

One of the best known proprietary preparations sold in the trade is Needham's Red Clover, put up in the form of dry blossoms and in fluid and solid extracts. They offer it to the trade as one of the best blood purifiers known, and in fact the efficacy of Red Clover in such cases is well known. They will cheerfully supply druggists with counter advertising with the druggist's imprint on, and solicit correspondence in regard to advertising matter, etc. Druggists interested should address D. Needham's Sons, Inter-Ocean Building, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at Waupaca, September 4, 5 and 6. President Charles Spencer delivered the annual address, which contained many recommendations of importance. Treasurer W. P. Clarke reported the receipts for the year ending July 31 to be $668.30, and the disbursements $447.11, leaving a balance on hand of $221.19. A list of sixty-three names was reported to the Executive Committee to be dropped, seven of them by request, the remainder for unpaid dues. The association indorsed the present movement to obtain advancement for hospital stewards in the Marine Hospital Service, both as to grade and pay. The association also decided to request "that the hospital steward of the new battleship Wisconsin be a Wisconsin pharmacist." Papers were read by Messrs. Reinhardy, David A. Taylor, Jos. Hammel, A. A. Dumez, Otto Boberg, E. G. Raeuber, C. Widule, R. Denniston and others.

Resolutions were adopted requesting that a sufficient sum be donated by the State to erect a new building on the Wisconsin University grounds for the Department of Pharmacy, and that the Committee on Legislation be directed to push the matter at the next session of the Legislature. This committee will also endeavor to secure the enactment of a law against street hawkers and illegal peddling. The N. A. R. D. was indorsed, and D. A. Taylor, W. W. Albers and T. H. Spence were nominated as the representatives of the association from which the Governor is to select a member of the Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy. The following officers were elected: President, J. H. Kamps, Appleton; vice-presidents, T. H. Spence, La Crosse, and William Barr, Milwaukee; secretary, Henry Rollmann, Chilton; treasurer, W. P. Clarke, Milton; local secretary, R. M. Bell, La Crosse. The Ladies' Auxiliary, W. P. A., whose aims are purely of a social character, met at the same time and decided to do away with its constitution and by-laws, and hereafter all ladies attending the meetings of the association will be considered members. Mrs. R. M. Bell, of La Crosse, was elected president, and Mrs. T. H. Spence, of La Crosse, secretary and treasurer. The traveling men of the association elected the following officers at their annual meeting: President, [illegible] A. Calkins, La Crosse; vice-president, W. C. Bell, Detroit; secretary-treasurer, C. F. Yates, Janesville; Entertainment Committee: R. M. Bell, La Crosse; C. F. Geisse, Fond du Lac; E. A. Oakes, Milwaukee.

About thirty new members joined the association, George E. King being awarded first prize for securing the largest number. The entertainment programme included a boat ride around the lakes, and a long list of athletic and other contests, in which the winners were awarded prizes of various kinds. The time and place of next meeting were left to be decided upon by the new officers.

——The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Examining Board has started a crusade against druggists in various parts of the State who are alleged to be practicing pharmacy in violation of the law. At Verona, Pa., James Hodgson, a druggist, was arrested charged by the agents of the board with operating a drug store without having a competent man in charge. M. P. Sykes, who was acting as manager for Hodgson, was also arrested at the same time charged with failing to display his certificate. Decision in the case of Hodgson was reserved by the local court, and Sykes was held in $300 bail for trial at the December term of the Circuit Court. The board insists that where the owner of a drug store is not himself registered, the store must be constantly conducted by a registered pharmacist. This does not mean that the store may be in the constant charge of a qualified assistant and under the nominal charge of a registered pharmacist, who will call at the store once or twice a day.

——The Fond du Lac, Wis., Pharmaceutical Association, which has been in a state of lethargy for the past five years, was reorganized at a smoker held at the residence of Charles F. Geisse, representing Peter Van Schaack & Sons, of Chicago, on the evening of October 3. The officers elected were Anton Pfiel, president, and Ed. Huber, secretary and treasurer.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued October 2, 1900.

568,747.—Julius Altschul, assignor to Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikaation, Berlin, Germany. Compound of gelatin and tannin and producing same.
658,769.—Hugo and E. Erdmann, Halle-on-the-Salle, assignors to Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. Methyl ether of anthranilic acid and making same.
658,798.—Edward E. Murphy, Somerville, Mass., assignor to New Era Carbonator Company, Charlestown, W. Va. Carbonating apparatus.
658,857.—Thomsen McGowan, Cleveland, Ohio. Desulfurizing petroleum oil.
658,890.—Frank M. Brooks, New York, N. Y. Bunsen burner.
658,895.—William Hinton, assignor of one-half to G. O. Queensberry, Hinton, Va. Non-refillable bottle.
658,908.—Franz L. Ungethum, Oetzsch, Germany. Massage apparatus.
658,989.—John F. Kampf, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Infallible Truss Company, Toledo, Ohio. Hernial truss.
659,041.—Jokichi Takamine, New York, N. Y., and E. V. Hitch, Chicago, Ill. Filter bag or strainer.
659,130.—Charles A. Bucklin, New York, N. Y. Syringe.
659,186.—Francis J. Stallings, Effingham, Ill. Non-refillable bottle.
659,188.—George B. Underwood, New York, N. Y. Inhaler

TRADE MARKS.

Registered October 2, 1900.

35,175.—Veterinary remedies. Wright & Hills Linseed Oil Company, Chicago, Ill. The compound word "Lin-Hoof."
35,176.—Liniment. Thomas Milburn, Toronto, Canada. The word "Troop."
35,177.—Remedy for certain named diseases. Leopold Gerstle, Highland Park, Tenn. The compound word "Kis-Ko."
35,178.—Cure for certain named diseases. Anton Karczewski, Colegrove, Cal. The word "Ulga."
35,179.—Disinfectants. The Moore Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo. The compound word "Car-Sul."
35,180.—Antiseptic. Orfenta Chemical Co., Mamaroneck, N. Y. The word "Thymodine."
35,181.—Alkaloids. Chemische Fabrik Guestrow, Germany. The word "Yohimbine."
35,182.—Tonic. Alfred R. Ashby, Brunswick, Ga. The representation of a flamingo.
35,183.—Nutritive Ferruginous Preparations. Adolf Jolles, Vienna, Austria-Hungary. The word "Fersan."
35,197.—Talcum and Tooth Powders. Leopold Mayer, New York, N. Y. The word "Flora."
35,198.—Certain named toilet article. Amelia Mayer, Omaha, Neb. The hyphenated word "Re-No-May."
35,199.—Certain named toilet articles. Harry K. Buck, Philadelphia, Pa. A representation of the Liberty Bell.
35,200.—Medicated bathing liquids. George Buckle, New York, N. Y. The representation of a human figure standing in a well charged with electric sparks.

LEMUEL H. BROCK, of Lynn, Mass., a former manufacturer of patent medicines has just died in that city. He was born in Strafford, N. H., in 1837, and attended the schools there a few years. At the age of fifteen years he went to the academy at South Berwick, Me., thence to Wolfboro, N. H., coming to Boston at the age of twenty. He first taught school, then was a grocer and produce dealer and later a hotel proprietor, establishing the famous old Lynn Hotel. He sold out his hotel business and engaged in real estate and finally took up the manufacture of patent medicines, building up a large business. He represented the twentieth Essex District in the House of Representatives for two years, and ran for senator, failing of election only by a few votes. He was a prominent member of West Lynn Lodge, I. O. O. F., a member of Nanepashmet Tribe of Red Men, and a member of Fraternity Encampment, I. O. O. F. A widow and two daughters survive him.

DR. JOSEPH HASKEL MYERS, formerly of Baltimore, died on the night of September 27 at Marlington W. Va., where he was established in the retail drug business. He was sixty-six years old. The remains were taken to Baltimore for interment.

COUNTERFEIT CASTORIA FACTORY UNEARTHED.

Manufacturers Arrested and Labels Seized—Plant on South Second Street the Scene of Operations—Defendants Give Bonds.

The Centaur Company of New York City, manufacturers of Castoria, recently learned that their well-known preparation was being counterfeited in this city and that worthless imitations were being sold.

Charles H. Fletcher, president of the company, at once dispatched agents to St. Louis, who were instructed to ferret out the counterfeiters.

After a careful investigation it was learned that a preparation in imitation of Fletcher's goods was being prepared by the Palestine Drug Company, of No. 107 South Second street, and sold by a few druggists. Detectives who were assigned to the case succeeded in securing admittance to the place and purchased a quantity of the spurious stuff. Later other purchases were made, and when sufficient evidence was secured warrants were sworn out for the imitators. Yesterday John Bick, president of the offending company, and Benjamin Chireaun, chemist of the concern, were arrested, but later were released on bond.

The case will be tried before Judge Clark of the Court of Criminal Correction. Judge Harvey and the firm of Seddon & Blair will represent the Centaur Company, which has determined to protect the public from worthless imitations of their goods.

Deputy Sheriff Clayton, who served the warrants, found between 5,000 and 6,000 counterfeit labels which Bick was attempting to hide at the time. Two boxes, which had originally contained the genuine Castoria, were found filled with the counterfeit preparation. Each contained about six dozen bottles of the spurious stuff. A large can of the counterfeit preparation was also found ready to be bottled.—St. Louis, Mo., Republic, September 30, 1900.

While the use of live plants has always been a very potent factor in making the home attractive, the introduction of natural prepared plants for store decoration is of comparative recent date. The advantage of really good plants of the latter description can be readily seen. The live plants must be tenderly cared for, carefully guarded against cold, trimmed and watered regularly, in fact, nursed like a child. The others, being the natural plants put through a scientific process of preservation, retain their natural fresh colors the year round and require nothing more than an occasional dusting. The salesrooms of Frank Netschert remind one of the tropics, his artificial plants are made of natural leaves, and the rumble of the traffic in the street is all that keeps one from wondering if he has not been transported to some garden of the tropics. Palms, Arecas, Date Palms and Roses, everything around seems to be growing, and yet there is no life in any of these plants. Mr. Netschert explained that the druggists are taking a great interest in his plants because they add an attractive line to their business, since they were able to sell them at a profit of 300 per cent. as well as use them for decorating purposes. His catalogue for 1900-1901 is a price list for the consumer to choose from, and is subject to a discount of 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. Write to Mr. Netschert either at 7 Barclay street, New York or 187 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

The Lightning Medicine Co., of Muscatine, Iowa, is furnishing the retail trade a handsome window display, cut of which will be found displayed in this issue of the Era. With a small purchase of $5.51 of goods goes a liberal proposition for advertising the dealer in his home town. Within ninety days this company has placed over one thousand of its "Old Pioneer" statues. Carrying charges are prepaid. For further information drop a postal to this company at Muscatine, Iowa.

SECRETARIES OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Alabama.—E. P. Galt, Selma.
Arizona.—Has no pharmacy law.
Arkansas.—W. W. Kerr, Russellville.
California.—S. L. Waller, San Francisco.
Colorado.—A. W. Scott, Fort Collins.
Connecticut.—Willis L. Mix, New Haven.
Delaware.—C. D. Sypherd, Dover.
District of Columbia.—R. N. Harper, 609 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., Washington.
Florida.—Thomas Clarke, Jacksonville.
Georgia.—George F. Payne, Atlanta.
Idaho.—Law provides for boards in each county.
Illinois.—L. T. Hoy, Springfield.
Indian Territory.—Has no pharmacy law.
Indiana.—C. E. Crecelius, New Albany.
Iowa.—C. W. Phillips, Des Moines.
Kansas.—W. C. Johnston, Manhattan.
Kentucky.—J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.
Louisiana.—F. C. Godbold, New Orleans.
Maine.—D. W. Haseltine, Portland.
Maryland.—D. R. Millard, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.—A. K. Tilden, Boston.
Michigan.—Henry Heim, Saginaw.
Minnesota.—H. G. Webster, Minneapolis.
Mississippi.—S. L. Crain, Columbus.
Missouri.—A. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia.
Montana.—J. B. Lockwood, Helena.
Nebraska.—H. H. Barth, Lincoln.
Nevada.— No law.
New Hampshire.—G. F. Underhill, Concord.
New Jersey.—Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton.
New Mexico.—W. C. Porterfield, Silver City.
New York (State).—E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse.
New York (City).—Sidney Faber, 1102 Second avenue.
North Carolina.—W. Simpson, Raleigh.
North Dakota.—W. S. Parker, Lisbon.
Ohio.—W. R. Ogier, Columbus.
Oklahoma.—F. B. Lillie, Guthrie.
Oregon.—W. C. Blakeley, The Dalles.
Pennsylvania.—C. T. George, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.—W. R. Potter, Providence.
South Carolina.—M. H. Sandifer, Rock Hill.
South Dakota.—E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.
Tennessee.—R. L. Eves, Nashville.
Texas.—Board for each judicial district.
Utah.—J. L. Boyden, Coalville.
Vermont.—J. G. Bellrose, Burlington.
Virginia.—E. R. Beckwith, Petersburg.
Washington.—J. W. McArthur, Spokane.
West Virginia.—W. S. Hamilton, Fairmont.
Wisconsin.—E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville.
Wyoming.—J. J. Steffen, Douglas.

—The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy at its recent meeting held in Waupaca, granted certificates of registration to the following pharmacists without examination, they having passed their examination in other states: 2,239, F. G. Danielson, Hudson, from Minnesota; 2,240, E. E. Roebuck, Hayward, from Minnesota; 2,241, C. O. Danielson, Hudson, from Minnesota; 2,242, H. A. J. Westphal, Milwaukee, from New York; 2,243, A. Kristiansen, Greenwood, from Iowa. Forty-seven applicants were examined for certificates. Of this number the following received licentiate certificates: C. A. Love, River Falls; A. H. Wolkersdorf, Columbus; A. H. Voigt, Sheboygan. Assistant certificates: D. E. Billington, Hayward; Mary V. Douglas, Norwalk; E. A. Krueger, Wausau; O. F. Sauerberg, Milwaukee; R. J. Strauss, Appleton; F. J. Janda, Waupaca. The next meeting for examination will be held at the capitol building, Madison, October 24. The members of the Board realizing that the examinations are sometimes hurried, have decided to make the examinations two days instead of one as heretofore. The new rule will take effect at the December meeting at Milwaukee.

—The Vermont Pharmaceutical Association elected the following officers at its annual meeting, held in Rutland, September 19-20: President, A. L. Dutcher, St. Albans; vice-presidents, W. F. Wood, Brattleboro; A. F. Sherman, Ludlow, and F. A. Morse, West Rutland; secretary, C. W. Ward, Rutland; treasurer, G. L. Harwood, Chester. The association will hold its next annual meeting at Vergennes.

The Brawner Stopper.

The great objection to sprinkler stoppers has been their liability to corrode, and this has deterred many manufacturers from using them, although a sprinkler top would increase the popularity of the preparation dispensed with it. But this objection is now entirely removed in the Brawner Patent Self-Closing Glass Sprinkler Top illustrated here. Although it is a perfect sprinkler, it is made only of glass and cork, and cannot, therefore, corrode. It has all the appearance of a ground glass stopper, but at much less cost, and can be made to fit any bottle. The sprinkling device is in the shape of a dumb-bell, the head of which rests on a shoulder in the lower end of the cork, thus automatically closing the bottle when the sprinkler is not in use. In this way evaporation and loss of strength is entirely prevented, and the contents preserved even if the stopper is thoughtlessly left out. The Brawner Stopper costs less than metal or ground glass stoppers, and is as effective as the former and as handsome as the latter. It is extremely simple in principle, and cannot get out or order, and it seals the bottle properly. It is already recognized by perfumers and manufacturers of toilet preparations as the best sprinkler for all purposes on the market. The manufacturers and patentees are Swindell Bros., Baltimore, Md., to whom inquiries should be addressed.

Wooden Boxes.

To those druggists or manufacturers who require lock-cornered mailing boxes made of soft wood or highly finished hardwood boxes, cases, cabinets, etc., we present the name of the New Haven Mills Manufacturing Co., New Haven Mills, Vt. They also make special cabinet work to order. They solicit trial orders and will be glad to correspond with any manufacturer wishing their line of goods.

American pharmacy is to be congratulated on account of the international recognition of American pharmaceutical literature. The Paris Exposition of 1900 has announced that the highest award (the grand prize) was bestowed upon Remington's Practice of Pharmacy. The work was exhibited by the publishers, J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. TEIPEL, for thirty-five years engaged in the retail drug business at the corner of Frederick road and Bentalou street, Baltimore, Md., died there suddenly waiting on a customer when he fell over unconscious and expired shortly afterward. He had suffered from Bright's disease since last spring. Mr. Teipel was sixty years old and established himself at the above-mentioned location shortly after the war, in which he participated as hospital steward. He was a native of Germany, but came to this country when only ten years of age. His acquaintance in Southwest Baltimore was extensive and he had many warm friends. The people in the neighborhood held him in high regard. At different times he devoted his spare hours to birds, rare plants and mechanics. An industrious reader of the best literature, he possessed wide information on numerous scientific and technical subjects. He spoke several languages and had a fine intellect. His second wife and six children survive.

ALKALINE SECRETIONS OF ANTS.—Janet (Compt. Rend., I.; Br. and Col. Dr.) has discovered that the secretion of ants when undisturbed is decidedly alkaline that this reaction, however, changes to acid as soon as they are irritated, those species secreting the most markedly alkaline fluid (formicinæ), also yielding a correspondingly stronger acid secretion. The author infers that this alkalinity serves as a protection against self-poisoning. After an attack, the ants' nest is saturated with this abundant discharge of formic acid.

STERLING REMEDY CO.'S N. A. R. D. OFFER.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—The N. A. R. D. treasury is in need of funds. Knowing this fact, the writer, representing the Sterling Remedy Co., made an offer to the N. A. R. D. in convention at Detroit, September 18, which, we hope, will result in putting the association into a condition of financial prosperity, thereby enabling it to perfect the organization so auspiciously begun, and proselyte to the cause every retail druggist in America.

At least $10,000 ought to be the amount of the check which we will turn over to the N. A. R. D. treasurer for a Christmas present. It would please us better, as showing a more universal interest, if the amount would accrue to $20,000 or more. The conditions and necessary blanks of the offer tell their own story well. It is now up to the retailers and the friends of the retailers to say how much the S. R. Co. contribution shall amount to. We have prepared to do our part, to make the conditions of the contract the easiest possible for the retailer (actually guaranteeing the sale of the goods bought under this offer) and stand ready to take out of our profits $10,000 or $20,000 or $40,000 if the retailers will have it, and hand it over with enthusiasm for the welfare of the trade.

As friends of the retailer we have made this offer, and all we ask is that the other friends of the retailer shall help this matter along. There is only one object to be considered and that is to raise money—lots of it—for a Christmas present to the N. A. R. D.

Very truly yours,
STERLING REMEDY COMPANY.
H. L. KRAMER,
Treas. and Gen. Manager.

Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., Oct. 10, 1900.

The offer is as follows:

The Sterling Remedy Company will donate $1 to the treasurer of the N. A. R. D. for each order amounting to $10 or over, net, all discounts and rebates deducted, received from the retailers within 60 days after this offer is sent out on special N. A. R. D. blanks which have been prepared for this offer, the prices, terms, and rebates to be the same as now, all orders to come through a list of jobbers recommended by the N. A. R. D. No one firm or druggist will be allowed credit for more than $1.

The druggist accepting the offer must agree on his part to sell all Sterling Remedy Company's goods at the full advertised retail prices. The order under this offer must be properly filled out and signed by the retailer and endorsed by the jobber who fills the order.

MOUTH-WASHES TO PREVENT DENTAL CARIES.—For the purpose of preventing caries of the teeth, perfect asepsis of the mouth must be maintained, particularly during the sleeping hours; otherwise fermentation may take place in the organic material left between the teeth or against the buccal mucous membrane. For this reason Huchard employs the following antiseptic solution with good results.—(Ther. Gazette):

Crystallized carbolic acid	1 dram
Eucalyptol	15 minims
Menthol	7 grains
Thymol	2 grains
Alcohol, 90 p. c.	3 ounces

Enough cochineal to add proper coloring. This is to be employed as a mouth wash after it has been diluted with three or four parts of hot water. Instead of this the following solution may be employed:

Crystallized carbolic acid	1 dram
Eucalyptol	15 grains
Salol	30 grains
Menthol	4 grains
Thymol	2 grains
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	3 ounces
Tincture of cochineal, q. s.	

Use in the same manner with hot water.

Other formulas are:

(1)	Chloral	3 drams
	Essence of peppermint	30 minims
	Alcohol (90 per cent.)	3 ounces
(2)	Chloroform	1 dram
	Crystallized carbolic acid	1 dram
	Eucalyptol	10 drops
	Peppermint water	3 ounces

STATE OF TRADE.

Market Continues Firm and Dealers Confident.

New York, Oct. 16.—A fair degree of animation has prevailed in local drug circles, and the undertone indicates continued firmness and confidence on the part of dealers. There have been no important developments in the quinine situation beyond a slight improvement in the tone of the outside market, second hands showing less inclination to part with their holdings at a concession in prices. Manufacturers have been fairly busy filling contract orders and have reported an improved inquiry from the consuming trade. Conditions abroad have not changed materially and there are some in the trade who adhere to the opinion that the depression in the speculative market in London is entirely due to manipulation. Opium has remained inactive, with transactions limited to small parcels to meet current requirements of consumers. Foreign markets are firmer owing to reports from the growing districts in Turkey to the effect that the autumn sowings have been seriously damaged by protracted dry weather, but the local market has not yet been favorably influenced.

The market for cocaine has continued to harden under the influences heretofore noted and manufacturers have further advanced their quotations 25c. per ounce. The tendency is still upward and the indications are favorable to extreme prices. Raw material has steadily advanced in producing markets and buyers claim that it is difficult to secure supplies even at the higher figures. Caffeine is in very light supply and decidedly higher, manufacturers having advanced their quotations 50c. per pound. The tone is very strong owing to influences similar to those affecting cocaine. Salicylic acid crystals have been reduced by foreign manufacturers to meet competition from domestic makers, but there is no quotable change in amorphous. Menthol has shown further improvement, and large dealers are indifferent sellers, as spot quotations are yet below the advanced import cost. Vanillin is easier to the extent that quotations for one of the higher priced brands have been reduced about 30c. per ounce. Competition continues very keen and further developments are awaited with no small degree of interest.

In the department of essential oils there has been a generally firm market for all leading descriptions, with the volume of business of satisfactory proportions, some showing a marked increase of activity. This is especially true of peppermint, but the trading in this article has been chiefly among dealers, some of whom, having been unable to supply their wants in producing markets, found it necessary to purchase here. Sweet almonds shows an advance of 4c. per pound, due to light stocks and reported shortage in the crop of almonds. Cloves are higher in sympathy with the spice and sassafras firm owing to scarcity. Petit grain is a shade easier and rather quiet.

Ergot has improved both here and abroad and spot values for round lots are fully 2c. per pound higher. Calendula flowers are very scarce for prompt delivery and held at extreme figures. Cannabis indica also is firmer on account of scarcity. Sassafras bark is slightly higher owing to light stocks and extreme views of holders at producing points. Serpentaria root is offered very sparingly both here and in primary markets and spot values show an advance of 1@2c. per pound. Egg albumen is in reduced supply and holders of the better grades are firmer in their views.

Favorable Reports from Boston.

Boston, Oct. 13.—Reports regarding the condition of the drug trade seem to be favorable. In the Boston market quinine has been rather active and is firmer. Other drugs, as a whole, are inactive. Oil of clove is looking up a bit, with activity in sight. Chemicals are not over lively nor are dyestuffs and tanning materials. All these lines are not likely to show any special activity until after election. Alcohols are rather firm. Waxes are lifeless.

Business Dragging the Past Week.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—Things have been dragging along the past week about as for the rest of the month, business being very slow and dull. A slight improvement is noted in the way of sales of cough medicines, quinine and such like for the many colds brought on by the recent spell of chilly weather, but this is no more than is to be expected at this time of the year. Many druggists have already put in their hot soda apparatus and are reaping a good harvest from their forethought. In wholesale circles, dullness still rules, although no one complains, as business is really above the mark for a Presidential year. No sales of special interest are reported; collections continue good. The prospect for the adoption of better prices for proprietary articles in the very near future has been greatly enhanced by the action of Philadelphia's leading cutter; a schedule covering about 140 preparations has been submitted by this party to the Executive Committee of the local association, with an increase of selling price on these ranging from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. This action will make the task of educating the public up to higher prices vastly easier

for the small druggist, who can now set his price without fear of the great cutters.

A general complaint is heard from the retail druggists that prices on prescriptions are being cut too low by a number of the small stores who seek to draw trade by this questionable policy. Indeed, from the necessity of meeting these ruinous prices and of keeping in stock so many different manufacturers' preparations, there is now very little profit on prescriptions in certain localities, and every one is complaining of the condition of affairs in this line.

Quiet Among the Jobbers.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—Marked quiet prevailed last week among the jobbing druggists of this city, although a moderately fair amount of business was done. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals were also to a considerable extent affected by this state of affairs, while the activity in the laboratories continued unabated. The full effect of the national campaign is now being felt, and there are abundant indications that the remainder of the year will be relatively better than the past two months. No developments of moment took place in the market for botanicals, with the exception of a tendency in sassafras and birch oils to rise, while one or two other articles are less firm. The movement in heavy chemicals is about normal, and the retail druggists experience about the usual amount of business conditions.

A Little Quiet in Detroit.

Detroit, Oct. 13.—In the country departments the wholesalers have been reasonably busy during the week, but things have been a little quiet in the city departments. Uptown retailers, living in the residence portion, say they have nothing to complain of, but the downtown stores, depending on transients largely, are passing through a very dull spell. The weather is decidedly "between the seasons." Soda fountains have quit, and winter business has not yet opened up. Manufacturing chemists, as usual, report excellent trade. They say they cannot do any more than they are doing without more room, more machinery and so on. The three principal manufacturers of the city are making additions to their plants as fast as possible.

Chicago Trade Improves.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The tone and general condition of the drug trade have improved in the last few weeks. No one asserts that business is quiet, but the opinion seems to be general that an improvement is noticeable. All the jobbing houses are busy and the manufacturers say that their business this year is larger than ever before. Sundries and staple goods are both active and one or two houses are working nights to get out their orders.

An Uneventful Week.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 12.—It must be voted a pretty uneventful week when, as in this case, the only special feature to be noted is a fall of a cent in the price of linseed oil. This is positively all that can be said without repeating with new variations the statements that have been uppermost in this correspondence for the past three weeks or more. Only one retailer interviewed complained of a quiet week, though others had, as usual, run up against a quiet day here and there. The druggists do not specify any particular portion of their business as being active. They "go the whole hog" by asserting themselves from moderately to very busy along the entire line.

TERPINE HYDRATE.—Keutmann (Pharm. Zeit.) recommends the use of hydrogen peroxide in the preparation of terpine hydrate. A mixture of 8 parts of oil of turpentine, 2 parts of nitric acid and 1 part of commercial hydrogen peroxide gives, at the expiration of a few hours, a fine crop of crystals of terpine hydrate.

——The semi-annual meeting of the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will occur in Columbia on October 31. The State Examining Board will hold its session there on October 30 and 31.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Centaur Co.	9	New York Quinine & Chemical Works	Cov D
Chattanooga Med. Co.	Cov B	Schieffelin & Co.	Cov C
Falker & Stern Co.	4	Swindell Bros.	Cov B
Netschert, Frank	3	Tufts, Jas. W.	18

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 16.—Business in jobbing quantities has continued to reach fairly liberal volume in the aggregate, with prevailing conditions satisfactory to dealers and the more important price changes in favor of holders.

OPIUM.—There is no improvement in the demand from consumers and a continued tame feeling is manifested on the part of dealers, with quotations nominally unchanged at $3.45@3.55 for 9 per cent. and $3.55@3.65 for 11 per cent., according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Only small parcels are receiving attention and the market remains quiet with jobbers quoting the old range of $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., as to quantity.

MORPHINE.—There is no abatement of the steady consuming demand heretofore noted and jobbing quotations are maintained on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—Quotations are unchanged on the basis of 44@45c. in ounces, as to brand, and a fair seasonable movement is reported with the tone of the market steady.

COCAINE.—A further improvement in manufacturers' prices has caused another advance of 25c. per oz. in jobbing quotations, and the revised figures are $7@7.25 for large crystals and $6.75@7 for small.

CAFFEINE.—Owing to scarcity and increased cost of raw material manufacturers have advanced their quotations 50c. per pound. Jobbing prices show corresponding improvement and the ruling figures are $4.75@5 in bulk, 50@55c. in ounces and 70@80c. in eighths. Citrated is held at $3.60@3.85 per lb., 35@40c. in ounces, and 55@65c. in eighths.

MENTHOL.—Values are again higher under the influence noted last week and jobbing quotations show a further advance to $3.50@3.75 per lb. and 28@32c. per oz.

GUM GAMBOGE.—A slightly firmer feeling has developed and quotations for chips have been marked up to 60@70c.

ERGOT.—An advance in the import cost has imparted a firmer tone to the market, but consumers can yet supply their wants at prices within the old range of 65@75c. for whole and 75@85c. for powdered.

CALENDULA FLOWERS.—Owing to scarcity holders are firmer in their views and jobbing prices have been advanced to 75@85c.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Available stocks are steadily diminishing and jobbers have advanced their quotations to 40@50c.

ALTHEA ROOT.—Under a similar influence quotations for jobbing quantities have been marked up to 30@35c. for cut.

SERPENTARIA ROOT.—Producing markets are stronger and with higher prices for round lots, jobbers have advanced their quotations to 50@55c. for whole, 52@57c. for ground and 55@60c. for powdered.

FLAXSEED.—The market is stronger for all varieties and jobbing quotations for whole, cleaned, have been advanced to $7.25@7.50 per bbl. and 5@7c. per lb. for less. Ground is held at 4@4½c. by the bbl. and 5@7c. for smaller quantities.

MANNITE.—Jobbing quotations show an advance to $2.75@3 and the tone of the market is firm.

CASSIA.—Foreign markets are stronger and jobbing prices have been advanced to 15@20c. for whole and 17@22c. for powdered.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—The general market has been moderately active with the undertone steady, and the following changes in prices occurred during the week. Natural sassafras was advanced to 55@60c., artificial to 47@55c.; sweet almond, true, to 65@75c. and cloves to 75@85c. Neroli, petit grain, declined to $5.50@6 per lb. and 45@55c. per oz.

In a New Jersey town a few days ago a customer went into a little grocery store and asked for a bottle of Jamaica ginger. He was handed some stuff, which he swallowed at a gulp, but the article proved to be laudanum, and the victim's life was sacrificed to the error. It is not necessary to moralize from this sad incident. It only affords another and a strong argument in support of the proposition that the handling of all medicinal articles should be strictly confined to those educationally and professionally qualified. Grocers' drugs are notorlously inferior in quality, and when it comes to dispensing laudanum for Jamaica ginger the condition is indeed serious.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

All students desiring to enter the October class should send in their applications for enrollment without delay, as students whose applications are received after November 1 are put in the November class.

NEXT CLASS BEGINS NOVEMBER 10.

Students who matriculate for the November class will receive the lectures on General Chemistry contained in Part I. Students who began the work in the October class will receive on November 10 Part II. of the lectures, or that part of the work known as "Pharmaceutical Processes Involving Masses and Volumes."

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR THE FULL COURSE, $10.00.

If you are interested in this work, you should send in your order at once. For fuller particulars, see announcement facing third cover.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus. Address
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 Broadway, New York.

DETROIT DRUGGISTS AROUSED.

Detroit holds the very unenviable distinction of being the worst city in the United States, so far as the retail drug trade is concerned. Cutting on proprietary preparations is rampant, is practiced in every drug store, and to such a degree that no profit is made upon this class of articles by any one. A remedy has been sought repeatedly but every nicely laid plan has been rendered inoperative by the holding out of one or two or more firms from the proposed agreement. But now all, with one exception, being sick of the deplorable condition, are agreed that something radical must be done for the salvation of the trade. The largest cut-raters have signified a willingness to join with the retail druggists in an advance of prices, and prospects are very favorable for a solution of the affair in the near future.

We allude above to one exception, a cutter who for years has been a demoralizing influence in the trade in Detroit, and who even now defies the druggists to make him be good. It is now proposed to get after him and make a strong fight against him. The N. A. R. D. plan will be adopted, and it looks rather as if this particular cutter's goose is cooked. If there is any virtue at all in the N. A. R. D. plan it ought to be shown in Detroit. If the majority of the retail druggists in that town wish to have this cutter's supply cut off, the wholesale drug trade and the proprietary medicine manufacturers are only waiting to be notified of this desire and the thing is done. Here is an excellent chance to see how the plan will work, and every one who has the best interests of the drug trade at heart will hope that it will prove quickly successful.

FORMALDEHYDE AS A MILK PRESERVATIVE.

The secretary of the Maine State Board of Health has made an exhaustive investigation of this subject with the view of ascertaining whether the use of formaldehyde should be allowed. He addressed specific inquiries to the State boards of health, to the departments of health of fifty-six of the larger cities, and to all the agricultural experiment stations in the country. The results of this research are set forth at length in the Medical Age, his paper concluding with the following summary:

Conclusions.—The results of my examination of all the available printed and other reports regarding the action of formaldehyde seem to me to justify and require the following conclusions: That used as a preservative it tends at least to impair the nutritive value of milk; that its tendency is also to interfere with the digestive processes—in either case it is only a question of dosage, and the limit of safety is difficult to determine; that though the inhalation of formaldehyde gas is much less dangerous than the breathing of the other gaseous agents much used in disinfectants, the results of tests

upon animals and one case of accidental poisoning of a human being indicate that formaldehyde taken into the digestive system may produce dangerous and even fatal results; that it would be unwise and unsafe to encourage or to suffer the use of formaldehyde in the public milk supply, even under any possible restrictive regulations; that in every State, as there are now in many, there should be a law prohibiting with effective penalties the use in milk of any chemical preservative whatsoever.

A THORN IN THE FLESH.

The Philadelphia druggists, through their local association, have done and are doing a grand work in the correction of trade evils, and especially in working out the N. A. R. D. plan for the abolition of the cut-rate abuse. But, as in every business community, there are some druggists who have no conception of professional ethics and responsibilities, who in their scramble for the pennies are ever ready to sacrifice to their own selfish and but apparent (not real) advantage the reputation and welfare of the profession as a whole. There is at least one of these obnoxious concerns in Philadelphia which is a disgrace to the profession. It sends out circulars, atrocious grammatically, advertising cheapness in drugs, prescriptions and specially patent medicines, and one whole page is devoted to the following:

NOW A WORD AS TO OUR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To this part of our business we give special attention, as it is the most important part of our business. We fill prescriptions at lowest prices, any hour of the day and night. We use but the purest drugs and chemicals obtainable, and we do not substitute, always filling prescriptions as ordered by your physician.

Our physician in connection with this department is a graduate of one of the leading colleges, and has had past experience in the hospitals of Europe as well as America. He is now connected with three of the leading hospitals of this city, and also has an extensive outdoor practice all over the city. He will give you his advice positively free of charge.

Testimonials from many of our patients should be sufficient guarantee of his ability. Chronic cases of long standing positively cured. Female complaints a specialty.

Emergency cases promptly attended to.

Thanking you for past favors and soliciting your patronage in the future, remain,

Yours for health,

In modern slang, excusable under the circumstances, "Wouldn't that jar you?" If the N. A. R. D. scheme will shut off the supplies of such people or force them to act decently, what a grand thing it will be.

THE INVITATION NOT REGULAR.

The October number of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal contains an editorial, of which the following is the major part:

The publication in the daily press of a Chicago dispatch stating that the N. W. D. A. would hold the 1901 meeting in Montreal was at first thought by the members of the wholesale drug trade of Montreal to be a mistake, as nothing whatever was known of an invitation having been sent to the association, and it was considered that the latter would not come unless on such invitation. However, later it was found that a gentleman who at one time was in the wholesale drug trade, but who has not been connected with it for over four years, had undertaken to secure an invitation from the Board of Trade and other bodies but had never notified the druggists of any such intention. This invitation has apparently been accepted by the N. W. D. A. without the previous knowledge or consent of the Montreal members of the association. Even the duly accredited representative of the drug trade on the council of the Board of Trade was in ignorance of the move which was being made, and was as much surprised at the news as any one else. * * * * The whole move seems very peculiar. Of course, the Montreal wholesalers are flattered that the N. W. D. A. is going to return here so soon after the '92 visit. It shows that the members must have been satisfied on the former occasion, but, at the same time, they feel that they should have been consulted before an invitation was sent or accepted. However, now that the association has decided on coming, the wholesalers will do their best to make their visit an enjoyable one.

It is not too late yet to change the place of meeting, if the N. W. D. A. will not be welcome at Montreal.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

AN EXPLANATION.

Chicago, Ill., October 15, 1900.

To the Editor—In your issue of the Era October 11 I find among the Chicago news a note saying that Bauer & Black filed "a bill for an accounting and injunction against Edward E. Behlke," without in any way qualifying this statement. As it stands, it is liable to injure my credit as a business man, and if this should in any way suffer on account of your note, I must, of course, fall back on you.

The fact is that I sell in my store chest protectors manufactured by C. W. White & Co., in Boston, Mass., called by this firm "Klondike protectors," which designation Bauer & Black claim as their exclusive right. That is all. If you will recall to your mind the long suit involving the exclusive right of the respective parties to the name of "Fig Syrup" and the final decision that common words of the English language are not patentable, you will understand that the bill of Bauer & Black has no standing.

Respectfully,

E. E. BEHLKE.

MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL FROM ACETYLENE.—An article in United States Consular Reports consists of four reports by the Consuls at Paris, Berne, Berlin and Frankfort, setting forth the present status of the industry. Letters from the leading authorities, Berthelot, Maercker, Rossel and Liebetang, regarding the future prospects of the industry are included. Descriptions of the manufacture are also given. The consensus of opinion appears to be that the fermentation-alcohol industry need not anticipate any competition from this direction. The cost of calcium carbide and the small yield of alcohol make the acetylene product about ten times as expensive as ordinary alcohol.

RECENT PROGRESS IN THE ALUMINUM INDUSTRY.—Jos. W. Richards (J. Franklin Inst.) says that the reduction processes are still the same in principle as the Hall process of ten years ago. The cost of materials and working has been materially reduced. The cost of aluminum is now about two-thirds that of brass. Aluminum is now worked into light and strong alloys; 5 per cent. of copper, nickel or manganese, or 30 per cent. of zinc make strong metals with aluminum. The use of the metal for culinary utensils, for novelty goods and bric-a-brac, for lithographic plates and the electric conductors has reached large proportions; over 500 tons were used last year for transmission lines and feed wires, replacing copper. Powdered aluminum is used for silvery printing and paint, as on the United States mail boxes; also for the reduction of refractory metallic oxides, such as those of manganese, chromium, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, uranium and boron. Many of these, alloyed with iron, are used in making steel at Krupp's works.

Petition to the Congress of the United States.

We, members of the drug trade of the United States in its several branches, retail druggists, wholesalers and jobbers, and manufacturers of proprietary preparations, herewith respectfully petition the Honorable Congress of the United States to repeal the special tax imposed under Schedule B, Section 25, and its dependent sections of the War Revenue Act of 1898, now in force, so far as such tax is laid upon medicinal preparations.

We seek this repeal for the following reasons:—

1.—This tax on medicines is class legislation, unjust and unduly burdensome.

2.—The tax is unequally distributed, being placed upon medicinal preparations which are necessities, and at the same time allowing to escape taxation a large number of articles which are as truly proprietary and which enjoy special protection under the copyright and trade mark laws.

3.—The revenue created by the enforcement of the law is no longer necessary, and the amount collected under this Schedule B is but a small proportion of the total revenue derived.

4.—The drug trade is already heavily taxed. Alcohol, which enters so largely into the manufacture of the preparations sold by us, is already taxed about 1,000 per cent., and the imposition of further taxation, as provided by this act, makes its operation oppressive.

5.—The intent of the law was to tax proprietary medicines only, but owing to its peculiar phraseology and the construction placed upon it by the officials, it does not reach nor apply to a large class of medicinal chemicals protected by trade mark, while on the other hand, it applies to nearly all drugs and medicines which are a necessity to the sick.

We ask relief, believing that the honorable members of Congress will realize the justice of our claims by repealing these unjust and burdensome provisions of the War Revenue Act.

NAME. | ADDRESS.

We want to send a copy of the above petition to every druggist in the United States who believes the stamp tax on medicines is unjust, unequally distributed, discriminative and unnecessary, and we believe every druggist holds this opinion.

The question is, are you sufficiently interested to do your share in a movement to secure the repeal of the tax? It will cost you one cent for a postal card to let us know you want a copy of the petition. If you are not willing to spend this amount, you don't deserve relief, and, if there are many like you, you will not get it.

But we are sure you all want it. The petitions signed by from one to twenty names, are coming to us daily by the hundreds, but we want everybody in on it.

Read what various members of the trade say on the subject, and let us know how you feel on it.

Send for the petition.

OPINIONS OF THE TRADE.

We have yours of the 12th inst. enclosing petition to Congress to repeal the tax on proprietary medicines. We are sure your points are well taken, but as this tax has been unloaded entirely on the retailer, the repeal of the law will fail of its purpose unless the manufacturers agree to return to old prices. You no doubt catch our meaning without further statement. We think that 10 per cent. of the manufacturers advanced their price more than enough to cover the tax. The retailer could get no advance, hence he has it all to pay. The passage of laws, or the repeal of pernicious laws, should be based on the good to the greatest number. The consumer was not injured by the passage of the law; the manufacturers, in many cases, were benefited. The middle man, the distributer, the poor devil who works from six in the morning to ten or eleven at night, was called upon to foot the bills and pay the manufacturer 45 cents per dozen more than he got before, besides the tax. Now suppose you circulate a paper among the manufacturers pledging them to return to old prices. If this is done the 40,000 retail druggists in the United States and Canada will "rise up and call you blessed." Otherwise they would oppose the repeal as unjust class legislation, voting more money to the manufacturer and doing them no good.

I think you should write and publish an article elaborating these ideas, and unite the retail druggists in an effort to throw the burden off themselves, not off the manufacturer, and leave it on their shoulders.

W. S. JOHNSON & SON.

Henderson, Ky.

We should be very glad to get signatures, and could do so if we had any assurance from the manufacturers that their price list would be changed. As a matter of fact a large percentage of manufacturers who had been at $1.50 dozen put price $1.75; $1.75 people put price to $2; $8 people went to $8.50, etc. Now if the tax were repealed, we do not believe that those manufacturers, i. e., a percentage of them, would move their prices one iota. The repealing of the law, now that it is a law, we believe would not largely help the retailer, but would be that much money into the hands of the manufacturers. If jobbers had some assurance from manufacturers at large that a revision of prices would be made we would be very glad to urge the repeal of the stamp tax.

N. L. WILLET DRUG CO.,

Augusta, Ga. N. S. WILLET, President.

I happen to reside in a district represented by the Hon. Sereno E. Payne, chairman of Committee Ways and Means. He being a Republican and I a Democrat, anything I might say to him in the premises would have no effect. In the last session of Congress a very determined effort was made by influential committees of the several branches of the trade, but Mr. Payne said No. If the Democratic party shall be in control next year then there may be a good prospect of getting stamps off.

WILLIAM FOSGATE.

Auburn, N. Y.

We have signed petition for repeal of the stamp tax, and the writer was one of the delegation of druggists and manufacturers who went to Washington last April and were given a hearing by the Ways and Means Com-

mittee. Quite recently we again wrote General Sewell, United States Senator, and our representative, Mr. H. C. Loudenslager, urging that the repeal of the stamp tax under Schedule B be given early attention at the next session.

G. G. GREEN,
Woodbury, N. J. Per D. T. Mathers.

We enclose your signed petition for the repeal of the War Tax on proprietary medicines and trust that you will be successful in getting the same repealed. It is quite a hardship on us on account of the immense number of bottles we manufacture. We are now using what influence we can on our members of Congress in Massachusetts, as we have a much better acquaintance there than in this State. We are willing to do our share in having this repealed, as we think it is quite unjust.

MOXIE NERVE FOOD CO. OF N. E.,
New York Office. W. L. HILLS, Resident Manager.

At our first opportunity we will endeavor to get the signatures of as many druggists to the petition as we possibly can. We believe that you have taken a move in the right direction and will have our hearty co-operation in your efforts to bring about the repeal of the special tax imposed under Schedule B, Section 25 and dependent sections of the War Revenue Act of 1898, as we fully agree with you that it is class legislation.

EMERSON DRUG CO.
Baltimore, Md.

We hand you the petition signed by us and all druggists in the city. We Western men are doing all we can through the P. A. A., Chicago, to have this abominable tax on proprietary preparations repealed. It is an outrage and ought to be abolished, knowing well, as we do, the millions derived from this source are used for speculation.

PAGE HYPOPHOSPHITE CO.
Frankfort, Ind.

We return petition to you with signature attached. If the retail drug trade here were called upon through their association officials you would have nearly all, if not all, the trade represented upon the petition. Address to retail druggists through T. V. Wooten, secretary, 943 West Madison street, Chicago.

MORRISSON, PLUMMER & CO.
Chicago.

We have little or no Congressional influence in the District of Columbia. I have, however, forwarded the petition to a friend who is in a position to secure more Congressional influence by far than I am, and while he is not connected with the drug business, in this matter I am positive he will accede to my wishes.

J. S. TYREE.
Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find petition for the repeal of the War Revenue Tax on proprietary remedies. There is no necessity for the tax except to perpetuate a political machine and to furnish places for "ward heelers," and should be repealed.

THE ANIMAL REMEDY CO.,
Akron, O. Per A. M. ARMSTRONG, Mgr.

We take pleasure in enclosing herewith petition duly signed and thank you for your efforts to have this burdensome tax taken off.

STERLING REMEDY CO.,
H. L. KRAMER, Treas. and Gen. Mgr.
Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Your effort in regard to repeal of the stamp tax has our warmest support. If you will send us a number of blanks we will have our travelers secure signatures to the same.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO.,
New York. H. B. HARDING, Treasurer.

We have already communicated with our members of Congress on this subject. We are heartily in favor of its abolishment.

WISCONSIN PHARMACAL CO.,
Milwaukee Wis. E. G. RAEUBER, Manager.

We are in sympathy with you in this matter and will use all the influence at our command to aid the drug trade in general to have the War Tax on proprietary medicines, as well as other medicines, repealed.

ETNA CHEMICAL CO.,
New York. GEO. C. COOK, Pres.

We send the enclosed petition signed by the wholesale drug trade of this city.

Very truly yours,
SHARP & DOHME.
Baltimore, Md. A. R. L. DOHME, 2d Vice-Pres.

We thank you for calling our attention to the matter. We have signed the petition as requested.

YUCCA CO.
Burlington, Vt.

CURIOSITIES OF A CHINESE DRUG STORE.

By L. DeV. MATTHEWMAN.

The drug store of a Chinese village is unique. That of Jangtschiazun, near Kiautschou, is a good example. Father and son run the store together. The former is the consulting physician and the latter the dispenser. The filling of prescriptions is carefully superintended by the father. After a short consultation the prescription is written out, and the son has the opportunity of learning both pharmacy and medicine at the same time

The store itself is an ordinary Chinese house; outside there hangs a wooden sign on which are inscribed the names of the herbs and roots which are sold within. The room is somewhat large; every corner and cranny is filled to overflowing with drugs, mostly of vegetable origin. From the ceiling hang a dried tortoise, a wasp's nest and some dried fish. The particular odor which is so marked in an American drug store is absent, but the odor which is there is quite as striking. Dust and dirt are as noticeable by their presence in a Chinese drug store as by their absence in the American store.

The Chinaman sells the following substances: Rock salt, saltpeter, sulphur, alum, borax, arsenic, mercury, cinnamon, chalk, talcum, cement (both crude and burned), sugar of lead, vitriol, camphor, morphine, sulphonal, pastilles, burned bones, coal, alcohol, etc.; in addition, the following herbs: Angelica, lemon and orange peel, opium, orchid buds, pinks, musk, rhubarb, aniseed, red dyewood and a few others. The animal substances sold are remarkable and include the following: Scorpions, wasps, spiders, tortoise blood, dragon's blood (which is very expensive), centipedes, sepia and burned ox bones.

All medicines are sold in the shape of powders, pills, pastilles and plasters. The instruments used are many of them quite dainty and generally well adapted to their requirements. Particular attention is paid to the putting-up of proprietary articles such as tooth powder, complexion paints and gilded pills. The Chinese scales are balances, and although generally accurate are handled very carelessly. In the case of our apothecary the weights have been filed, so that short weight is the rule. This, however, is only one example of the corruption which permeates Chinese life. (Bull. of Pharm.)

BOTTLES FOR TRANSPORTING MERCURY.—The bottles or flasks used for transporting quicksilver are generally made of boiler iron and are cylindrical in shape, about 12 inches in height and 4 inches in diameter, with a screw plug inserted in one end. The capacity of a flask is 76½ pounds and its weight about 14 pounds. Such flasks are used by all producers of quicksilver and pass through the hands of various dealers till they reach the consumer. The total number used in this country cannot be very large as the total product last year of quicksilver in the United States was but 28,879 flasks, and the same flask can be used again and again until it gets too rusty inside. A flask can easily last twenty-five years. Most of the second-hand flasks in use can be bought for 25 or 30 cents apiece. (Eng. and Min. Jour.)

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Publication of the Jury's Awards—The Ceremony of the "Distribution of Prizes"—United States Medallists, Etc.

THE ALIMENTARY SECTION.

The ceremony of the "distribution of prizes" took place in the Great Festival Hall of the Paris Exposition on Saturday afternoon, June 18. The spectacle was grandiose, some 20,000 persons being present, the uniforms of the home and colonial troops, the costumes of the officials, the ladies' summer toilettes and the banners of the corporations relieving the dense mass of ordinary black-coated humanity. The proceedings were short and simple, consisting of a speech by President Loubet, an address by M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, and a figurative "distribution of prizes." As a matter of fact, the President of the Republic simply handed a list of the prize winners in each group to its official chairman. Some good music closed the proceedings.

M. Millerand reminded his auditors that there were 75,000 exhibitors, as against 62,000 in 1889; the space occupied by exhibits was 785,000 square metres, instead of 419,000, and 75,000 tons of goods had been sent in as against 35,000 tons of goods at the last Paris Exhibition. He quoted the chemical arts, silk, porcelain, jewelry, metallurgy and electricity sections as among the most remarkable features of the 1900 World's Fair. He gave also the total number of awards. We place the United States total in a parallel column that American readers may notice the proportion at a glance.

	Grand Total.	U. S. A. Total.
Grands Prix	2,827	218
Gold medals	8,166	486
Silver medals	12,244	583
Bronze medals	11,615	423
Honorable mentions	7,938	270

The American Chemical Section

was briefly described in our columns some months ago, and we may commence by quoting a few prize winners in this and the allied industries.

Grands Prix

(the highest award) were gained by the Standard Oil Company, of New York, who have a small exhibit in the Chemical Section and an important and remarkably handsome court, illustrating the American petroleum industry, in the Metallurgy and Mining Group; Colgate & Co., whose striking perfumery exhibit we have already noticed; the Tripler Liquid Air Co., the Eastman Kodak Co., and the United States Agricultural Department, for their tobacco exhibit, of which we give an illustration. The Boston Hygiene Bureau, Warner & Swasey, scientific instruments, and Carvajal & Co., tobacco, may also be mentioned. In the Educational Section the U. S. A. grands prix are too numerous to mention; Harvard, Philadelphia, New York State and Washington Universities, Prof. Michelson, of Chicago, etc., etc., are thus honored.

Gold Medals

have been awarded to the California Fig Syrup Co., of San Francisco; the Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio; the H. G. Hotchkiss Essential Oil Co., Lyons, N. Y.; Binney & Smith, Valentine & Co., B. T. Babbitt, and the Liebig Extract Co., all of New York; Armour & Co., Chicago; the Vacuum Oil Co., the National Cash Register Co. and quite a number of exhibitors in the Tobacco Section; the Owl Commercial Co., Miller du Brul & Peters, Havana Commercial Co., Veltor & Co., Cullmann Bros., Jacob Stahl & Co., Cunningham, M. H. Clark & Bros., United States Tobacco Co., the Surbrug Co., Calixto Lopez & Co., etc., etc.

Silver Medals

have been allotted to the Michigan Carbon Works, Seabury & Johnson, the Thomsen Chemical Co., who have all a good show in the United States Chemical Section; J. J. Colman, Limited, the Russian Cement Co. (Le Page's glue), the J. B. Williams Co., whose soap exhibit we

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

noticed, and the Sen Sen Co., who figure both in the Chemical and Alimentary Sections.

The Bronze Medallists

include Wm. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia; the Wm. Freck Co., of Chicago; Matheson & Co., Bremer & Co., Muzzy Bros., the Lambert Pharmacal Co. for their Listerine exhibit; Nepera Chemical Co., etc., while honorable mentions are accorded to the Murals Co., paints; P. Reiger & Co., perfumes; the Bilchert Manufacturing Co. and others.

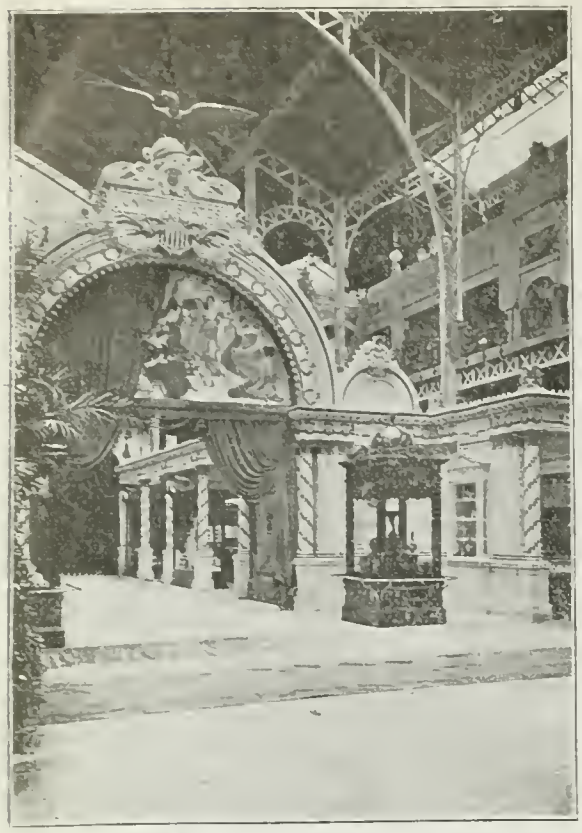
This list does not pretend to be complete, even so far as pharmacy, etc., is concerned, while a host of awards for optical, surgical, photographic and other instruments, typewriters, tobacco, etc., have been intentionally omitted for brevity's sake. In the same manner we have not spoken of

The United States Alimentary and Agricultural Section,

which is one of the most important in the Exhibition and has been got up with a picturesque frontage to imitate one of the old mansions in California, as shown in our engraving. Here the great home and export food trade of the United States is illustrated, the exhibits being all placed in simple cases, of the type shown in our representation of the tobacco exhibit. Canned goods are naturally most in evidence, meats, vegetables, cereals, nuts, cocoa, chocolate, condensed milk, etc., etc., with pickles, sauces, condiments, etc., etc. The attractive dairy exhibit includes Babcock's milk testing apparatus, "modified milk" to physicians' prescriptions and other details. Anker's bouillon capsules, Swift's beef fluid and extract and the model of Libby's factory may be noticed in the meat exhibit. Various baby foods and breakfast foods, the Quaker oats display, sugar syrup, wheat gluten, Maltol, Bromose, etc., figure in the cereals court.

The Beverages

are very numerous. America's possibilities in this respect will be a novelty to many Europeans. To enumerate the whiskies and wines would require several pages, and to quote the total awards in these food and drink - -



U. S. VARIOUS INDUSTRIES SECTION.

tions would be scarcely easier, for a very large proportion have received some recognition of the excellence of their products. The California Wine Association, Klein, the Pleasant Valley Wine Co., the Sierra Madre Vintage Co., J. W. McCulloch, I. B. Kirk & Co., D. Netter & Co. and a dozen others might be quoted at hazard among the gold medallists.

The Mineral Waters

of the States are well represented; White Rock, Pluto, Almanates, Taskonas, Ætna, Bolen & Byrne, Lytton (Cal.), Bartlett Springs, Bythinia, Messesquer, Allouez, Saratoga Vatharta, Adirondack and Lincoln, Bear Lithia, etc., etc., besides ginger ales, champagne ciders, and

Sarsaparilla,

little known as a popular drink on this side of the Atlantic. We notice that the Vartray Co., who take a gold medal in this section, show this hygienic drink in addition to seltzer and soda, ginger ale, etc. Sugar and maple syrup, jams and preserves, candy and a dozen other toothsome aliments may close our notice of this section. Among these we ran across the second Sen Sen exhibit, where the "Sen Sen library edition" of the popular work, "A Rare Trick," possibly familiar to some of your readers, surmounts a neat case of chewing gum and cachous.

But to return to the question of prizes.

The Legion of Honor

has been awarded to several notabilities. Mr. Peck, United States Commissioner, and Mr. Woodward having both been offered the coveted red ribbon.

Among the Frenchmen Prof. Troost, who organized the French Chemical Exhibit, has been named commander; Prof. Haller, M. Asselin, Dr. Martin and M. Hatton, officers; while the grade of chevalier has been conferred on M. Dupont, secretary of the Applied Chemistry Congress; M. A. Petit, president of the International Pharmacy Congress; M. Fumouze, who is chairman of the Pharmaceutical Specialties Congress; M. M. Prot, Vibert and Piver, the perfumers; M. De Laire, manufacturer of synthetic perfumes; Dr. Ogier, of the Paris Municipal Toxicological Laboratory, etc.

Among the Jurymen

who made the awards above noted we may quote, in Class 87 (Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals), Prof. W. B. Rising and Dr. W. Douglas Hogg, of the Anglo-American Pharmacy, Paris; in Class 90 (Perfumery), Mr. Geo. R. Lorenz; in Class 60 (Wines, etc.), Prof. H. W. Wiley and Mr. L. J. Vance; in Class 62 (Various Beverages), Mr. Julius Schuller; in Class 3 (Higher Education), Mr. Henry L. Taylor, and in Class III. (Hygiene), Mr. Joseph Leidy. The jury in Class 87 also included Prof. Troost, Haller, Lauth and Riche, MM. Astier, Lefebvre, Adrian, Debuchy, Champigny, Lorilleux and many other well known Frenchmen; Prof. Mendeleef represented Russia, Dr. Witt and Dr. Brunck, Germany; Herr Bauer, Austria; M. Koch, Belgium; Senor Jose Fitter, Spain, and M. De Wagner, Hungary. Mexico, Sweden, Holland, Great Britain, Italy, Salvador and Peru were also among the nations sending jurymen to this section.

PHARMACEUTICAL CRIPPLES.*

My experience on the Board of Pharmacy brings me in constant contact with many pharmaceutical cripples—young men who go hobbling along, stumbling and blundering because they are too indolent or too self-indulgent to make the effort and sacrifice needed to secure themselves a pharmaceutical education. When I see a young man less than thirty years of age with no one dependent upon him for support, ignorant of the principles of chemistry, knowing only such pharmaceutical technique as can be picked up in the drug store, with little definite scientific knowledge of any kind and he tells me that he can't go to college because he hasn't the money, as a general thing I do not believe him. If he has a thorough determination to master his profession and has good health, I tell him that "where there's a will there's a way." Assiduous industry and rigid economy will enable such a young man in these days to secure a pharmaceutical education. He may have lacked early advantages at school. This loss can be made up by utilizing his spare hours and minutes. If he has had a fair preliminary education and is thoroughly in earnest in his endeavor to go to college, some way will present itself, provided he be industrious and economical.

There is another class whom I will call voluntary cripples, who, because they do not like some branch of science which is essential to the well-rounded pharmacist's education, deliberately refuse to study it. Even in college I have found young men who found chemistry difficult and therefore would skim it all they could, and others who, claiming that they were not going to be botanists but druggists, almost refused to study botany; and so with other subjects.

They are voluntary cripples because they are willing to remain in ignorance of a portion of the pharmacist's equipment while fair students in other branches, preferring to trust to their good fortune in being able to find some one who can help them out should they ever need assistance in those matters which they have failed to study, instead of mastering them themselves. They remind me of those two men who used to ride tandem on a bicycle in an Eastern city. One had lost his right arm and left leg and the other had lost the left arm and right leg. By dint of long continued, persevering practice these two men could get along as the average man by joining their forces together on a tandem wheel; but anyone can see that for all cycling purposes each of these was only half a man. These half men we have in our colleges and sometimes in our drug stores. They are voluntary cripples, because they have deliberately refused to study that which was difficult or uncongenial. How much better for each man, when he has the opportunity, to develop his powers in all needed directions, so that he may become a well-rounded pharmacist. And what shall we say to the young man who, by cramming with quiz compends, examination questions and other subterfuges for legitimate study, supplemented by no little cribbing, has managed, partly by good luck and partly by cunning, to get through the State Board,

*Portions of an address on "Cripples," by Prof. W. M. Searby, of the California College of Pharmacy.

and rejoices in the possession of a certificate as a full-fledged licentiate? Too often he thinks he knows it all. His case is the most hopeless that we have to deal with. He is like the blind man who has no sense of color. He does not know how much he loses by not seeing what others see, and it is hard for any one to tell him. He is beyond hope. Unlike the man who knows his own defects, he makes no effort to overcome them.

But there is another class of cripples, fortunately not so hopeless, whom I often meet in my capacity as dean of the College of Pharmacy. I refer to young men who wish to acquire a knowledge of pharmacy, but are crippled by reason of their defective general education. For almost a generation I have watched such young men and have seen how handicapped they have been in their efforts to learn their profession after they have set about it in good earnest. Often we see them hobbling along as indifferent students, because they find they do not make as good progress as others. This discourages them, and after a time they drop out altogether, having wasted time and money in a fruitless effort to build the top story before they had laid the foundation. I am not speaking of those who never were disposed to study and consequently made but little progress in the public schools and less in a school of pharmacy. Such persons are not fitted for any calling in which success depends largely upon the acquisition of scientific knowledge. These young men sometimes enter drug stores with erroneous views as to what will be required to make them successful pharmacists. Being adverse to study they acquire no more than a smattering of knowledge. It is scarcely to be expected under these conditions that they should persevere until graduation. Frequently they drop out after attending college a few months. Our best opportunity of serving the future pharmacists occur whenever we have an opportunity of inducing youths to postpone entering drug stores until after they have completed their high school course. By doing this we not only render them a service, but also promote the cause of legitimate pharmacy.

ESTIMATION OF ALKALOIDS.

The older systems for the extraction of the alkaloids from aqueous salt solutions were based on the supposition that they were not extracted from acid solutions by ether, petroleum spirit, chloroform, etc., because their salts are insoluble in these solvents, but were extracted quantitatively when the aqueous solutions were made alkaline.

The author investigated the extractive action of ether and chloroform on aqueous solutions of certain alkaloids containing hydrochloric, sulphuric, tartaric and oxalic acids in large excess. The liquids were well shaken together for about three minutes, when completely clear (1½ hours), the layer of ether or chloroform was washed with 1 to 2 Cc. of water, the solvent removed on the water-bath and the residue of alkaloid and alkaloid salt dried in vacuo over sulphuric acid. The proportion of free alkaloid was estimated by adding excess of 1-50 N. sulphuric acid and titrating back by 1-50 N. caustic soda, using a sensitive indicator. In the case of the volatile alkaloids, sparteine, coniine, nicotine and pelletierine, the ether or chloroform solution was directly titrated by 1-50 N. sulphuric acid, adding water and indicator and well shaking; both layers of liquid were returned to the separating funnel, caustic soda added in slight excess, the layer of solvent removed, the aqueous solution repeatedly extracted by ether or chloroform and this solution titrated as before. The first result gives the free base, the second the sum of free base and salt.

It was found that chloroform extracts from the hydrochloric acid solutions more alkaloid than from sulphuric acid solutions, and that the solvent action, due to dissociation of the alkaloid salts, can be so far reduced by increasing the excess of sulphuric acid that in practice no appreciable error will be produced. From the acid solutions, ether extracts the alkaloids in far smaller quantities than chloroform. The alkaloid tartrates show, in aqueous solution, generally less dissociation than the salts of the mineral acids. In those cases in which the alkaloid is extracted in quantity by chloroform from acid solutions, a quantitative extraction is either very difficult or impossible. The saturation of the acid alkaloid solution by common salt facilitates the extraction of chloroform. It was also found that the best results on the extraction of morphine and narceine from alkaline solution were obtained in the presence of sodium chloride. In this case chloroform containing 10 per cent. by volume of alcohol is more suitable than the usual amyl alcohol. Strophanthin is simultaneously extracted; it is more readily removed in this manner than by a mixture of chloroform and ether, as previously advised by the author.

The following scheme for the extraction of alkaloids and other poisons is given:

1.—To the aqueous solution, containing as small a quantity of metallic salts as possible, sulphuric acid is added until the liquid contains at least 1 per cent. of free acid. It is then warmed to 30° C., allowed to cool and twice shaken with petroleum spirit boiling at 30° to 50° C., which extracts fat, traces of veratroidine and jervine, also small quantities of xanthine bases.

2.—The acid solution is heated on the water-bath to remove petroleum spirit and shaken with chloroform. Colchicine, digitaline, picrotoxin, cantharidine, papaverine, aconitine, narcotine, jervine, geissospermin and caffeine, small quantities of delphinine, brucine, emetine and thebaine, traces of narceine, strychnine, veratrine and cocaine are extracted.

3.—The acid solution is made slightly but distinctly alkaline by caustic soda and again shaken with chloroform. The following are extracted: Sparteine, coniine, nicotine, atropine, codeine, pelletierine, emetine, brucine, strychnine, veratrine, delphinine, pilocarpine, apomorphine, hyoscyamine, daturine and scopolamine. In the alkaline solution still remain certain quantities of narcotine, papaverine, aconitine and caffeine.

4.—Strong alkaline bicarbonate solution is then added, then sufficient sodium chloride to saturate the liquid, about 35 grams to 100 Cc. are required; larger volumes are concentrated on the water-bath whilst acid. The solution is then shaken with chloroform containing 10 per cent. by volume of alcohol. The solvent takes up morphine, narceine and strophanthin, which can be quantitatively isolated by evaporating the solution to complete dryness and extracting with absolute alcohol.

The presence of metallic salts in the first three operations is to be avoided, otherwise alkaloid salts are dissolved by the chloform.

The strongly acid solutions of many alkaloids may be conveniently purified by shaking with ether before the chloroform extractions. (C. Kippenberger in Ztsch. Analyt. Chem.; Jr. Soc. Ch. Ind.)

DYEING, STAINING AND FINISHING OF LEATHER.*

Bleaching.—The bleaching of chamois leather is best carried out by means of a solution made by dissolving 1 lb. of potassium permanganate in 10 gallons of water. The skins are immersed for about half an hour, with constant stirring, at a temperature of 40° C., and when dyed brown throughout they are washed in water and transferred to a solution made by dissolving 7 lbs. of sodium bisulphite in 20 gallons of water and adding 3 lbs. of hydrochloric acid. The skins are kept in this solution until they are completely bleached, a little more acid being added if necessary; they are then removed and washed in water.

Other bleaching agents are sulphur dioxide gas and sodium hypochlorite solution ("Javelle water").

The sodium hypochlorite bleach is used successfully for bleaching "Persian" and Australian basils, the treatment with sodium hypochlorite being substituted for the alkaline bath used to "strip the tan" from these goods.

Hydrogen and sodium peroxide have never, so far as the author is aware, been successfully applied to leather as bleaching agents.

Dyeing.—After the preliminary operations the skins are ready to be dyed.

There are three distinct methods of dyeing in use in

*M. C. Lamb. Leather Trades Rev.; Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.

this country namely, the "tray," "drum," and "paddle" methods.

The "Tray" Method.—In this method of dyeing the skins are paired together, flesh to flesh, and laid over a "horse" alongside the dye tray; the dye-bath is prepared in the tray and the skins placed therein, a pair at a time, as quickly as possible. The skins are kept in motion by transferring the pair of skins at the bottom of the tray to the top, this being repeated until each pair of skins have been moved from the bottom to the top three or four times or until the skins have acquired the desired depth of shade. The temperature of the dye-bath is about 60° C. before the skins are entered, the cold skins on being placed in the bath lowering the temperature down to about 45° C. The advantages of this method are (1) that the skins can be seen during the dyeing operation; (2) that where one or two skins, owing to their closer and more compact grain, do not take the dye as quickly as the rest, these may be allowed to remain in the dye-bath after the other skins have been removed, until they have acquired the necessary depth of color; (3) that the flesh sides of the skins are not to any great extent dyed, this meaning a saving in dyestuff. The disadvantages of the method are (1) that the dye-bath soon becomes cold without some special appliance for heating, and (2) that the labor involved in keeping the skins in motion is considerable.

The "Drum" Method.—In this method the dye-bath is made in the drum at a temperature of about 50°—60°C., the skins entered and the drum rotated.

The advantages of this method of dyeing are (1) that the goods are kept in motion without labor; (2) that the dye-bath only cools down a few degrees during the dyeing, and (3) the mechanical action of the drum causes a better absorption of the dye, also the dyeing is more even than in the "tray" method. The disadvantages of the method are that the goods cannot be seen during the dyeing operation; the drumming action is apt to "grain the skins up," and the flesh side of the skin is dyed.

The "Paddle" Method.—In this case the dye-bath is made in the paddle, the paddle started and the goods to be dyed entered. The advantages of this method over the "tray" method are that no labor is required to keep the skins in motion and the dyeing is more even. The disadvantages are, that more dyestuff is used than is the case in either of the other two methods; the flesh side of the skin is dyed, and that, unless the paddle is closed in, the dye-bath soon cools down.

The dye-bath is made by pouring upon the requisite quantity of dyestuff 200 to 300 times its weight of boiling water and stirring until dissolved. If the dye solution is not quite clear it should be filtered through a piece of canvas; should the water with which the dye-bath is to be made contain lime salts it should be rendered faintly acid with acetic acid.

The "acid" and basic dyes are those chiefly used in leather dyeing, the latter being least in favor owing to their partiality for accentuating defects caused by any part of the grain surface being damaged. The "acid" colors require double their weight of concentrated sulphuric acid added to the dye-bath, whereas the basic dyestuffs require no such addition.

It is better only to add one-third of the concentrated dye solution to the dye-bath at first, adding the remaining two-thirds at periods of about ten minutes each.

The length of time required in dyeing depends upon the depth of shade required and upon the dyestuff, but about three-quarters of an hour is generally sufficient.

After dyeing the skins should be well washed in tepid water; where "acid" dyes have been used the dyed skins should be washed in running water for at least three hours in order to free them as much as possible from the excess of sulphuric acid. The author recommends the addition of a little salt to the water in which the skins are washed, in order to prevent the "bleeding out" of the dyestuff.

After washing, the leather is "set out," then lightly oiled over the grain and dried out; when dry the goods are ready for the finishing.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

CHEMISTRY.

1.—Define the following terms:
(a) Filtrate, (c) Monobasic,
(b) Precipitate, (d) Dissociation.

2.—How many grammes of water can be obtained from 500 grammes of Hydrogen? How many grammes of Oxygen will be required?

3.—State how Nitrous Oxide Gas is usually obtained?

4.—Give the chemical title of each of the following:
(a) $Bi(NO_3)_3$ (c) Ag_2SO_4
(b) $K_2Cr_2O_7$ (d) Na_2CrO_4

5.—Write the chemical formula for each of the following:
(a) Barium Carbonate. (c) Zinc Sulphide,
(b) Magnesium Hydrate. (d) Silver Oxide.

6.—What do you understand by the terms "hard" and "soft" as applied to water?

7.—A sample of Precipitated Sulphur is suspected to be adulterated with Calcium Sulphate. How would you, by a simple process, ascertain that such is the case?

8.—State, giving formulas, what oxides are formed when the following are burned in air:
(a) Carbon. (c) Phosphorus,
(b) Sulphur.

9.—Give a characteristic test for each of the following:
(a) Sulphuric Acid, (c) Nitrous Acid.
(b) Nitric Acid, (d) Phosphoric Acid.

10.—Write the chemical formula and give the source of each of the following:
(a) Methyl Alcohol.
(b) Ethyl Alcohol.

11.—Give two methods by means of which Oxygen may be obtained. Give the physical properties of Oxygen.

12.—How is Bromine obtained? In what form does it commonly occur in nature?

13.—Cite an experiment which proves that the atmosphere is a mechanical mixture and not a chemical compound.

14.—Ammonia gas is passed into dilute Sulphuric Acid. What chemical change takes place? How can the gas again be obtained from the solution?

15.—Complete the following equations:
(a) $Fe_2O_3+3H_2SO_4=$ (d) $3Na_2CO_3+3Br_2=$
(b) $SnCl_2+Zn=$ (e) $Cu+2H_2SO_4=$

PHARMACY.

1.—If 500 cubic centimeters of a liquid weigh 625 grammes, what is its specific gravity?

2.—What part of a liter is represented by 100 cubic centimeters?

3.—State briefly how the process of percolation differs from that of maceration. Why is the latter process preferred in some instances?

4.—Name two official exsiccated salts. How does the process of exsiccation differ from that of desiccation?

5.—You have a stock solution of Potassium Chlorate containing 30 grains in each fluid ounce. How many fluid drachms of it would be required to furnish 10 grammes of the salt?

6.—Pulvis Cretæ Compositus:
(a) What is its common name?
(b) What are its constituents?
(c) What is its official preparation?

7.—State how Adeps Benzoinatus U. S. P. is prepared. Under what circumstances is the addition of 5 per cent. or more of white wax permissible?

8.—Aqua Chloroformi:
(a) State how it is prepared.
(b) Why should there always be an excess of Chloroform present?

9.—What is the common name of Potassa Sulphurata? State how it is prepared.

10.—Tinctura Opii Deodorati:
(a) Give details of method of preparation.
(b) How many grammes of crystallized morphine should 100 cubic centimeters of the tincture yield?

11.—Name the ways in which substances may be incompatible with one another and give an example of each.

12.—Give the per cent. of active constituent in each of the following:
(a) Wine of Opium.
(b) Tincture of Aconite.
(c) Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
(d) Chlorine Water.

13.—Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis:
(a) Give its common name.
(b) How does it differ from Solution of Ferric Sulphate?

14.—Give the official title of Goulard's Cerate and state how it is prepared.

15.—Lime Water:
(a) Give its official title.
(b) Give details of method for its preparation.
(c) Why does it become turbid when exposed to the atmosphere?

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

1.—Define: Antidote, corrosive poison, narcotic poison, demulcent, toxicology.

2.—Name the chemical antidote for Silver Nitrate; for Sugar of Lead.

3.—Give a characteristic chemical test for Corrosive Sublimate; for Iodine.

4.—Name a poisonous vegetable acid and give the emergency treatment for poisoning by it.

5.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Antipyrine? By Cocaine?

6.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Belladonna? By Phenol?

7.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Aconite? By a rat paste?

8.—What proportion of the adult dose of a medicine should ordinarily be given children at the following ages: 2, 4, 8, 10, 14 years?

9.—Name two of the most deadly poisons that the druggist dispenses in prescriptions and tell what emergency treatment should be employed for overdose of each.

10.—What influence does drug habit have upon the size of the effective dose? What precautions should the pharmacist employ in dispensing to a person known to have a certain drug habit, the drug such person takes?

11.—What is the dose of Arsenous Acid, Atropine Sulphate, Ammonium Carbonate, Gallic Acid, Potassium Acetate?

12.—What is the dose of Creosote Carbonate, Potassium Permanganate, Salicylic Acid, Sodium Bromide, Sodium Sulphocarbolate?

13.—What is the dose of Extract of Aconite, Extract of Hyoscyamus, Infusion of Digitalis, Oil of Gaultheria, Oleoresin of Aspidium?

14.—What is the dose of Mercurous Chloride, Phenacetin, Resorcin, Sulphonal, Urethane?

15.—What is the dose of Fluid Extract of Cimicifuga, Fluid Extract of Conium, Syrup of Lactucarium, Tincture of Digitalis, Wine of Opium.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1.—From what are the following obtained: Acetic Acid, Chrysophanic Acid, Muriatic Acid, Boric Acid?

2.—Name five official poisonous drugs; also five official non-poisonous drugs.

3.—Give the botanical name and habitat of the following drugs: (a) Nux Vomica; (b) Hemlock; (c) Jalap; (d) Pennyroyal.

4.—Name two official drugs that belong to the Natural Order Ranunculaceæ.

5.—Is Croton Oil a volatile or a fixed oil, and from what part of the plant is it obtained?

6.—Name the official Lichens.

7.—Name four official drugs indigenous to New York State.

8.—To what natural orders do the following drugs belong: (a) Belladonna; (b) Digitalis; (c) Peppermint?

9.—Name four mineral acids; also four vegetable acids.

10.—Define the following terms: (a) Inspissated; (b) Procumbent; (c) Herbaceous; (d) Succulent.

11.—Canadian Moonseed: Give official name. What part official? Give official preparation.

12.—Name three official phenols.

13.—Give two official drugs that belong to each of the following classes and state the official title of each: (a) Flowers; (b) Roots; (c) Seeds; (d) Rhizome; (e) Leaves.

14.—From what is chloroform obtained, and state process?

15.—Give the official names of the following drugs:

Butternut,	Terebene,
Poison Ivy,	Vallet's Mass,
Pinkroot,	Cochineal.

THE DETECTION OF COAL-TAR DYES IN FRUIT PRODUCTS.*

By A. L. WINTON.

Soon after its discovery fuchsine came into use for coloring wines and replaced to a large extent the vegetable dyes which from very early times had been employed for this purpose. More recently various other coal-tar dyes, particularly the azo-colors, have been extensively used in wines, although fuchsine and acid fuchsine are still preferred by some makers.

Within the past few years the use of coal-tar dyes in articles of diet has attracted the attention of food analysts in the United States. In the case of confectionery, pastries and some other products they serve merely to render the articles more attractive to the eye without deceiving the purchaser, but as a rule they give imitation products the appearance of the genuine or, to use the legal phraseology, "they make the products appear better or of greater value than they really are."

Some of the results obtained by Winton, Ogden and Mitchell in the examination of foods at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station illustrated the fraudulent use of dyes. In 1898, sixty-three samples of jellies purporting to have been made from fruit were examined, and of these, twenty-eight were spurious mixtures colored with coal-tar dyes. Some of the most remarkable samples, labeled "strawberry jelly," raspberry jelly," etc., consisted of starch paste flavored with artificial "fruit ethers," sweetened with glucose and preserved with salicylic acid, the dye having been used to carry out the deception. Of twenty-eight samples of fruit preserves, eight were also colored with coal-tar dyes. During the following year (1899) ninety-two samples of soda water syrups, chiefly strawberry, raspberry and orange, were subjected to analysis. Of these, forty-five were colored with coal-tar dyes. As a rule the syrups which were artificially colored were also artificially flavored and contained no genuine fruit juice whatever. Dyes were also found in bottled carbonated beverages.

The relation of these dyes to public health deserves attention. The experiments carried on with dogs and other animals by Cazeneuve and Lépine, Weyl and others have proved beyond a doubt the poisonous nature of picric acid, dinitrocresol and Martius' yellow, among the nitro-colors, and of orange II. and metanil yellow among the azo-colors. Fuchsine, sulphonated nitro-colors and most of the azo-colors did not act as poisons although some of the azo-colors produced vomiting, others diarrhea and many developed slight albuminuria.

Although there is evidence that the bulk of the coal-tar dyes are not injurious to some of the lower animals, it is not safe to assume that they are entirely harmless to human beings. The dog, the animal used in most of Weyl's experiments, has a proverbially strong stomach and eats, with no apparent discomfort, many things which would disturb the digestion of a man.

The unwholesomeness of certain coal-tar dyes not classed as poisons is indicated by the experience of Weber, who tested their effects on the artificial digestion of fibrin with pepsin and with pancreatin. He found that oroline yellow (acid yellow) retarded the action of pepsin and that methyl orange, saffoline (acridine red) and magenta (fuchsine) seriously interfered with the pancreatic digestion. Of these, fuchsine, at least when pure, had been pronounced entirely harmless by earlier investigators who based their conclusions on experiments with lower animals and some few with men.

Even if the entire harmlessness of most of the coal-tar dyes is conceded, in view of the injurious properties of some of them and the difficulty of distinguishing these from the harmless dyes when present in food products, the safe course is to exclude all dyes of coal-tar origin from articles of diet. In Austria their use is entirely prohibited and in other countries they are regarded with suspicion.

In carrying out the work of food examination under adulteration laws the analyst is often called upon to determine whether or not a coal-tar dye is present, if not to identify the particular dye.

Numerous methods of testing wines for these dyes are described in the journals and in the works on food analysis, but almost nothing has been published on their detection in jellies, preserves, fruit syrups and other fruit products.

Because of the absence of special methods I have adapted some methods originally devised for wines for use in testing other products and publish the following details, with precautions learned by experience, for the benefit of others engaged in similar work.

In applying these tests to jellies and other semi-solid products it is necessary to bring into solution by boiling with 1 to 5 parts of water.

Arata's Wool Test.

One hundred Cc. of the liquid to be tested, prepared if necessary as described in the preceding paragraph, are boiled for ten minutes with 10 Cc. of 10 per cent. solution of potassium bisulphate and a piece of white wool, or woolen cloth, which has been previously heated to boiling in a very dilute solution of sodium hydroxide and thoroughly washed in water. After removal from the solution, the wool is again washed in boiling water and dried between pieces of filter paper. If the coloring matters are entirely from fruit the wool either remains uncolored or takes on a faint pink or a brown color, which is changed to green by ammonia and is not restored by washing in water; but if certain coal-tar dyes, chiefly of the azo-group, are present, the wool is dyed and the

*Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.

color on the fibers is either not changed by ammonia or, if changed, is restored by washing.

The dye present may often be identified by noting the color of the wool after addition of enough concentrated sulphuric acid to thoroughly moisten the fibers and again after dilution of the acid. As a rule it is not desirable to proceed further with the test although Arata gives instructions for removing the dye from the wool and testing the dye itself. For this purpose the wool is treated with dilute tartaric acid solution to remove vegetable colors, washed in water and dried between sheets of filter paper. It is then transferred to a test tube and saturated with concentrated sulphuric acid. After standing five or ten minutes, water sufficient to make 19 Cc. is added and the wool is removed. The solution after making alkaline with ammonia and cooling is shaken with 5 to 10 Cc. of pure amyl alcohol, to which a few drops of ethyl alcohol are added to facilitate the separation. The alcoholic extract is separated, evaporated to dryness and the residue tested according to the scheme of Girard and Dupre, Witt, Weingaertner or Dommergue.

I have applied this test to samples of juices, syrups, jellies and preserves prepared in the laboratory from the fruits, as well as to numerous commercial fruit products, including catsups. The woolen cloth used was "nun's veiling" cut into pieces one inch wide and three inches long.

When strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant, grape and cherry juices, without dilution, were treated as has been described, the wool acquired a dull pink or brownish pink color. With ammonia the color changed to green, and washing with water in no case restored the original color. Treatment with 10 per cent. tartaric acid solution in the cold was without effect, but on boiling for some time the pink color was largely removed. From orange, lemon, pineapple and tomato juice or pulp the wool absorbed no color at all, or only a faint yellow color.

Jellies, preserves, syrups, and catsups known to be pure gave up to the wool very slight colors, but many of the commercial products imparted to the wool intense red, orange, magenta and even green shades. Treated with ammonia these bright colors remained unchanged or, if changed, washing restored the original color.

Boiling with tartaric acid solution also failed to affect the colors. By treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid and dilution of the acid, color reactions for acid fuchsine, tropæolins, ponceaus, Bordeaux red, eosins and other dyes were obtained.

I have found it more satisfactory to test the dyed wool directly, rather than the color obtained from the wool as directed by Arata, because only a few dyes are extracted by amyl alcohol from alkaline solutions, and, as explained further on, tests of the residues left after evaporating the extracts are indecisive.

Care should be taken to determine whether the wool is dyed, or merely coated with the color. For example, chlorophyl from green coloring preparations of vegetable origin is deposited on wool, together with fat and resin, but the color, unlike the coal-tar dyes, rubs off on the fingers and is readily washed out with soap and water.

For the purpose of illustrating the amount of artificial color present in each glass of adulterated carbonated beverages I have employed 250 Cc. portions of the beverages (or 40 to 50 Cc. of syrups diluted to 250 Cc.) and pieces of nun's veiling six inches square. The dyed squares thus obtained furnish striking object lessons. From strawberry, raspberry, cherry and blood orange flavors brilliant red and magenta shades were fixed on the wool (acid magenta, Bordeaux red, ponceaus, etc.); from orange and lemon flavors, orange and yellow shades (tropæolins, etc.), and from mint preparations, bright green and yellow green colors.

Amyl Alcohol Test, Alkaline Solution.

Twenty-five Cc. of the liquid to be tested, made alkaline with ammonia, are shaken cautiously for some minutes in a separatory funnel, with pure amyl alcohol. If the clear alcoholic layer, when separated from the aqueous solution, is colored, or if addition of acetic acid develops a magenta color (fuchsine), a portion of it, together with an equal bulk of water and a thread of wool, is heated on a water bath, the water lost by evaporation being replaced from time to time.

The presence of a coal-tar dye should not be affirmed until the color has been fixed on wool and the wool has been washed in boiling water, dried and tested with sulphuric acid. When fuchsine is present the color which appears on adding acetic acid to the alcohol extract is changed to yellow by hydrochloric acid. Ether or ethyl acetate may be used in place of amyl alcohol for extracting fuchsine.

Amyl Alcohol Test, Acid Solution.

Twenty-five Cc. of the liquid, to which have been added a few drops of hydrochloric acid, are shaken with amyl alcohol and dyeing tests are made as described in the preceding section.

A colored amyl alcohol does not prove the presence of a coal-tar color, as I have found that red coloring matters are extracted by this solvent from acid solutions of pure fruit juices. These solutions, however, do not dye wool when treated as above described.

Some authors recommend that the sulphuric acid test be applied to the residue left after evaporating the amyl alcohol extract. This may be satisfactory in wine analysis, but with fruit jellies, etc., this residue is liable to contain other organic matters which obscure the color reactions of coal-tar dyes.

If amyl alcohol extracts from the liquid, after acidifying, an orange color which has not been found to be of coal-tar origin, test may be made for cochineal.

The alcohol is washed several times with water and divided into two portions. To one portion is added a solution of uranium acetate, drop by drop, with shaking. In the presence of cochineal the aqueous solution acquires an emerald green color. As a confirmatory test the other portion is made alkaline with ammonia, which changes the orange color of cochineal to purple.

Girard's Test for Acid Fuchsine (Acid Magenta).

If a bright magenta color is fixed on wool by Arata's test and if ordinary fuchsine has been proved to be absent, test should be made for acid fuchsine.

To 10 Cc. of the liquid are added 2 Cc. or more of 5 per cent. solution of potassium hydroxide. The strongly alkaline liquid is mixed with 4 Cc. of 10 per cent. solution of mercuric acetate and filtered. The filtrate should be alkaline and colorless. Addition of a slight excess of dilute sulphuric acid produces a violet red coloration and if other dyes have not been found by the amyl alcohol test, the presence of acid fuchsine may be affirmed.

I have found this test useful in the examination of fruit juices and syrups but unsatisfactory in the case of jellies owing to difficulties in filtration and undecisive reactions.

Cazeneuve's Method.

Cazeneuve's mercuric oxide method for detection of coal-tar dyes which has been extensively employed in wine analyses did not prove satisfactory in the examination of jellies. This method, however, deserves trial with fruit juices and syrups, which are more easily handled than the gelatinous products.

In testing a suspected sample I apply first of all Arata's test. The other tests described are employed either to confirm the results obtained by Arata's test or to supply evidence in cases where that test fails.

The analyst should be extremely cautious in naming the particular dye present in a sample. It should be remembered that the number of coal-tar dyes on the market is exceedingly large and that new dyes are continually being introduced. A reaction which a few years ago may have been characteristic of a particular dye may to-day be common to several dyes. As a rule it is only necessary to learn whether or not a color is of coal-tar origin. In fact such terms as "red coal-tar dye" and "orange coal-tar dye" are often to be preferred in an official report to the cumbersome scientific names or the equally unintelligible commercial names. (Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Dyeing Carpet on the Floor.—(C. F. T.) wants to know how to dye a Brussels carpet without taking it up. The carpet has faded and he would like to have it dyed a deep crimson shade.

We do not know of any practical method by which a carpet may be dyed without removing it from the floor. There are methods by which carpets may be cleaned without taking them up and the faded colors somewhat freshened, but this rejuvenation is not done by the use of dyes. You might find serviceable the following formula known as "Clark's Wash for Carpets": Solution I.—Dissolve 10 parts of soap in 20 parts of water, add 3½ parts of soda and ½ part each of ammonia water and alcohol. Solution II., which is the actual cleansing liquid, consists of 4 parts ammonia water and 3 parts of alcohol, diluted with water. This solution is first used and when the dirt loosened by it has been removed the soap solution is applied. Carpets thus treated are said to regain much of their original colors, the entire operation of washing and drying requiring but a few hours and the carpet need not be taken up.

Liq. Carbonis Alcoh. and Ung. Boric. (Flav.).—(F. L. T.) received the following prescription which he was unable to fill:

℞.
Hydrarg. ammon. ..... gr. xxx.
Liq. carbonis alcoh. ..... m. xxx.
Ung. boric. (flav.), ad... ..... ℥ j.

He was unable to find anything pertaining to the preparation of the last two ingredients. The prescription had previously been filled in London. By "Liq. carbonis alcoh." is probably meant the solution of coal tar official in the British Pharmacopœia. It is quite strongly "alcoholic" and is made by first preparing a tincture from quillaya bark in No. 20 powder and alcohol by percolation, in the proportion of 100 grams of quillaya to 1,000 Cc. of tincture. To the tincture is then added prepared coal tar, 200 grams, and the mixture digested at 120° F. for two days with occasional stirring. It is then cooled and decanted or filtered. By Ung. boric. (flav.) is no doubt meant the boric acid ointment of the British Pharmacopœia made up with the yellow variety of soft paraffin, "flav." standing for "flavus," yellow. Boric acid ointment is made by mixing 30 grams of finely powdered boric acid with 270 grams of paraffin ointment, B. P. The latter is prepared by melting together hard and soft paraffin in the proportion of 3 of the former to 7 of the latter. For colored ointments the yellow variety of soft paraffin noted above is preferably employed.

Ka-No-Ma.—(L. W.) In further reply to your query concerning the concerning the identity of the first ingredient in the following prescription, published in this journal October 4, 1900, page 372:

℞.
S. E. Ka-no-ma ..... 1½ gr.
" " Muirpuama ..... 1¼ gr.
" " Haugnon ..... ¾ gr.
" " Aurum et Sodi..... ¼ gr.
Dose, 1 to 2 after each meal.

J. A. P., M. D.

The prescription is a fraud and Ka-No-Ma is a fake, having no existence other than in the minds of the swindlers who are exploiting it in the regulation "grateful sufferer" style. A correspondent sends us some of the "literature" sent out by these "exploiters" who state that "Ka-No-Ma is the name of a shrub or small tree which is native to South America, where the natives use it," and as a consequence "many of them look as young and vigorous at seventy as the average American does at forty. It is a famous nerve force producer, which any first-class, up-to-date druggist can compound, etc., but if your druggist cannot do so send us one dollar," etc. The circular from which we take this startling information is of a character no respectable person would care to read and it is a pity the post office officials cannot prevent its transmission through the mails.

Drunkenness Cure.—(J. K. F.) We do not believe in the efficacy of any so-called "cure" for drunkenness which may be put in food or drink without the knowledge of the patient. Permanent relief from the drink habit can only be effected by the absolute withdrawal of the supply of liquor to the patient by his consent and with his co-operation. It is true that nauseating drugs have been employed for administration in the manner suggested, the object being to make the habitué sick of liquor. Such treatment is not to be recommended, however, and it may prove dangerous. A remedy sometimes employed in the treatment of alcoholism of the chronic type is capsicum, since by its stimulating effect and hot sensation it often satisfies, at least to some degree, the craving for liquor. Under these circumstances Hare says it should be used in the dose of 5 to 10 drops of the tincture every 4 or 5 hours, or as the oleoresin in pill in the dose of ½ to 1 grain. He gives this formula: Tincture of capsicum, 2½ fluid drams; deodorized tincture of opium, 2 fluid drams; spirit of nitrous ether, 4 fluid drams; spirit of lavender, enough to make 4 fluid ounces. Dessertspoonful every 4 or 5 hours.

The treatment of alcoholism has been frequently dissucced in the Era and you will do well to consult the indexes of previous volumes.

Cigar Flavoring.—(S. W. T.) Here are some formulas from the Era Formulary:

(1) Fluid extract valerian..... 1 ounce
Tincture tonka beans..... 8 ounces
Alcohol, enough to make.....16 ounces

(2) Tincture valerian ..... 4 drams
Butyric ether ..... 4 drams
Tincture vanilla ..... 2 drams
Spirit nitrous ether..... 1 dram
Alcohol ..... 5 ounces
Water, enough to make..... 1 pint

(3) Valerianic acid ..... 3 drams
Acetic ether .....40 minims
Butyric ether .....10 minims
Alcohol ..... 4 pints

(4) The following formula was contributed to an exchange some years ago as one which was put up for cigar manufacturers;

Extract vanilla ..... 4 ounces
Alcohol,
Jamaica rum, of each..... ½ gallon
Tincture valerian ..... 8 ounces
Caraway seed ..... 2 ounces
English valerian root ..... 2 ounces
Bitter orange peel..... 2 ounces
Tonka beans ..... 4 drams
Myrrh .....16 ounces

Soak the myrrh for three days in 6 quarts of water (?), add the alcohol, tincture valerian and extract of vanilla, and after grinding the other ingredients to a coarse powder, put all together in a jug and macerate for two weeks, occasionally shaking; lastly, strain.

RECOVERY OF WASTE MENTHOL.—A. W. Gerrard (Pharm. Jour.) finds that impure menthol can be purified by sublimation or by crystallization. By distilling the impure material at a temperature of 140° F. the menthol was recovered in the form of silky, filamentous crystals of exceeding softness and lightness, and of high purity; but the process is much too slow to be of practical value. Pure menthol can be obtained from the waste material by two crystallizations from benzene, petroleum spirit, carbon bisulphide, methylated ether or acetone. With all the solvents except ether, the menthol obtained possessed a foreign odor which could only be removed by two or three days' exposure to the air. With the crystals obtained from ether, however, a few hours' exposure was sufficient to volatilize all traces of foreign odor.

STUDENTS' BULLETIN.

ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

BOOKS FOR THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

We have received many letters from students who ask what books they must have to supplement their studies of the lectures in the Era Course in Pharmacy. To these we answer that the lectures are so arranged that the student may get along with but very few books indeed. At the outset he need not purchase any, and it would be as well for him to defer the whole matter until he comes to study the various lectures in which he will find much helpful advice on this subject. However, we do not wish to be understood as endeavoring to discourage the student from buying as many books as he can, for he will find them most serviceable to him all through his career as a pharmacist. It is also most desirable to possess the work of more than one author on the same subject, for in consulting them we are led to think for ourselves and thus to the exercise of an independent judgment. There is no paramount authority on any subject, and so we say the more books one can have on any branch of knowledge the better. The possession of the standard books and works of reference belonging to one's calling indicates in a most positive way that the possessor has a profession or business in which he takes considerable pride.

The most satisfactory method is to buy books as they are needed, beginning with some good work on chemistry, then another on pharmacy,, following in due time with purchases of at least one book on each of the subjects of materia medica, botany, dispensing pharmacy, prescription writing, etc. With these one should have a U. S. Pharmacopœia and a dispensatory, works which he will find useful, even indispensable, in the study of all the branches treated in the course. With this advice and the suggestions made in the lectures on the various subjects there should be no difficulty experienced in making a satisfactory and judicious selection from the following list of standard works:

CHEMISTRY.

Attfield. Chemistry; General, Medical and Pharmaceutical. 16th edition, 12mo., 780 pages; cloth, $2.75.
Bartley. Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. 5th edition, 12mo., 700 pages; cloth, $3.00.
Bloxam. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. New American from the 5th London edition, 8vo., 727 pages; cloth, $2.00.
Fownes. Manual of Elementary Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. 12th edition, 12mo., 1061 pages; cloth, $2.75.
Sadtler and Trimble (and Coblentz). Text-Book of Chemistry. 2d edition. Vol. I. General Chemistry, 8vo., 850 pages; cloth, $3.50. Vol. II. Analytical Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Assaying, 8vo., 330 pages; cloth, $2.50.
Newth. Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry. Revised edition, 12mo.; cloth, $1.75.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Elliott. Qualitative Chemical Analysis. 2d edition, 8vo., 120 pages; cloth, $1.50.
Muter. Practical and Analytical Chemistry. 2d American edition, 8vo., 228 pages; cloth, $1.25.
Prescott and Johnson. Qualitative Chemical Analysis. 4th edition, 8vo.; cloth, $3.50.
Fresenius. Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. New edition, 8vo.; cloth, $5.00.

PHARMACY.

Caspari. Treatise on Pharmacy. 8vo., 680 pages; cloth, $4.50.
Coblentz. Handbook of Pharmacy. 3d edition, 572 pages; cloth, $3.50.
Remington. Practice of Pharmacy. 1899 edition, 8vo., 1448 pages; cloth, $6.00.

BOTANY.

Bastin. College Botany. 2d revision, 8vo., 451 pages; cloth, $2.50.
Bessey. Botany. Revised edition, 8vo., 611 pages; cloth, $2.20.
Gray. Lessons in Botany. 12mo., 226 pages; cloth, 95 cents.
Woods (O. R. Willis). Botanist and Florist. 12mo.; cloth, $1.75.
Culbreth. Pharmaceutic Botany. 12mo., 252 pages; cloth, $2.00.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Culbreth. Manual of Materia Medica and Pharmacology. 8vo., 812 pages; cloth, $4.75.
Maisch. Manual of Organic Materia Medica. 6th edition, 12mo., 509 pages; cloth, $3.00.
Potter. Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics. 7th edition, 8vo.; cloth, $5.00.
Sayre. Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacology. 8vo.; cloth, $4.00.
White and Wilcox. Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Fourteenth American edition, 12mo., 704 pages; cloth, $3.00.
Wall. Notes on Pharmacognosy. 12mo., 180 pages; cloth, $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MacEwan. Art of Dispensing. 6th edition, 12mo., 490 pages; cloth, $2.00.
Gerrish. Prescription Writing. 6th edition; cloth, 50 cents.
Scoville. Art of Compounding. 2d edition, revised and enlarged, 8vo., 271 pages; cloth, $2.00.
Robinson. Latin Grammar of Pharmacy and Medicine. 3d edition, 12mo.; cloth, $1.75.
Crothers and Bice. Elements of Latin for Students of Medicine and Pharmacy. 12mo., 242 pages; cloth, $1.25.
National Dispensatory. 5th edition, 8vo., 2025 pages; leather, $8.00.
United States Dispensatory. 18th edition, 8vo., 1,999 pages; sheep, $8.00.
United States Pharmacopœia. 7th decennial revision, 1894, 8vo.; cloth, $2.50 (postpaid, $2.77.)

CORRECTION IN PART I.

By an unfortunate typographical jumble on page 2 of Part I. the table of elements is presented incorrectly.

In this table the eighteen Metals named are Aluminum, Antimony, Bismuth, Calcium, Copper, Gold, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Platinum, Potassium, Silver, Sodium, Tin, Zinc.

The thirteen Non-Metals are Phosphorus, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Arsenic, Boron, Bromine, Carbon, Chlorine, Fluorine, Hydrogen, Iodine, Silicon, Sulphur.

Students are requested to make the proper correction.

RAYS OF MINERAL LIGHT ABSORBERS AS REMEDIES AND DISINFECTANTS.—C. Roth (Zeits für angew. Chem.; Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.) writes that "light baths" are frequently used as remedies in certain disorders, a common mode of application being to direct the rays of the sun, arc lamp, magnesium light, etc., from a parabolic mirror through a screen of blue glass upon the affected part. Only outer surfaces of the body can thus be irradiated, and in order to utilize such natural passages as the throat, bronchial, nasal and oral tubes for the treatment of parts inaccessible to direct illumination, the author proposes to use the phosphorescence rays from such light absorbers as the sulphides of calcium, strontium, lime, etc. These are mixed with adhesive, neutral substances, such as collodion and applied to objects suitable for the irradiation of external or internal surfaces. When in use these objects are reexposed every fifteen minutes or so to the sunlight for a few seconds, until recharged and again applied to the disordered part. Bacteriological tests, in which different kinds of pathogenic micro-organisms were thus exposed to the phosphorescence rays of alkaline earth sulphides, are quoted and show that these rays destroyed the bacteria in a few hours. They may therefore be regarded as natural and cheap antiseptics, forming an important addition to the remedies of general hygiene.

Robbed of Her Diamonds.

Mrs. Charles Pfizer, wife of Charles Pfizer, of the big chemical manufacturing house on Maiden Lane, this city, was robbed of a box containing $10,000 worth of her diamonds at her home in Bernardsville, a suburb of Somerville, N. J., Sunday evening, October 14. The burglary was committed while the family was out calling and the servants had gone to church. The work is supposed to have been done by David Richards, a butler in the employ of the Pfizer household, who had but recently been engaged. He disappeared about the time the loss was discovered. It is said that Richards also took with him money belonging to several of the servants and an overcoat of Mr. Pfizer's. The authorities are on Richards' trail and may have captured him before this item is printed.

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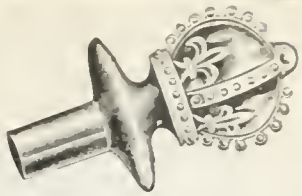

PAT. MARCH 27TH 1900.

. . . THE . . .

Brawner Patent Self-Closing Glass Sprinkler Top

IS perfect in all details. Nothing to get out of order, and being made out of glass, there is nothing about it to corrode, (which is the great objection to all metal sprinklers) besides giving to the package the elegance of a glass stoppered bottle. The sprinkling device is in the shape of a dumb-bell, the head of which rests on an offset in the opening of cork and the opening in the neck is always securely closed, (unless the sprinkler is in use) thus preventing evaporation and loss of strength, as well as protecting the contents from any hurtful influence. This stopper is recognized by the Perfumers and Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations as being the very best Sprinkler for their use on the market, presenting a handsome package at a moderate cost. It costs less than a metal sprinkler, and is very simple of adjustment and seals the package properly.

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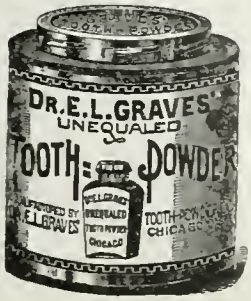

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NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

By far the most important development of the Chinese situation for a long time is the news that Great Britain and Germany have formed an alliance to keep open the ports of the Chinese empire and to preserve the territory and integrity of the empire intact. Austria, Italy and the United States will undoubtedly agree to this programme, and it is not believed that Russia and France will stand out against the other powers.

The Chinese royal edict, under which certain guilty officials were ordered to be punished, is said to have been a forgery concocted to delay military operations of the allies in the empire.

M. Thiebaut, Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy at Washington, has presented a memorandum to the State Department from the French Government asking that peace negotiations with China begin immediately, in accordance with the favorable action of the Powers on the recent French note.

The Chinese complications took on a new phase last week, through the announcement made at St. Petersburg that the Russian government may act independently of any concert of the powers, her interests in China, it is said, being fully assured. Russia's determination to pursue a policy independent of the other powers in China is regarded by Washington officials as a most important development.

Hong Kong dispatches tell of the continued spread of the southern rebellion. The British torpedo boat destroyer Handy shelled 2,000 rebels who were advancing on San Chun, killing forty and wounding hundreds. Other serious risings among the rebels or reformers in China are reported, and in one battle the Imperial troops were routed and 200 killed.

The British Consul at Shanghai warns European women against going north from Hong Kong in the hope of joining their husbands, the situation in the Yang-tse Valley being very serious.

The Philippines.

Capt. Devereux Shields, who with fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, was captured by the insurgents last month in the Island of Marinduque, was recovered last week by the American rescue force with all the members of his party.

A party of American troops last week under Capt. Elliott, of the Fortieth Infantry, surprised the rebel headquarters near Oroquieta, Island of Mindanao, and captured, without fighting, Gen. Alvarez, with his staff and twenty-five soldiers. The capture is important, and will tend to pacify the district. Alvarez had for a long time been provoking hostilities in Mindanao. It was he who made the disastrous attack on Oroquieta some time ago, and he was preparing another when he was captured.

Detachments of the Twenty-sixth and Eighteenth Regiments engaged the rebels near Tubuagan in Southern Panay last week, routing them, killing twenty and wounding many.

Twenty men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, repairing telegraph wires on October 10 at a point near San Jose, Luzon, were set upon by 200 rebels and were overpowered and scattered. Seven of the Americans reached San Jose, but it is probable that the remainder were captured.

The enemy surprised a party of scouts of the Forty-third Infantry three miles from Takloban, Leyte Island, last week, killing three at the first volley. Two escaped and gave the alarm, but the enemy succeeded in evading their pursuers. The native police of Takloban had conspired to surprise the Americans. The bodies of the dead soldiers were badly mutilated.

Other Foreign News.

Imperial Chancellor Hohenlohe has resigned, and the German Emperor has selected Count von Buelow as his successor.

Prof. Max Muller, of Oxford University, is very ill, and is not expected to recover.

The Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany is also seriously ill.

A camphor trust has been formed in Japan.

Theunis Botha, a brother of the Boer commandant-general, has surrendered to the British in South Africa.

Sir Alfred Milner, who is to be Governor of the conquered colonies, has arrived in Pretoria.

Count Zeppelin made some very successful tests of a new air ship in Wurtemberg last week. He succeeded in steering his apparatus in any direction, and went half a mile or more against the wind.

The announcement of the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was made at the Hague last week.

The Sultan of Turkey has leased to Germany for thirty years the Island of Uroa, in the Red Sea, forty miles north of Kamaran, for a coaling station.

With the British elections over, the Ministerial and Opposition gains are practically a tie. The total number of Ministerialists elected is 398. The Opposition has elected 256 members. Consequently Lord Salisbury's majority will be in the neighborhood of that of 1895, namely 142.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

Mr. Bryan is making a tremendous effort to win New York State. Beginning with his four speeches in New York City on Tuesday evening of last week, he has made a stumping tour of the State. He will speak in Madison Square Garden again next Saturday evening.

The Democrats intend to make a big effort next Saturday to have a Democratic rally, wth speeches and fireworks in every town and hamlet in the country.

The betting on the New York Stock Exchange still continues to favor McKinley heavily, and Bryan money is hard to find.

Gov. Roosevelt made many speeches in Ohio last week. His physician says he must do less speaking if he wants to use his voice to the end of the campaign.

Admiral Dewey refuses to talk politics. "I have quit talking," he says; "I have decided not to say anything more for publication."

Senator Hanna made a number of speeches in South Dakota last week. His repartee with questioners in the audiences was a feature of the trip.

Mr. Bryan intimates in his letter accepting the Silver Republican nomination that he considers the question of imperialism paramount in this campaign to the question of free silver.

The Coal Strike.

A settlement of the coal miners' strike may be delayed by a complication over the price of powder, and strike leaders say another convention of mine workers may have to be called. Notices granting the greater part of the miners' demands have been posted at many collieries.

The men are being widely commended for the quiet and orderly manner in which they have conducted the strike, and it is believed that this has contributed greatly to their success. The employers, too, are commended for not trying to import labor from outside the coal fields, a course which, in other strikes, had always led to bloodshed.

Other Domestic News.

Ex-Postmaster-General William L. Wilson died last week at Lexington, Va., after a lingering illness, aged 57 years.

A party of Harvard men, accompanied by Prof. Delabarre, of Brown University, who have just returned from Labrador, report the discovery of a great mountain more than a mile in height, which the discoverers named Mount Eliot, for President Eliot, of Harvard. Another mountain was named Mount Faunce for President Faunce, of Brown University.

The New York Yacht Club has accepted Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup.

Eight persons were burned to death in a tenement house fire in Hester street, in New York, last week.

Mark Twain landed in New York last week after an extended stay in Europe.

Coal and gas in paying quantities have been found east of St. Joseph, Mo., at a depth of a little more than 1,000 feet.

Port Limon, Costa Rica, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The losses are estimated at $2,000,000.

The Venezuelan Government announces that it will make no exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

A bulletin issued by the Commissioner of Labor gives a summary of data on the rate of wages paid in various occupations for a period of ten years past. It shows that for six years following 1892 there was a decline in wages, but the rise in the last two years has carried the rate above the average prevailing in 1891.

A report issued by the Government Bureau of Statistics shows that the United States leads the world in the production of coal, iron and steel, the three fundamentals of modern commerce and industry.

Another report from the same Bureau shows that our trade with Spain has increased remarkably since the war.

The closing down of the steel works in South Chicago and Lorain, Ohio, last week, threw 5,500 men out of work.

The United States Supreme Court has assigned the cases involving the question as to whether the Constitution extends over new possessions for hearing on November 12. The case of Neely, the Cuban postal official, will also come up on that day.

The Galveston relief fund now amounts to a little over $1,000,000.

The population of the Territory of Arizona is announced as 122,212, as against 59,620 in 1890. This is an increase of 62,592, or 104.9 per cent.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

THE MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

C. Rudolph Schultz, of the Carl H. Schultz Mineral Water Company, was present at the meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association Monday evening, October 15, and after answering a volley of questions concerning the matter of adjusting the prices of his goods on a basis satisfactory to retail druggists, promised to consider the matter and endeavor to evolve a plan for relief of existing conditions. Mr. Schultz was present with one of his assistants on the invitation of the Grievance Committee of the Manhattan Association, and through personal solicitation of William L. Schaaf, of the committee, who has had the siphon question, so-called, under consideration for some time. After Mr. Schultz had declared himself to the members, he stated it was his purpose in coming to the meeting to get some ideas for an adjustment of the retail druggists' grievances against his company and he would willingly listen to any such which might be offered.

J. B. A. Hartz, a druggist at College Point, then read an address in which he stated he believed Mr. Schultz's method of charging one price to druggists and another to physicians was wrong. It was unfair to discriminate and the only method would be to charge both alike. He also wished to know why Mr. Schultz's firm had neglected to answer a letter of his, written in 1897. Mr. Schultz replied to the latter question by stating he believed the tone of the letter displeased the firm. Mr. Hartz then produced a copy of the letter and read it, after which Mr. Schultz declared it would be attended to soon. William Muir, representing the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society on the siphon question, asked Mr. Schultz if the bottle law did not cover his bottles and, on receiving an affirmative reply, asked if Mr. Schultz took any greater risk in losing bottles than before the enactment of this law. Mr. Schultz replied there was no difference. He also stated that of the number of bottles lost yearly, some 50,000, the druggists lost nearly 50 per cent. The discussion that followed was along the same lines as all previous argument, to the effect that a parity in prices should be maintained, the druggist either being charged less or the physicians more. At present the druggist pays eight cents for each bottle and the physician five cents. Arthur C. Searles, John Delson, A. Bakst, W. L. Schaaf and several others took part in the discussion. George E. Schweinfurth proposed as a remedy that the druggists get the water at the same price as the physician, i. e., five cents a bottle. Mr. Schultz said the custom of furnishing the water to the physicians at this cost had been started forty years ago by his father as an advertisement and he admitted it was a burden the firm would gladly relieve itself of if a remedy was afforded. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Schultz for his attendance and he in turn thanked the members for their consideration, at the same time promising to give willing ear to any of the members who might call on him at any time.

Another guest at the meeting was Dr. Goldwater, president of the Greater New York Pharmaceutical Association, which is supposed to be an organization devoted to scientific research in pharmacy rather than a trade organization, but of which little is known because of the tendency to withhold the names of members from the public. He assured the members that he was not present in his official capacity, but had come as a casual listener. He complimented the Manhattan Society on its activity and the thoroughly business-like manner in which its meetings were conducted. Secretary Swann asked him if it was true that the organization he represented was not interested in commercial affairs and received an affirmative reply, but Dr. Goldwater stated that the proposition of the N. A. R. D. had been considered and his society, he was sure, was in favor of it. A committee had been appointed in the matter. President Smith asked if this committee would favor working with other societies and Dr. Goldwater replied that he would assume the responsibility of stating that it would.

The meeting came to order promptly at 9 o'clock, with President Smith in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved and the treasurer's report submitted and accepted as follows: Balance on hand August, 1900, $467.24; receipts, $91.25; disbursements, $135.80, leaving a balance of $422.69.

William H. Porr reported for the Grievance Committee that the question of a rise in fire insurance rates at the last meeting had been investigated and it was found that an advance of 25 or 30 per cent. had been made by the Board of Underwriters which controlled the insurance business of the city. This had been caused by the recent fire at the North German Lloyd piers in Hoboken. Mr. Porr said he had sent a letter to Mr. Walker, of the New York Telephone Company, but had received no reply. George Kleinau had received a letter from Mr. Bethel, of the New York Company, stating the complaints of the druggists would be taken up at an early date. He also read a letter from President Eckert, of the Knickerbocker Telephone Company, in which it was stated that that company had not consolidated with any other concern and was still pushing the work of installing its plant. Secretary Swann read an article from a daily paper pleading for a five cent message rate in Greater New York.

George E. Schweinfurth stated that all the societies written to asking that committees be named to work out the N. A. R. D. plan had replied save one. Secretary Swann read communications from the Retail Druggists' Association stating that the required committee had been named, and from the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society saying similar action had been taken. The Jersey City Druggists' Association wrote it would propose the scheme at the next meeting, which has since occurred and the committee has been named. Action by the German Apothecaries' Society had been postponed. Communications were also read regarding the Stamp Tax Law and referred to the Legislative Committee of the organization.

A letter from H. L. Kramer, of the Sterling Remedy Company, concerning that company's offer to contribute $1 to the treasurer of the N. A. R. D. for a $10 order sent in by any or every druggist for the coming sixty days, was received and filed. Applications for membership from five persons were received and the applicants elected. Secretary Swann urged the members of the society to use individual effort toward securing new members. The Grievance Committee was instructed to continue its work on the siphon and other questions.

THE JERSEY CITY DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Jersey City Druggists' Association at its meeting Tuesday afternoon, October 16, adopted a scale of prices which its members believe will effectually stop aggressive cutting on proprietary medicines. The action is in accord with the plan of the N. A. R. D. and although the new prices will not actually go into effect until after November 1, they are practically in operation now. The Jersey City Association had adopted a price list before, having secured the consent of over 75 per cent. of the druggists in favor of the N. A. R .D. plan, and the discussion over the new scale was precipitated by a communication from the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association of this city asking that a committee of five be named to confer with similar committees hereabouts with a view to working out the N. A. R. D. plan. Regarding the new schedule, there was some discussion before its adoption by reason of the difference in prices. In the prices formerly adopted five of the standard remedies were given at 75 cents each and all other $1 articles were to sell at 85 cents; all 50 cent articles were to sell at 45 cents and some 25 cent articles were to sell at 20 cents, while others were to sell at 25 cents, and those not included in these two lists were to sell for 25 cents.

The new schedule is as follows: All articles marked $1 are not to be sold less than 85 cents; all articles marked 50 cents not less than 45 cents; and all marked 25 cents not less than 20 cents; all 5 cent, 10 cent and 15 cent articles to be sold as marked.

Following the adoption of the new list it was also decided to sell Castoria for not less than 25 cents, it being deemed imprudent to charge more at the present time. On motion of F. O. Cole, President Gallagher was instructed to use his discretion in notifying the secretary of the N. A. R. D. of all druggists who, after November 1, sell under the prices given in the adopted list.

Eugene Hartnett, who is considered one of the aggressive cut-rate druggists of Jersey City, was present at the meeting and voted in favor of both propositions. Mr. Hartnett did not understand how under the adopted price list the cutting would be stopped. He believed that any large corporation, whether druggists or not, could secure a line of the numerous proprietary remedies and sell under the scale. The matter was explained to him by the president. It was decided to have the price list go into effect at once, but as the N. A. R. D. will not be notified of any violators of the agreement or aggressive cutters until after November 1, it practically holds over until then. The secretary of the organization was instructed to inform the druggists of Jersey City of the action of the meeting. President Gallagher stated there were sixty-three members of the association in favor of the N. A. R. D. plan and twenty-one other druggists also in accord with it. A motion to reconsider the price list for the purpose of making a change in it was lost. The price list theme occupied the major part of the meeting and the members evinced a strong interest in the plans of the N. A. R. D.

A report was to have been given by Secretary Kuehne, delegate to the Detroit convention, but owing to the stress of business this was overlooked.

A communication from H. L. Kramer with relation to his plan to enrich the treasury of the N. A. R. D. was read and many expressed a desire to take advantage of it. It was decided to levy an assessment of $1 on each member to assist in carrying into effect the N. A. R. D. plan.

The election of officers followed. F. O. Cole took occasion to compliment the present officers on the successful work of the last year and moved that they be reelected, but all declined. The following were then unanimously chosen: President, C. J. McCluskey; vice-president, Eugene Hartnett; secretary, James Foulke, and treasurer, Charles Levering. Treasurer Levering at once began a collection of yearly dues, together with the assessment levied, and before the meeting closed had a good sum with which to begin business.

The question of sending a delegate to the convention of the State Association was brought up. At the last meeting of the association John Kempel, Jr., who was the association's delegate to the last meeting of the State body, sent a letter to the association declaring against the unfair treatment accorded delegates from sister organizations at the meeting and the letter was received and placed on file. Some of the members were in favor of sending a delegate when the matter was again brought up, while others favored going as individuals. The matter was left undecided. President McCluskey announced the appointment of the following committee to co-operate with the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, as requested by that body: J. C. Gallagher, chairman; John Kimpel, Jr., Eugene Hartnett, W. R. Laird and F. O. Foulke. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers.

The question of the bottle law came up and a resolution was passed that members of the association refuse hereafter to dispense medicines in any registered bottle. John Kimpel, Jr., thought a new meeting place, more central to all the members, should be chosen and he was named a committee to secure the necessary quarters. The present place is in Philips' Hall, Bergen avenue and Montgomery street. In relation to the Stamp Tax Law, Secretary Kuehne read letters from the two nominees to Congress each pledging himself to vote for the repeal of the law if elected.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY MEETS.

An informal meeting of the All-State Board of Pharmacy was held in Room 7 of the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, Thursday, October 18. Although the members were assembled only for the purpose of considering matters preliminary to perfect organization, the session lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until nearly 7 o'clock at night, and when it adjourned, each member was willing to confess that he was tired. J. C. Smith, of Plattsburg, called the session to order and was chosen temporary chairman, while Sidney Faber, of this city, was named as secretary. Questions of books, proper form of certificate, rules, examinations, etc., were brought up, but nothing definite was adopted, the members being divided into three committees of five each to submit reports on the several topics. Dr. A. H. Brundage, of Brooklyn, was named chairman of the Committee on Books, Blanks and like matters; William Muir, of Brooklyn, was selected chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, and Sidney Faber was chosen chairman of the Committee on Publication. The committees then held sessions, and afterward reported as a committee of the whole, but inasmuch as the meeting was an informal one, nothing decisive was done. However, many of the suggestions offered by the committees were considered available. One of these was the plan of holding one examination a month in three or more localities in the State on the same day, as for instance, New York, Albany, Buffalo and Syracuse would hold examinations at the same time, using the same questions. It has not been decided what shall be the manner of furnishing these questions. Some are in favor of having a bonded printer print them, while some favor mimeograph copies. This question will come up for adjustment at the next meeting of the board, which will be held Thursday, November 22, in the New York College of Pharmacy, in this city.

DR. MORETON DEAD.

Dr. Henry Moreton, perhaps the oldest pharmacist in New York was found dead in his favorite chair in his old-fashioned drug store at 233 Centre street, Manhattan, Saturday afternoon. He was ninety-three years of age and died as he had lived during his last few years, practically a hermit, for his later life consisted of a simple routine at his little drug store which, according to his own statement, he kept "as a home for 'Tom,' a friendless cat who came to me years ago." There was little to do in the drug store, as the once excellent trade it possessed had dwindled away with the ever-changing center of trade, and its supply of musty drugs and the dirt-begrimed windows with which it looked out on the street, had long since lost their attractiveness as trade drawers. Dr. Moreton, however, clung to the store just as he did his pet set of instruments which his father, a surgeon in the English Navy, used nearly one hundred and fifty

years ago. Dr. Moreton came to this country from England in 1828 with his brother, also a physician. They opened a drug store and office at Grand and Elm streets. Dr. Moreton, the pharmacist, never moved from that immediate neighborhood, although his surroundings leaned more and more toward the caste of undesirability; as he grew older he stayed, always retaining his old time bearing and preserving his old time customs and manners. He was educated in Paris and spoke English, French, German and Italian with equal fluency. He kept himself abreast of the progress in medical science by constant attendance at the meetings of the many medical societies to which he belonged and by reading current medical literature. Time was when the late Mrs. Paran Stevens and others who seldom are as far downtown as Grand street now, were numbered among his patients. But with other things his practice grew less until ten years ago, when his brother died, it ceased entirely, owing principally to his inability to properly care for it because of declining health. Then came the retirement in the drug store with the cat "Tom," which he found choking from a bone in the throat some nine years ago. He was set in his habits and was with difficulty dissuaded. At one time he was said to have money and it is stated that he was swindled out of $10,000 bank stock he possessed. His sole income was from a pension of $260 a year he received from England in quarterly payments. Friends buried him.

RETAIL BOWLERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Sixteen members of the Retail Druggists' Bowling Association met at Brinkama's alleys, corner Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, Monday evening, October 22, and added further strength to the bonds of good fellowship by having an excellent time and incidentally "knocking down the pins" as a recreation. While the games were informal, the association has a beautiful medal which it allows the member attaining the highest individual score each night the privilege of wearing and which eventually becomes the property of the one having the best average score at the end of the season. It is a handsome gold affair, representing a laurel wreath resting on a solid base, across which are the figures 1900-1901. The wreath encloses a dainty little circle of blue enamel around the rim of which is the name of the association and inside of which are two ten pins, crossed, with a ball underneath them. This prize acts as a stimulus to the "boys" to put forth their best effort to wear it for a night and sometimes the scores are quite large. S. V. B. Swann, who was given a handicap of 40, secured the right to it last Monday night by scoring 328 in two games. The highest score of the evening was made by F. N. Pond with 183 pins to his credit. The association has also another pin to be offered for bowling merit which has been generously donated by Secretary G. H. Hitchcock for the member who makes the best improvement over last year's work, but this prize is not ready for exhibition.

After a few games had been played the members sat down to a light luncheon, during which a business meeting was held, President George E. Schweinfurth presiding.

The resignation of Gilbert T. Reeder was read and accepted with regret. Treasurer C. H. White gave his report as follows: Balance on hand October 1, 1900, $4.25; receipts, $118.35; disbursements, $45.80; balance in treasury October 22, $72.55. Prof. George C. Diekman and Thomas W. Linton were elected to membership; this brings the number of members up to within three of the limit of twenty-five. It was decided to name a Committee on Membership, also one to secure necessary articles to be used by the association on occasion of its informal banquets. The election of officers followed, the old ticket being unanimously re-elected as follows: President, Geo. E. Schweinfurth; vice-president, Matthew Mahler; secretary, G. H. Hitchcock; treasurer, C. H. White; captain of bowling team, R. H. Timmerman.

A NEW SWINDLER IN DRUG TRADE.

A firm in this city was swindled recently out of goods amounting to $9.25 by H. M. Muhlenberg, who claims to be a physician and druggist of Ephrata, Pa. "Dr." Muhlenberg has his business set forth on ordinary note paper instead of the usual business letter sheet and states on it "Prescriptions Carefully Compounded." He also is author of a "perfected home treatment for catarrh and hay fever which is really meritorious—well worthy of your consideration." He wrote a smooth letter to the firm in question requesting a bill of goods and representing that his order was given on recommendation of a salesman for the H. K. Mulford Co., who spoke "very highly of your products." As the Mulford Company is very well known, the victim sent the goods on ten days' time. When this had expired and no money came in answer to a statement sent, a sight draft was procured against Muhlenberg. But the draft came back with the information from the local bank at Ephrata that no such person as Muhlenberg was known there. Numerous other complaints against Muhlenberg have come to light. He seems to be a swindler of the Crosher type, but not quite so foxy.

Wholesale Trade Bowling League.

The Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling League held its first meeting recently and elected the following officers: President, George J. Seabury; vice-president, S. H. Carragan; treasurer, William J. Carr; secretary, C. E. Meeks. The teams in the league this year are from the following houses: Parke, Davis & Co., Dodge & Olcott, Seabury & Johnson, National Lead Co., General Chemical Co., Lanman & Kemp, Johnson & Johnson, Church & Dwight and Merck & Co. The teams from Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company and R. W. Robinson & Son have withdrawn, and it is possible that the one from Colgate & Co. will follow suit. As usual the games will be played on Saturday afternoons on Reid's alleys, on Church street. The league has accepted an invitation to play the Newburgh Wheelmen, who are mostly druggists, and one from the league of the Baltimore Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The first game of the season was played Saturday afternoon with the following results: Church, Dwight & Co., 698; Merck & Co., 767. Church, Dwight & Co., 697; Johnson & Johnson, 709. Merck & Co., 712; Johnson & Johnson, 719. General Chemical Co., 690; Lanman & Kemp, 743; General Chemical Co., 547; Dodge & Olcott, 687. Lanman & Kemp, 702; Dodge & Olcott, 843. The next game will be played Saturday afternoon, October 27.

Litigation Over "Matzoon."

Judge Lacombe, sitting in the United States Supreme Court on October 9, rendered a decision in the matter of Senekerim Gullian praying for an injunction against Dr. Dadirrian & Sons Company, restraining said company from using any methods or influence to prevent sale of petitioner's preparation, known as "Gullian's Matzoon," also to restrain said company from circulating a "notice of warning to the trade" regarding an opinion and order of Judge Gaynor in the Supreme Court of Kings County in the matter of Dr. Dadirrian & Sons Company against one John G. Wischerth. The prayer of the petitioner for the injunction is denied. The case grew from the infringement of the trade mark "Matzoon" by Gullian, who put up a similar article and called it "Gullian's Matzoon" and offered the same for sale in the abovementioned Wischerth's drug store at 1076 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Dadirrian & Sons Company immediately began suit against Wischerth which ended in an injunction being granted by Judge Gaynor restraining Wischerth from manufacturing or offering for sale any preparation of fermented milk under the name "Matzoon" other than Dr. Dadirrian's. Dr. Dadirrian & Sons Company then issued a circular informing the trade of the decision of the court and Gullian sought to suppress this circular.

Hymen in Brooklyn.

The wedding bells rang merrily in the Borough of Brooklyn last week for Druggist John B. Mill, who has stores at 630 Classon avenue and 1392 Bedford avenue, who was married to Mrs. E. L. Dodge, widow of the late Dr. E. L. Dodge, of 851 Marcy avenue. The ceremony was performed in the church of the Epiphany, corner McDonough street and Tompkins avenue, by Dr. Babbitt.

The contracting couple wore traveling costume and the ceremony was unostentatious, being witnessed by friends only who, however, were profuse in their congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Mill left immediately for Niagara Falls for a brief stay.

Another Wedding.

Charles Lawrence Riker, junior member of the well-known firm of J. L. and D. S. Riker, dealers in heavy chemicals, was married to Miss Selina R. Schroeder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Schroeder, of Barton-on-the-Sound, at Christ's Church, Pelham Manor, New York, Tuesday afternoon, October 16. Rev. Dr. Rainsford officiated. The wedding was without bridesmaids or ushers, because of the recent death of the bridegroom's brother, Henry L. Riker.

College of Pharmacy Meeting.

The regular meeting of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York was held in the college rooms Tuesday evening, October 16, with A. C. Searles in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting and the minutes of the Board of Trustees were read and approved. Prof. Rusby gave a comprehensive report of the meeting of the New York State Association at Newburgh. It was decided to have the paper on "Cinchona" by J. K. Stallman read at the next meeting.

NOTES.

—An interesting game of base ball, and probably the last of the season, was played on the grounds in Prospect Park, Thursday afternoon, October 6, between the Prospect Hill Club and the seniors of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. The game furnished excitement for its players and a respectable-sized crowd of spectators through seven innings, when it was called on account of darkness by Umpire Schappiro with the score a tie, each side having scored three runs. The players were:

B. C. P.	Position.	P. H. C.
Darling	Pitcher	Gelsbach
Welton	Catcher	McManus
Brandenburg	First base	Donelson
Holzman	Second base	Bannan
Weygandt	Third base	Spaulding
Meister	Short Stop	Smith
Stuttenberg	Left field	Small
Kempf	Right field	Brady
Jacoby	Center field	Luther

—Philip Justice Sands, a member of the former firm of A. B. Sands & Co., which was well known in the drug trade, and was located for a number of years at the southwest corner of Fulton and William streets, this city, died at his home, No. 15 East Thirty-third street, Thursday, October 18, after a long illness. Mr. Sands was in his fifty-seventh year. He had taken no active part in business since the firm of A. B. Sands & Co. went out of existence in 1874. He was a member of several well known clubs and of the Alumni Association of Columbia University. He is survived by a wife and seven children. The funeral was held at the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth street and Madison avenue, Sunday afternoon, October 21.

—At the next meeting of the German Apothecaries' Society, which will be on Thursday, November 8, Prof. W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, president of the N. A. R. D., will be present to address the meeting, as at this time the motion of R. C. Werner to have the Deutscher Apotheker Verein withdraw from the N. A. R. D., tabled at the last meeting of the organization, will come up for action. Circulars have been sent out to all members of the society, with a request that each member state his position on the circular and mail to the secretary. It is claimed that a majority of the members favor withdrawal from the N. A. R. D., while many are desirous of proceeding slowly in the matter.

—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was to have been held Wednesday afternoon, October 17, but as a quorum was not present it was postponed. This is the second attempt made by the society to "get together," but there seems to be a great lack of interest, so much so that the president has not seen fit to be on hand. "It's about time to break up," said one of the enthusiastic members, who had been in both of the attempts to get a meeting, "when the officers won't get around. There is a need for such an organization in the city and surely those interested in it and who would be benefited by it should stir up enough energy to attend at least one meeting."

—Among the druggists who called on the trade last week were: W. G. Ryan, Springfield, Mass.; A. L. Williams, Clayton, N. Y.; James U. Case, Somerville, N. J.; E. L. Scholtz, of the Scholtz Drug Company, Denver, Col.; Mr. Doolittle, manager for F. S. Calhoun & Co., druggists, New Haven, Conn.; Schuyler Rust, of Wm. Rust & Son, New Brunswick, N. J.; George M. Carslake, Bordentown, N. J.; M. R. Scott, Scott & Son, Worcester, Mass.; S. L. Beegle, Orange, N. J.; A. B. Collins, Westerly, R. I.; P. W. Newton, Hartford, Conn.; F. F. Pulver, Rochester, N. Y.; and P. Massie, Roanoke, Va.

—Another of the veterans of pharmacy in this city was taken away Thursday, October 11, by the death of William Fisher, who for forty-six years conducted a drug store at 327 Bleecker street. Mr. Fisher was not only a well-known pharmacist, but he was the best-known man in the old Ninth Ward and his drug store was one of the points of interest in Greenwich village. He was seventy-six years of age and is survived by a wife and several children.

—The creditors of William H. Riker, formerly a druggist at Sixth avenue and Twenty-second street, held a meeting before Margrave Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, in his office in Wall street, recently. About twenty creditors filed their claims. Among this number was a claim for $125,000 made by William B. Riker, father of W. H. Riker, and to this objection was made. A hearing will be given to the objectors later.

—The Laxacola Company, which, according to its incorporation papers secured recently, is organized for the purpose of manufacturing, dealing and selling medicines and printing and publishing, is to be located in this city, and incorporates with a capital of $3,000,000. The incorporators are: H. V. Brandenburg, J. M. Ostrander, E. Tibbits, A. S. Bowen and A. B. Calm, all of New York City.

—The noon-day meetings of the Drug Trade Campaign Club at the headquarters, 51 John street, during the last two weeks have been very successful and some good speakers have been heard. The meetings will be continued to Saturday, November 3. A feature at the gatherings is the singing of the Metropolitan Quartette.

—At a recent meeting of the Drug Clerks' Circle the following officers were elected: President, Benjamin Halpern; vice-president, James Conrad; treasurer, Harris Nevelson; recording secretary, William Sindey; financial secretary, Isidor Eisenbud; sergeant-at-arms, Max Flammenbaum.

—The trade is warned against having any dealings, unless on a cash basis, with the Mount Vernon Chemical Co., of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., as information has come to this office that the concern is a fraud. It is believed that the notorious drug swindler, Henry Crosher, is interested in it.

—R. B. Miller, manager for the Owl Drug Company, of San Francisco, Cal., has just returned from a trip of several months' duration in Europe. He stopped a short while in this city before returning to San Francisco.

—At the last meeting of the Sphinx Club, held at the Waldorf-Astoria recently, H. B. Harding, treasurer of Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedy Company, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

—The meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, which was called for Thursday afternoon, October 18, was not held because of the lack of a quorum.

—Imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., to this port for the week ending October 19 reached $126,464. Gum kauri was the largest article imported, there being $126,464 worth.

—The store of A. Woodcock, at No. 371 Third avenue, was sold at auction recently to satisfy a claim against it, but it is said the store was bought in by Mr. Woodcock.

—Dr. J. B. Wainwright, of this city, has recently purchased the store of T. Antonides & Son, at Manasquan, N. J., and has named it "The Manasquan Pharmacy."

—Fritzsche Bros. announce that Arthur H. Elliott has been appointed resident agent in Philadelphia, with office at 145 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

—A. M. Redmond, with J. Milhau's Son, has resigned

and accepted a position with Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway, where he had been previously employed.

——Edwin McGill, New England representative of Lehn & Fink, is confined to his home in Boston with typhoid fever.

——Wouter's Pharmacy has recently opened in Jersey City on Grove street, between First and Second streets.

——Mr. Sammis, of Sammis & Co., druggists at Huntington, L. I., was in the city last week.

——Imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., for the week ending October 12 amounted to $726,779.

——Ferdinand Julius has sold his store at 536 Broadway, Brooklyn, to O. H. Hueffmeyer.

——E. Flint has resigned with Henry E. Brown, No. 50 Beaver street, this city.

——George J. Seabury, of Seabury & Johnson, has returned from a European trip.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

An Exposition In Which the Drug Trade Takes Interest.

Boston, Oct. 20.—In the great Merchants' and Manufacturers' Twentieth Century Exposition, now open for a month at the Mechanics' Building, Huntington avenue, this city, there are found several displays of interest to the drug trade. Among them are those of the Moxie Nerve Food Company, the Horlick Food Company, of Racine, Wis.; C. F. Roberts, liniments, Dover street, this city; P. C. Tomson & Co., Tremont street, perfumes; Century Perfume Company, of New York; Brummell's candy, "A. H. B." Cough Drops; the Arabian Company, this city, ointments; W. H. Eastman, of Salem, cleaning fluids; H. S. Darling, nerve tonic; Harvard Brewing Company, Lowell, brewing extracts; A. L. Caldwell, of Everett, toilet articles; R. M. Blood, Tremont street, the same; American Chemical Company, of this city, disinfectants; Armour & Co., soaps; Pureoxia Distilled Water Company, ginger ale; the Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N. Y.; Mme. Waitee, Temple Place, toilet articles; McGill & Grieve, tonics, Howard street, this city; A. W. Moore, blood tonics; Curtis & Son Company, of Portland, Me., gum; the Cushing Medical Supply Company, this city, process liquors, and there are several other exhibitors who make a good showing of wares in which chemists and druggists find interest. The fair as a whole, with its many departments, its fine band and orchestral concerts and other features, is proving attractive and instructive to many visitors.

Important Change by an Old Established Drug Firm.

Boston, Oct. 20.—The old-established house of Otis Clapp & Son (1840), manufacturing chemists and importers, manufacturers and dealers in homeopathic goods are moving, from day to day, from their old location at No. 6 Beacon street, corner of Tremont Place, to the fine new nine-story building just above, at No. 8A Beacon street. There they will have a well-arranged and well-lighted store, fitted especially for their purposes, in the building adjoining the historic Boston Athenæum and opposite the new Hotel Bellevue. It is to be conducted under the charge of W. W. Hicks, manager of the old store, who has been connected with this house more than a score of years. This firm has its principal store at 10 Park Square and this place and the Beacon street branch are the only pharmacies in Boston devoted solely to the sale of homeopathic medicines. The firm has another branch at 417 Westminster street, in Providence, R. I.

NOTES.

——Now that Green's remodelled pharmacy at Springfield is opened patrons realize what a notable addition it is to the business interests of that city. The recent formal opening was made an occasion in which thousands participated by invitation. The store was decorated with cut flowers and potted palms. The Springfield Orchestral Club of eight musicians was present and played many selections during the evening. Every woman was given a box of chocolates as a souvenir, 5,000 of these boxes being distributed. The soda fountain was a source of attraction. Four men were kept busy during the entire evening satisfying the desires of the thirsty and nearly thirty clerks in all, eight of whom went up from Mr. Green's Worcester pharmacy especially for the opening, were kept busy attending to guests. The cigar counter was popular and this department is to be made one of the features of the store.

——Thomas Joyce, the South Boston druggist, is to be credited with a particularly gracious act toward newspaper men covering the recent senatorial convention at South Boston. At two o'clock in the morning he opened his store, which is across the street from Spelman Hall, where the convention was held, in order that the men might telephone the adjournment and result of the convention to their papers. It saved them all a long trip, besides much valuable time.

——The house of H. D. Padelford, the Gilman Square druggist of Somerville, was broken into at about noon time on October 18 and several articles of value were taken, including a gold and silver pin, a gold locket, a gold bracelet attached to which, bangle fashion, were ten gold dollars. Fortunately the thieves overlooked a pair of diamond earrings valued at $300 and a purse containing about $20.

——Harry C. Wiggin, for a long time an employe of George C. Goodwin & Co., and who later continued in their service and that of the Eastern Drug Company, is among those whom Cupid this month has led to the altar. His recent marriage to Miss Webster was an event in which his large circle of friends showed marked interest. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, on Beacon street, where the young couple also will reside.

——The famous trial of Chance and Hogan for the murder of Charles Russell, a clerk in the United States Hotel drug store, is recalled at this time by the appearance in court on a criminal complaint, of Elizabeth Nagle, the woman who figured as the principal witness at the trial. She, however, was acquitted by the jury.

——The Benton drug store on Main street, Athol, has come upon the market through an auction sale. The quartered oak fixtures, art tile soda fountain and stock of drugs, patent medicines, fancy articles, sundries, confectioneries, cigars, etc., will be sold. The sale is by trustee's orders.

——The case wherein Arthur C. Burwell, the Adams House pharmacist, was accused of sending to a former clerk of his a postal card which came within the unmailable laws, has resulted in the Court's imposing a fine of $10.

——The George F. Ropes Company, of Salem, have bought the Oxnard store of Beverly and will carry on a branch store there. It will be managed by Lawrence E. Pedrick, one of the members of the firm.

——Samuel A. Neill, one of the senior salesmen of the Eastern Drug Company, enjoyed his annual vacation by going with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on its recent fall trip to Montreal.

——J. H. Purcell, of the Eastern Drug Company force, took his annual vacation late this year and passed it profitably and pleasantly in a gunning trip to Scituate, on the Cape, and thereabouts.

——The week's exports from the Port of Boston include, among other things, drugs and chemicals, $7,804; india rubber manufactures, $18,187; tobacco, $2,869; spirits, $20,173.

——Joseph P. Bergin, twenty-one years old, is under arrest charged with breaking and entering the drug store of Eugene Levitan, 44 Spring street, and larceny therefrom.

——Luther F. Carter, a druggist of Georgetown, has returned home after a pleasant vacation spent at Cape Ann, which took the form of a driving expedition.

——Clark & Mahoney's drug store at 75 Prescott street, was this week entered by burglars in the night time and several articles of small value were taken.

——Archibald Dakin, a druggist at Brockton, has just filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy because of debts amounting to $2,623, all unsecured.

——Joseph Menard, clerk in King's drug store at Chicopee Falls, was married in Brattleboro, Vt., one day this week to Miss Eva Fox of that town.

——Arthur E. Rose has resigned as manager for the J. C. Ayer Company at Lowell and is succeeded by Dr. Charles H. Stowell.

PHILADELPHIA.

P. C. P. NEWS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—The first of the 1900-01 "Pharmaceutical Meetings" was held in the Museum Hall of the College Tuesday afternoon, October 16, Dr. R. V. Mattison, Ph. G., presiding, Prof. Henry Kraemer acting as secretary. The meeting was very largely attended both by druggists and students, and a most interesting series of papers and discussions rewarded their attendance. After opening the meeting with a short address, Dr. Mattison introduced Mahlon N. Kline, who then read a very interesting paper on the "Origin and History of the Wholesale Druggists' Association." Mr. Kline, from his long connection with that body, being indeed one of the founders thereof, was able to speak authoritatively on its history and aims, past and present, and his reminiscences of many important conferences and policies of the N. W. D. A. proved of exceeding interest to his hearers. In reviewing the work of the N. W. D. A., Mr. Kline said that his association had long ago recognized the mutual interests of the wholesalers and retailers, and that it had been his purpose and that of his successors as chairman of the Proprietary Committee too, to do all in his power to further the real interests of the retail druggist and to aid him in every way to combat and overcome the many trade evils threatening him. The address was greatly applauded.

M. I. Wilbert then read a paper on "Ointments," exhibiting samples and presenting a formulary of the ointments used at the German Hospital, Philadelphia. Mr. Wilbert, in his paper, expressed the opinion that much of the difficulty encountered by the pharmacist in preparing ointments from lard came from the poor quality of the lard now on the market, and recommended that every pharmacist should "try out" his own lard. In the discussion that followed, F. W. E. Stedem said that there was now a brand of lard on the market that met the requirements of the U. S. P. in every respect and that he had found that the question of securing a good lard was simply one of cost. It was also brought out by Messrs. England and Gordon that ointments containing water gave best results when absorption of drug was required, and that this fact should be taken into consideration when an ointment base was selected. Prof. Remington expressed his wish that the Pharmacopœia should contain very few formulas for ointments, that the selection of a base should be left to the physician prescribing the ointment, with due consideration for the purposes for which it was intended.

G. M. Beringer, of Camden, exhibited a centrifugal machine for the separation of sediment in urine, blood, sputa, etc., which was worked with a small water motor that could be run with water from the ordinary water faucet, it giving 2,000 revolutions a minute with thirteen pounds pressure of water. Prof. Moerk exhibited specimens of asbestos and magnesia in the form of pipe covering, cloth, etc., from Keasbey & Mattison's works at Ambler, Pa., in many different forms and for many uses. Mr. Gordon exhibited specimens of belladonna plants grown at the Navy Yard, League Island, during the past summer, also giving a few notes on the results of these experiments. He gave, as his conclusion, that belladonna, hyoscyamus and earthamus could be successfully grown in this climate with ordinary soil and attention.

The Zeta Phi Society was organized October 5 under the auspices of Prof. Morrison, LaWall, Stroup and Cook, Mr. Campbell, president of the Alumni Association presiding over the preliminary meeting. The following officers were elected: President, V. C. Michels, of Illinois; vice-president, Mr. Murphy, of Mississippi; secretary, Miss Margaret Florence Fegley, of Pennsylvania; treasurer, Otto Kraus, of Connecticut; Executive Committee, E. F. W. Gerber, T. W. Penrose, W. C. Wolfer, G. M. Musser and W. K. G. Harris, all of Pennsylvania. As class reporter, J. S. Fegley and F. O. Lewis were selected. The newly-elected officers were all called to the front and responded in eloquent addresses to the remarks of President Theo. Campbell of the Alumni Association.

The Beta Phi Society was organized October 3, Dr. Morrison calling the meeting of students to order, and he, assisted by Messrs. Stroup, LaWall, Cook and President Campbell of the Alumni Association, proceeded to organize the class. The following officers were elected: President, W. L. Swartz, vice-president, L. M. Myers; secretary, Miss E. M. Goodman; treasurer, J. M. Toulson; Executive Committee, D. W. Ramsauer, I. S. Reice, W. B. Ackerman, H. W. Stuver, John Winstanley; class reporters, C. Croft, C. A. Jefferis; Reception Committee, J. J. Evrards, C. Croft; Committee on Yells, Messrs. Parker, Swineford, Ashmead, Welgester and Jefferis. The address of Mr. Campbell was particularly pleasant and instructive and was taken home by every future alumnus. After the close of the election the officers responded in regular order in short addresses.

Is it a coincidence or more that the secretary of both Greek Letter Societies should be of the fair sex and a "Miss" at that? Some of the boys see a deeper meaning in this, and say that there will be some Misses missing from the ranks of Misses before long.

A number of social clubs are being organized, among them the Lowther, Remington and a glee club. The Century Club had its first meeting Monday, October 7; new officers are to be elected at its next meeting. With these and the monthly social meetings given by the alumni, the students look forward to a winter of wild social whirl. There are nine fair students, it must be remembered.

NOTES.

—A stranger in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and Tasker streets last Thursday evening would have thought that there was a fire or a riot in full swing from the crowds that had gathered there. However, no such disaster had occurred. It was only the celebration by John P. Frey of the twelfth anniversary of his Tasker street store. Mr. Frey has had artisans and mechanics at work all summer enlarging and remodelling his store, whose work was indeed well done, for he now has one of the finest, handsomest and most scientifically fitted drug stores in this section. A feature that appeals particularly to the physician is the commodious and well-fitted laboratory in the rear of the store, in which Mr. Frey has a microscope and other scientific instruments and a complete set of apparatus and chemicals for analytical work, all of which he has placed at the free disposal of physicians of the neighborhood. The store proper is elegantly fitted up with plate glass mirrors, handsome glass show cases, mahogany counters and woodwork, a decorated ceiling and, last, but not least, a beautiful onyx soda fountain of Mr. Frey's own design with every one of the latest sanitary appliances for serving cold sparkling soda. The reception given by Mr. Frey to his friends and patrons was a brilliant success. Some idea of its scope may be had from the statement that over 3,000 people visited the store during the day and 108 quarts of ice cream were given away in ice cream soda. Behind the prescription counter was a table loaded with cold meats, salads and choice tidbits, while for those who wished were wines, liqueurs and even good old rye. Quite a number of local physicians visited the store during the reception and all had nothing but praise for the complete scientific department which Mr. Frey has placed at their disposal. Mr. Frey is the owner of a few more stores downtown, but none of them are to him what his first one, Sixteenth and Tasker streets, is. This is his first love and on it he has lavished a small fortune in decoration and a big fortune in brains to make it a success. And it is.

—J. B. Stokes, Whitall & Tatum's representative, is a great sportsman and is now the proud possessor of a splendid moose head which he has had mounted to serve as an ornament to his "den" and as a memento of his prowess as a hunter. Mr. Stokes, with a little party of congenial gunners, spent some weeks on the Allegash River, Maine, this summer, and the party was very successful, bringing down several deer and three large moose. Mr. Stokes says the sensation of bringing down this monarch of the forest was very much like "booking a big order from a man you thought didn't want anything."

—Dr. Adolph Miller has returned from an extended tour through Europe, including a long stay at the Paris Exposition. Dr. Miller is one of the most popular and elo

quent orators of Philadelphia, combining a rare vein of humor with a flow of sentiment and poetry in a simple, straightforward manner that is the delight of all who hear him in his speeches and lectures. The doctor is now busy answering the many calls made upon him by colleges and societies who are eager to hear of his experiences and impressions of his European tour.

——Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leedom have just returned from a week's visit to the Northumberland Mountains, taking in Danville and the Bloomsburg Fair. Mr. Leedom, who is an ardent sportsman and one of the crack shots of Philadelphia, was invited to attend the first hunt of the Danville Gun Club, and, though the season had hardly begun, he succeeded in bagging ten quail, almost as many as the entire party secured.

——Isaac Cohen, of Twelfth and Market street, has made a very liberal offer to the P. A. R. D. in connection with the sale of his "Foodigests." Mr. Cohen has offered to give the P. A. R. D. 3 per cent. of all sales of this preparation sold through the jobbers of Philadelphia for the next three years, which will be quite a tidy sum if all take hold of the offer.

——A fire at Keasbey & Mattison's works at Ambler, Pa., on the night of October 18 damaged their magnesia plant to the extent of several thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the drying rooms and was speedily controlled by the fire department of the firm, aided by the local brigade.

——B. J. Murray has purchased the store at Ninth and Susquehanna avenue formerly owned by Justin Diehl and will carry on business there in conjunction with his store at Falls of Schuylkill.

——W. S. Froelich, of Germantown, could not resist the temptation to visit the annual fair at his native heath and spent a week among the prize pumpkins and cabbages at York.

——S. Eschbaugh, the popular head clerk at Leedom's Filbert street store, who was recently married to Miss Jeanette Sticker, of Milton, Pa., is at his post again.

——D. F. Shull was recently elected president of the West Philadelphia Bank. His Thirty-ninth and Market store is one of the handsomest in that section.

——Daniel P. Little, of Germantown, has been engaged by the P. A. R. D. as their representative in the field of organization and is proving to be a hustler.

——The many friends of H. C. Blair will regret to learn that he has been confined to his room by a severe illness.

——Chas. B. DeWolf has been engaged by W. L. Cliffe as manager for his store at 2963 Kensington avenue.

——Mr. Twigle, a member of the Class of '01, P. C. P., has been engaged as assistant by H. L. Stiles.

BALTIMORE.

Retailers and Jobbers.

Baltimore, Oct. 16.—An important conference was held at the Hotel Rennert here yesterday by a number of prominent wholesale druggists representing houses in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond and other cities. The primary object of the gathering was to give effect to the tripartite agreement between the Proprietary Association of America, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists relative to the exclusion of acknowledged cutters from the list of buyers who can obtain goods through the wholesalers. The plan provides that when the retailers of any town declare a retailer to be a cutter he shall be shut out from the avenues of getting goods open to other pharmacists. In this way it is hoped to abolish the trade abuses and destroy the intense competition from which retailers have suffered, and to secure harmony of action between those branches of the trade whose interests are identical . The arrangement received the hearty endorsement of those present, and after a prolonged discussion it was resolved that the plan shall relate only to proprietaries, the effort to include all articles handled by druggists being regarded as futile, since the machinery for controlling the distribution of articles other than patents is wanting. No pledge binds the manufacturers of chemicals, for instance, and they cannot be prevented from selling to whom they please.

Another matter under consideration was the rebate plan. This was continued, all the price lists and discounts being declared in force as before. Mr. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, acted as chairman of the meeting and Mr. Holliday, also of the Quaker City, was secretary. The question of forming a permanent organization or exchange for the Middle Atlantic States, which shall consider all matters of interest to the wholesalers, was referred to a special committee consisting of Colonel Purcell, of Richmond, chairman; Frank Baily, of Baltimore, and Mr. Leadbeater, of Alexandria, Va., with instructions to report at some future meeting.

Those present included: Colonel Purcell, of Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, Va.; T. A. Anthony, of Bodeker Bros., Richmond, Va.; Mr. Taylor, of the Powers-Taylor Drug Company, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Owens, of the Owens & Minor Drug Company, Richmond, Va.; A. E. Mealy, of Gilbert Bros. & Co., Baltimore; J. H. Winkelmann, of the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore; J. W. Carr, of Carr, Owens & Heineman, Baltimore; Simon Loewy, of the Loewy Drug Co., Baltimore; Frank Baily, of James Baily & Son, Baltimore; George L. Muth, of Muth Bros. & Co., Baltimore; M. N. Kline, of Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia; Mr. Shoemaker, of Shoemaker & Busch, Philadelphia; T. Ashby Miller, of Richmond, Va.; William H. Terry, of Norfolk, Va.; Mr. Leadbeater, of Leadbeater & Son, Alexandria, Va.

While the wholesalers have been thus preparing to establish close relations with the retail druggists throughout the country and secure their good will along the lines laid down by the N. A. R. D., a movement has been started among Baltimore pharmacists to give effect to the co-operative idea. This method of self-help against the hardships to which retailers have been exposed took shape several years ago, when the Calvert Drug Company was organized, but has since remained in a quiescent state. The company had a nominal existence only. Of late, however, it has been proposed to enlarge the membership, raise a fund and begin business in earnest. The intention is to get a membership of about fifty, each druggist admitted contributing $100 to the common fund, out of which the expense of renting a warehouse and laying in a stock of goods and other charges are to be defrayed. As fast as the goods are distributed and paid for the money is to be reinvested in supplies, which will be furnished at cost plus the operating expenses. The matter is now before the directors of the company for action. John M. Wiesel is president of the company and A. J. Corning is the secretary and treasurer.

In the opinion of the leaders in the movement nothing tangible or of real benefit is to be expected from the plan to blacklist cutters. In Baltimore, for instance, the 75 per cent. of druggists necessary to stamp a dealer a cutter could not be obtained because the retailers' organization is practically moribund. Consequently, say those who favor co-operation, no formal complaint could lie against even the most notorious cutter. The latter would be able to get goods as before and supply even the cutters of other cities, serving as their agent. It is a well-known fact that some cutters conduct branch establishments in a number of cities and maintain intimate relations with other houses, which will tend to defeat the tripartite agreement. The retail trade here is very apathetic toward the N. A. R. D. for the reason that its method of dealing with a question of vital importance to the trade is deemed ineffective. Some even hint that the N. A. R. D. has been captured by the jobbers and is under their control.

With the Bowlers.

Baltimore, Oct. 19.—From present indications there will be some shifting in the relative positions of the various teams which hold membership in the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club. Sharp & Dohme, last season's champions, have already been defeated four times in the six games played. McCormick & Co. are the second team to take a fall out of the leaders. Three games were bowled tonight, McCormick & Co. making 653, 820 and 717 points against 757, 721 and 683 for Sharp & Dohme. Baumgartner carried off the honors of the evening with a high score of 191. Last Tuesday night James Baily & Son gave battle to Muth Bros. & Co., taking all three games by 714, 696 and 682 against 642, 625 and 622 points.

The highest score, 163, was made by Covey, of James Baily & Son. The standing and percentages of the several teams are now as follows:

Teams—	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
McCormick & Co.	5	1	.833
James Baily & Son	5	1	.833
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	3	3	.500
Sharp & Dohme	2	4	.333
Root and Herbs	1	2	.333
Parke, Davis & Co.	1	2	.333
Muth Bros. & Co.	0	6	.000

NOTES.

—Among the visiting druggists here last week were J. C. Knight, Franklin, Va.; T. Ashby Miller, of Richmond, Va.; J. L. Hurley, Tappahannock, Va.; Thomas Anthony, of Bodeker Bros., Richmond, Va.; W. S. Richardson, Washington; J. S. Richardson, Belair, Md.; S. S. Van Trump, of Trump, Md., and Joseph E. Ball, Westminster.

—At the monthly meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy last Thursday J. Edwin Hengst and John G. Beck were appointed a special committee to arrange a reception to the students of the college. The date of this event has not yet been decided upon.

—G. W. Fifer, a popular clerk in the employ of Hynson, Westcott & Co., and Miss Hattie G. White, the daughter of a Baltimore business man, were married recently and have just returned from their wedding trip.

—George L. Muth, senior member of Muth Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists at 13 East Fayette street, spent several days last week in Philadelphia, combining business with recreation.

PITTSBURG.

EXCITING TIMES IN THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Pittsburg, Oct. 20.—At the monthly meeting of the Retail Druggists' Association of Western Pennsylvania on Thursday, October 18, the resignations of General Secretary James W. Cheswright and Financial Secretary E. C. Garber were presented and accepted. Mr. Cheswright relinquished his position owing to ill health and Mr. Garber accepts a position under the secretary of the N. A. R. D., also going to Buffalo to organize an association there. Mr. Garber resigns from the local body owing to internal strife and to opposition by some members to his methods. He has been an active hustler in the interests of the association. His place is filled by B. E. Pritchard, of McKeesport, and E. E. Heck, vice-president of the association, was elected to fill Mr. Cheswright's position temporarily.

A fight which has been pending for the past two years was brought to a focus at this meeting. The action of F. W. Eggers in continuing to sell patent medicines at the Smithfield street store which had come under the ban of the association, precipitated trouble and a hot time was indulged in by all the members present. Previous to the meeting the Board of Directors had met and decided to expel Mr. Eggers, who heard of their intention and consulted his attorneys. Their advice was to be present at the meeting, and if he were expelled the matter would be taken into court and the charter of the association could be annulled. Mr. Eggers was present, and he himself made the motion to expel him, which was seconded but no further action taken except a bitter personal exchange of repartee which threatened to result in fistcuffs. The paramount question, Sunday closing, was forgotten in the excitement.

Mr. Eggers said after the meeting, "I think the fight is being done through spite, as almost every member of the organization knows that as soon as I can close up the estate left by my father I will sell the Monongahela House pharmacy and devote my whole attention to my new enterprise, but if they think they can force me to stop selling certain goods they are mistaken for I will continue to sell what I wish and as long as I wish. The fight is not over and it may be that they will suspend me from the organization, but when they do I told them that I would see some of them doing time as hospital stewards in a place they would not like."

Criminal Suits Entered by the State Board.

Pittsburg, Oct. 20.—As mentioned in this column in a recent issue of the Era, efforts would be made by the State Board to prosecute all druggists in Pittsburg and vicinity irregularly and illegally carrying on business, and the crusade was practically begun on Monday, October 15. James Hodgson, of Verona, Pa., was arrested on the charge of operating a drug store without having a competent man in charge, while M. P. Sykes, alleged to be in Hodgson's employ, was also arrested, charged with acting as manager without displaying his certificate. President Emanuel declares that the board is simply trying to correct an abuse, and that all reputable druggists should assist. He further asserts that a majority of the 6,000 druggists of this State are practising irregularly because of failure to possess or display certificates. About 20 per cent. are practising illegally, having no license. In Pittsburg and Allegheny the percentage is only nine, which Mr. Emanuel thinks too high. About 100 suits have been entered and as the penalty is severe, it is likely that there is considerable trouble ahead.

Greater Pittsburg Bowling Drug League.

Pittsburg, Oct. 20.—What promises to be one of the most successful bowling leagues in the country was recently inaugurated in this city through the efforts of O. A. McNichols, Pittsburg's representative of Eli Lilly & Co. There is do doubt of the success of the new league as there are some fine rollers among the druggists here, many of whom have rolled up some big scores of late. Six clubs have joined the league, to be known as the Greater Pittsburg Bowling Drug League, the games of which will be rolled on the Hotel Henry alleys. These clubs are the W. J. Gilmore & Co. Club, captain, George Eckhardt; George A. Kelly Club, captain, Charles Burgoyne; Walther-Robertson Drug Co. Club, captain, Chas. Miller; Pittsburg Druggists' Club, captain, J. A. Rankin; the Allegheny Druggists' Club, captain, H. W. Heckel; the Pharmaceutical Club, consisting of local representatives of drug houses, captain, O. A. McNichols. The officers are George Eckhardt, president; J. A. Rankin, vice-president; O. A. McNichols, secretary; H. W. Heckel, assistant secretary, and Charles M. Burgoyne, treasurer. Mr. McNichols' address is 5171 Liberty avenue, Pittsburg. The games are to be rolled every Monday and Friday evenings from October 12, 1900, to March 15, 1901. After a certain number of games has been rolled it is the intention of the league to have a ladies' night and to organize a cocked hat league.

The first match game was played on Friday, October 12 with the Pharmaceutical Club against the Gilmores, resulting in a victory for the latter.

The second championship match of the league was rolled on Monday evening, October 15. The contesting teams were the George A. Kellys and the Pittsburg Druggists. The latter won by taking all the games. The best work of the winners was done by Rayburn, while Burgoyne did the best work for the Kellys. There were five men on each team and the scores for the three games were: Pittsburg Club, 491, 527, 501; Kelly Club, 452, 520, 490.

On Friday, October 19, the Walther-Robertson and Allegheny teams met on the Hotel Henry alleys, and the former won by taking two out of three games. The scores were as follows: Walther-Robertson Co., 454, 456, 446; Alleghenys, 396, 443, 487. The teams now stand as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per-centage.
W. J. Gilmore	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Walther-Robertson	1	0	1.000
Pharmaceutical	0	1	.000
Geo. A. Kelly	0	1	.000
Allegheny	0	1	.000

NOTES.

—The regular quarterly meeting of the Examining Committee of the State Pharmaceutical Board was held on October 19 in the Bellefield schoolhouse, Pittsburg. There were 134 applicants, five being women. The examination consisted of over 200 written questions, out of which the successful applicant must make an average of sixty-five.

An examination in specimens was also held. The required average to be a registered pharmacist in this State is seventy-five, with four years' practical experience with a reputable druggist. The papers turned in by the students on the 19th will be passed upon by the committee during the next four weeks and the names of the successful ones announced about the middle of December.

——The safe and money drawer of J. M. Linn, Swissvale avenue, Swissvale, were robbed on October 9 of their entire contents. A clerk employed by Mr. Linn a week prior to the theft is suspected as he is missing also. Mr. Linn is a student at the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy and needs an assistant to run his store during the day. The clerk answered an ad., and as he was of fine appearance Mr. Linn engaged him. The clerk left his certificate as a Q. A. in the store.

——Among the representatives of well-known firms calling upon the trade recently were: A. B. Thomas, for Eberhard Faber; Lewis G. Abbott, Davidson Rubber Company; A. Herr, Bawo & Dotter; George C. Shirts, Grand Rapids Brush Co.; J. L. Lambright, the B. F. Goodrich Company; Theo. H. Stark, C. Bruno & Son; E. J. George, Davol Rubber Company; H. C. Chambers, John M. Maris & Co.; G. W. Corning, Parker, Stearns & Sutton.

——Cyrus Edmunds, a druggist of Braddock, and Miss Melzie O'Donovan were married on October 17. Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds left after the wedding ceremony on a bridal tour and will live in West Braddock on their return.

——Mrs. Susan Perrin, mother of Druggist James M. Perrin, died at their residence in Carnegie, aged eighty-one years.

DETROIT.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

Detroit, Oct. 20.—A special meeting of the Detroit and Wayne County Druggists' Association was held here yesterday evening to discuss the matter of dealing with the cut rate problem as existing in this city. The Executive Committee of nine brought in both a majority and a minority report, the majority advising an aggressive fight against the cutters, while the minority advocated conciliatory measures. A warm time followed, and was kept up till long after midnight. It ended in the appointment of a special committee of five whose duty it shall be to formulate the very best possible schedule of prices to which every druggist in town will be willing to agree. The gentlemen appointed for this committee are W. H. Burke, A. L. Walker, F. A. Cooke, B. M. Patterson and Wm. H. Hall. They were instructed to make the keynote of their report the idea of a "conciliatory basis," and to make the report as complete as possible, so that it will cover every ready seller in the proprietary category. Upon completion of the schedule they are to submit it to the principal down-town druggists, including the aggressive cutters, and to get their views of it before presenting it to the association and to modify it if it seems necessary and practical. All prices on the schedule must be up to the full wholesale price and almost everything will be elevated slightly beyond that.

After an agreement can be procured by the special committee a meeting of the association will be called to discuss the report made, at which time it will be either ratified or thrown down. In any case the action taken at that meeting will decide definitely the policy of the future—to fight or not to fight. The prospects are that there will be no fight, the majority of the druggists of the city believing that the cutters are ready to come into line.

And at the same time, it may here be said, that it seems to be the consensus of opinion among the Detroit druggists that the tripartite plan is not powerful enough to warrant precipitating a fight. This simply means that the best thinking men of the local association do not have confidence in the ability of the N. A. R. D. to effectually shut off the cutter. James E. Davis, a prominent member of the N. W. D. A., was present at the meeting and he advised conciliatory measures. His advice carried great weight with those present.

The Hon. John B. Corliss was also present and gave a talk defining his position on the War Revenue tax and his views as to what might be accomplished by the next Congress in the elimination or modification of that tax as it pertains to the drug business. While he does not believe that the tax can be repealed, he thinks it may be taken off all common household remedies—witch hazel, lithia tablets, for example—but not from those articles which are recognized as strictly proprietary. In case of his re-election he pledges himself to support whatever the druggists of this section think is best for their interests. He also promises to take up the question of legislation on copyrights and patents.

Not Guilty of Violation of Pharmacy Law.

Detroit, Oct. 20.—The case of Frank J. Lesinsky, in the courts for alleged violation of the pharmacy laws, has come up and Lesinsky discharged. It will be remembered that Lesinsky, "not being a registered pharmacist," sold an ounce of arsenic to a woman who came into his store. The woman, however, happened to be a Mrs. Viertel, a registered pharmacist herself, and the wife of a neighboring druggist. At the trial, Mrs. Viertel swore that Lesinsky could not have known her business for he gave her instructions how to use the arsenic, warning her of its deadly properties and so on. Lesinsky swore that he did know her and that, knowing her to be a registered pharmacist, he merely held himself to be under her supervision in selling her the arsenic, and that therefore he was within the law, which allows a "person not registered to sell under the supervision of one registered" The Court (Judge Whalen, Police Court) ruled that Lesinsky was right and he was accordingly discharged—to the very great surprise of everybody. Such a ruling, carried out, would evidently mean that no pharmacist can give evidence against another. All evidence against alleged violators of the law will have to come from outside parties.

Mrs. Lesinsky, who helps in the store, and who is no better off than her husband so far as certificates go, was arrested at the same time, charged with sellling an ounce of carbolic acid. She was convicted and fined $15 and costs.

The couple are said to be doing quite a thriving business, but under queer methods. A while ago one of the members of the State Board went into the store and turned over to Lesinsky a prescription calling for some calomel. He took it and put it up and was about to give it to the gentleman when Mrs. Lesinsky caught a glimpse of him and evidently sized him up for a suspicious character, for she called her husband back and talked to him, after which he came back with the prescription and refused to put it up. It is said that a stranger finds it very difficult to buy anything in the store, but that the Polanders of the neighborhood are not refused anything they order.

NOTES.

——Parke, Davis & Co. have invited the Detroit Drug Clerks' Association to be their guests next Thursday afternoon. Every drug clerk in the city is included in the invitation. The clerks will rally at the Russell House at 2 o'clock and there be met by Messrs. Parker and Wohnlich, representatives of the firm, who will escort them to the laboratory. After an inspection of the plant, refreshments will be served. The boys are glad it is now their turn to be the recipients of Parke, Davis & Company's hospitality, and every man of them is making arrangements to be on hand.

——Twenty-four of the druggists of Detroit have been made deputy postmasters and postal sub-stations have been established in their stores. It means $100 each to them yearly and they are put under bonds of $1,000 each.

——James H. Harvey, formerly clerk for Druggist A. L. Walker, of Detroit, will wed Miss Maud Smith, of Romeo, Mich., on Tuesday, the 23d. Mr. Harvey will soon open a drug store in Romeo.

——Wm. J. Dodds, Jr., son of Wm. J. Dodds, of the Michigan Drug Co., has been appointed to a cadetship at West Point.

CHICAGO.

AN OLD DODGE IN NEW CLOTHING.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The coterie of druggists in Chicago who are opposing the pharmacy law are attacking State Attorney Charles S. Deneen, of Cook County. The method and the animus of their attack are disclosed in the following clipping from the Chicago Chronicle of October 14. Reprints of the article are being widely distributed among all the druggists of Cook County, it is alleged, by the local Democratic Campaign Committee. Portions of this article are as follows:

Druggists of Cook County, especially those outside the thickly settled districts of the city, are up in arms against what they term a "farming out process" instituted by State's Attorney Charles S. Deneen. They declare that through the activity of the chief county prosecutor a law that was passed in 1895 for their protection has been made retroactive and has inflicted irreparable harm. Of the 360 cases that have been brought against the dispensers of medicines for permitting persons other than registered pharmacists or apprentices to dispense nostrums, over 300 have been based on the purchase of a dozen quinine pills. Mr. Deneen's critics have brought matters to a head by forming an organization and preparing to petition the Legislature for a repeal of the act.

While the wrath of the discontented druggists is vented on Mr. Deneen as the head of the office, Kitt Gould, Republican candidate for the Legislature in the Third Senatorial District, is also criticized. To Mr. Gould it is asserted has been assigned, with the rank of "deputy State's attorney," the punishing of alleged violations of the law after satisfactory evidence has been gathered.

The terms of the statute provide that none but a registered pharmacist, assistant pharmacist or apprentice shall dispense medicines. It has been the custom of the men assigned to the agreeable duty of securing testimony to enter a drug store at a time when the proprietor—who, in the outlying districts, is usually the only pharmacist in the establishment—is absent, and ask for a limited number of quinine pills. The industrious wife would be found as a substitute, and, not finding the order in any way technical, would as a matter of accommodation, hasten to supply the patron. The surprise of the proprietor can only be imagined upon receiving notice the following morning to answer the charge in court.

To back up their allegations that they have been persecuted, the discontented druggists point to the coincidence that every one of the 300 cases has been set for the Hyde Park Police Court, where either Justice Quinn or Justice Porter presides. For a period of two years not a single acquittal was secured, and the fines ran from $20 to $50. Taking $30 as a mean estimate, it is demonstrated that with 300 convictions, only two of which were appealed, the sum of $10,800 was secured. A portion of this goes to the State Board of Pharmacy and its agent, and the remainder, it is asserted, is the reward for the vigilant prosecution.

The dockets of the Hyde Park Police Court have been occupied almost exclusively with these cases since Mr. Deneen was inaugurated. No matter where the alleged discovery of a violation of the statute was alleged to have been made, the summons always directed that the response should be made either in Justice Quinn's or Justice Porter's court. In many instances the unfortunate druggist whose business did not warrant the employment of an assistant, was compelled to close up his place and undertake a day's journey.

The facts in the matter are these: Mr. Deneen, at the request of the Board of Pharmacy, appointed an attorney to take charge of the board's work. He has nothing to do with it beyond designating the officer who acts as counsel for the board. For the enforcement of the law the board alone is responsible. Mr. Gould tries cases when they have been begun. He has no independent action in pharmacy matters and brings no cases until instructed to do so by the board. When so instructed his duty is to prosecute with effect if he can. That duty differs in no respect from that required from the attorney for the plaintiff in a civil case. It embraces fidelity to his clients and the effective prosecution of the cases assigned him. The assertion that Mr. Deneen had anything to do with the passage of the present pharmacy law is untrue. Mr. Deneen was not in office at the time the law was passed—he was not even in nomination at that time and had not been thought of as the nominee except possibly by a few of his intimate friends. The real facts are that all the changes in the old law were suggested by the Committee on Legislation of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, were approved by that organization and by its influence and the personal exertions of its committee the law was passed in its present form and was hailed by druggists of the State with great satisfaction, the majority of whom to-day look upon it as superior to any pharmacy legislation in any other State. The reasons why cases are set in Hyde Park have been repeatedly stated. The board is not bound to coddle those who violate the law by bringing cases down town where the dockets are always full and delays are interminable, neither is it bound to bring cases in the justice court nearest to the residence of the offenders, where convictions commonly could never be secured no matter how damaging the evidence or how explicit the law. The board is acting within its legal rights as every lawyer knows. It is significant that out of the 360 cases brought in the last two years only two have been appealed. The upper courts have upheld the law in principle and practice in every instance. Mr. Gould does not get a percentage of the fines. He is paid by a fixed yearly salary out of the funds of the board.

At the meeting called last week by the Board to discuss changes in the pharmacy law, several gentlemen believed to be responsible for the above article were present, yet not one of them had a suggestion to offer not in line with the present policy and purpose of the law.

Those who, in the above article have assumed to state the object of the pharmacy law have missed the point. Its object is not to protect druggists, but to protect the public and to promote a better standard among pharmacists.

NOTES.

—J. P. Kitch, who recently bought out L. C. Wright at Pontiac, Ill., has given Mr. Wright possession of the store again.

—C. C. Wilkins, 913 West North avenue, was called away this week on account of the illness of his father.

—Emil A. Zahn last week sold his drug store at Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue to J. A. Patterson.

—Sagar & Lyon, Chicago, have been incorporated; capital stock, $15,000; object, to do a general drug business.

—C. E. Matthews & Brother have sold their store at 247 West Madison street to Haessler & Willaman.

—G. F. Bermele has bought the pharmacy known as the Otto store at 2904 Archer avenue.

—The Matthews Drug Company has succeeded C. H. Perry at Bloomfield, Ia.

—Shuttleworth Brothers have bought J. H. Luer's drug store at Cresco, Ia.

—Herman Meyer has succeeded Kennelly & Walter at Lincoln, Ill.

—H. Soleman & Son, of Pana, Ill., were in Chicago this week.

—Herbert Wilson, 5700 Morgan street, is out of business.

THE NORTHWEST.

Soda Water and License.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19.—F. G. Heinze, proprietor of a restaurant and soda fountain in this city, wanted to use alcohol in his soda without paying a liquor license. F. Von Baumbach, collector of internal revenue, thought Mr. Heinze should pay, and referred the matter to the Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington. The latter "turns in" a decision instructing Mr. Von Baumbach to inform the soda water man that if the amount of pure gin or rum added exceeds 2 per cent. of the soda water, he will be obliged to pay a retail liquor dealer's license. No license is required of those who wish to use enough alcoholic tincture merely to give the soda water a flavoring.

Futty Exonerated.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19.—A young drug clerk of this city was to-day happily freed from an unjust suspicion that has rested upon him for months. It is George Balfour, who for years has been in the employ of Conger Bros. The Grand Jury discharged him, with the assurance that he was entirely innocent of the charge of participating in the Anheuser-Busch robbery last June. Balfour is a St. Paul boy, only 17 years old, and has always borne a good reputation. By the merest chance he was near the depot when the chase of the robbers occurred, and an excited employe pointed him out as one of the men.

Police Chief O'Connor said it was absurd, but the man insisted and the arrest followed. Judge Orr practically said the boy should be released at once, but the legal forms had to be followed, and he was held under bail to the Grand Jury, which promptly discharged him. J. J. and F. A. Conger, young Balfour's employers, stood by him manfully from the start, and he has not for a moment suffered the slightest loss of confidence on their part, as he has continued in their service all the time.

NOTES.

—Successions: Nick Sontag, Harper, Iowa, by Sontag & Kanterberger; E. A. Nicholas, Riddles, Ore., by I. B. Riddle; Drybread & Co., Denison, Ia., by the Armstrong Drug Co.; H. L. Seyfert, Valley Junction, Ia., by E. J. Askew & Co.; Allen Knecht, Modale, Ia., by R. H. Rhoden; E. Warner, Big Stone, S. D., by G. F. Peabody.

—E. B. Rollins, the West Seventh street druggist, has been on the sick list for several weeks and is able to attend to business but very little.

—Curtis Stream, of the Curtis Stream Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Mile E. Ryan, Vail, Ia., and C. H. Perry, Bloomfield, Ia., have sold.

—E. T. Dillner, the druggist of Henning, Minn., was in the city a few days ago, as was also William Gausewitz, of Owatonna.

—Loepfe & Biebesheimer, Milwaukee, Wis., have dissolved, and A. W. Biebesheimer has bought out B. F. Hasson.

—L. A. Green, of Elwood, Neb., has bought out W. H. Pruner, of Kennerd.

—George Orr has secured a place in a drugstore at Lamberton.

—O'Hair & Walsh have been burned out at Waverly, Ia.

—P. H. O'Hair is preparing to start at Waverly, Minn.

—Ennor & Spaulding, Potosi, Wis., have dissolved.

—Wood Broos. have started at Hanska, Minn.

ST. LOUIS.

Unjust Criticism of the Board of Pharmacy.

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—The Board of Pharmacy feel very much hurt over the fact that a few of the local fraternity have gained the impression that the board is to blame for the amendment to the pharmacy law being knocked out. All who know anything about the matter or care to look into it will certainly see how absurd such an idea is. Mr. Fleischmann and Mr. Brandenberger, of the board, have probably done more work than any other two druggists in the State towards getting better pharmacy laws. Mr. Currens is a younger member, but has also done his full share of work for the good cause. It is a wrong impression that the board desire to register as many as possible so as to swell their income. To register on a diploma costs only $1. Out of this the board pays postage and furnishes a certificate, and the records show that there is not enough left to pay for the time and trouble in doing this work, as there is naturally quite a large correspondence connected with the secretary's duties. Furthermore, had the members of the board so desired, they could have had this amendment knocked out two years ago. All this time they have been continually threatened for refusing to recognize diplomas from medical colleges by parties who claimed the law would not stand in court. They naturally suspected that there might be something wrong under such circumstances, but they continued to do their duty towards the pharmacists whom they were appointed to serve, and for the good of the profession and to follow out the law as they interpreted it, and as they knew the pharmacists who secured its passage supposed it to mean. They acted on the defense, and when forced to do so they submitted it to the highest legal authority in the State, and are now abiding by his decision, and this decision is also concurred in by some of the other best legal talent in the State, which was employed by the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association to render a decision.

NOTES.

—The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society is arranging to give a ball about the middle of November. The exact date will be announced in a few days. It will be held at Pickwick Hall, Jefferson street and Washington avenue; charge, $1 per ticket, admitting gentleman and ladies. Refreshments will be furnished free. This will be more of a good old-time reunion and dance, and a large attendance is expected.

—Max Schneider, formerly a well-known local druggist and one of the first presidents of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society, died of tuberculosis on the 9th inst. He had just returned from Colorado, where he went in hope of getting relief.

—The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy gave a smoker at the college building on Tuesday evening, October 16. Dr. H. Prinz delivered a lecture entitled, "Story of an Old Tooth."

—L. F. Able has sold his drug store at Spaulding and Marcus avenues to Louis Stalle. Mr. Able will leave in a few days for California, where he hopes to recuperate his health.

—C. P. Walbridge, president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, and ex-Mayor of the city, has gone out on a three weeks' trip to stump the State for the Republican cause.

—William H. Brammeier, manager of the Century Drug Store at Eighteenth street and Washington avenue, is at Huey, Ill., where he was called to the deathbed of his sister.

—Dr. Enno Sander, the old-time pharmacist and proprietor of a line of mineral waters, has departed for Europe, where he will spend the winter.

—F. C. Christman expects to have his new drug store at Vandeventer and Washington avenues open for business in a few days.

—Isaac Reinholdt has purchased the drug store at Lee and Prairie avenues, formerly belonging to Mr. Luecke.

—Dr. J. F. Reuter, of Reuter & Forthimer, Lee and Fair avenues, is quite ill at his old home, Ashley, Ill.

—Charles Reusch has been appointed head clerk for G. A. Hartnagel, of East St. Louis.

TO THE MEMORY OF JULIUS FAHLEN.

Whereas it has pleased God to remove by death from our midst Julius Fahlen, our fellow member in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, therefore be it resolved by the officers, board of trustees and the faculty: In the death of Mr. Fahlen we have lost one of our most honored and valuable members, the pharmaceutical profession one of its most noble representatives and our city one of its best citizens. Be it further resolved: That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and that these resolutions, with a brief sketch of his life, be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Trustees of this college; a copy of same be sent to the pharmaceutical journals, and also that an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

FRANCIS HEMM,
H. M. WHELPLEY,
THEO. F. HAGENOW,
Committee.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Fifty Per Cent.

Cod Liver Oil	8	fluidounces
Emulsol	4	drachms
Water	8	fluidounces
Oil of wintergreen	40	minims
Alcohol	½	fluidounce

Directions.—Put the Cod Liver Oil and Emulsol into a quart bottle and shake the mixture for five seconds; then add the eight fluidounces of water and shake vigorously for two minutes, or until a perfect emulsion is produced. Finally add the Oil of Wintergreen previously dissolved in the Alcohol. By using moderately warm water the emulsification takes place more quickly than when cold water is employed. (See Emulsol advertisement on front cover).

Smith's Menthol Inhaler.

The Smith Inhaler is filled with pure Japanese Menthol, not with cotton or shavings. It is enclosed in a nice metal case and is sold to the trade in neat counter stands containing one dozen. A customer gets more for his money in the Smith Inhaler than in any other. It is carried in stock by all jobbers at $2 a dozen with discounts for three and six dozen lots.

A Handsome Show Card.

About a year ago it was our privilege to notice in the Era a handsome show card which we had just received from the Vapo-Cresolene Company, No. 181 Fulton street, New York. We said at that time that it was one of the handsomest advertisements we had ever seen. This card took so well with the trade, and they had so many demands for it, that the quantity they had printed was soon exhausted; but they have decided to use the same card this year, although it will be hand tinted, which fact will add 100 per cent. to its attractiveness. The Vapo-Cresolene Company want to place one of these cards in the hands of every druggist who is interested in their goods, but they are too expensive to send out promiscuously, and they want druggists to write for them. All it is necessary to do is to send your name and address to them, when a card will be sent as soon as possible.

Matthews' Soda Fountains.

The Matthews business has grown to its present proportions upon the principle that good goods at right prices will sell themselves. It is well known that the Matthews Apparatus, as far as quality is concerned, is second to none, if it does not stand in a class by itself. In their advertisement in this issue they state that they do not believe in expensive hot soda fountains and therefore offer at a low figure a new apparatus built from imported Japanese Moriage vases. Photographs of these fountains are now ready and will be sent to any druggist who is interested. They have a few accurately colored photographs of other apparatus which they will be glad to send on application. Address John Matthews Apparatus Co., 449 First avenue, New York.

A Porcelain Jardiniere Free.

In every case of Meredith's Malt Whiskey there is a coupon. The druggist is supposed to save these coupons and when he gets a certain number he can exchange them for an exceedingly beautiful Jardiniere and Pedestal worth $15. It is a beautiful piece of furniture and costs the druggist nothing, because the whiskey is sold at a fixed price, whether the coupons are sold or not. The entire scheme will be explained by writing to G. W. Meredith & Co., East Liverpool, O.

One of the most useful books ever sold in the drug trade and one which has an exceedingly wide distribution in that trade is the Era Formulary, a collection of 5,000 selected formulas for druggists' use. These formulas cover a wide range of application and are so indexed as to be easily found. In it may be found formulas for technical and industrial processes, domestic and household preparations and miscellaneous articles not usually found in other works of reference. With this book in his possession any druggist can easily work up a profitable trade in specialties which his training as a chemist makes him proficient to engage in. The Formulary includes working formulas for metal polishes, starches, blues, embalming fluids, photographic developers, leather dressings, cleaning preparations, special soaps, varnishes, stains, cigar flavors and colors, cements, glues—in fact almost every conceivable process. The price of the book is only $5 and it is sent, prepaid, at this rate to any part of the United States. Orders should be addressed to D. O. Haynes & Co., 396 Broadway, New York.

A Special Offer.

On another page of this issue will be found a handsome advertisement of the R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y. They believe the greatest mistake the retail druggist has ever made was to offer to sell good customers a cheap substitute for some well-advertised article, and they think this is especially true regarding toilet and skin soaps. They make the statement that the dry goods and department stores sold last year over 80 per cent. of all the toilet soaps manufactured, because the customer was forced to go to them in order to get what was wanted. Without calling into question the accuracy of this statement, it is a fact that this trade has drifted largely away from the druggist, and the R. T. Booth Co. claim that their plan looks to the restoration of the toilet soap business in the drug trade and the consequent increased sales of other articles in this line. They are introducing Hyomei toilet, shaving, barber and hotel soaps to the drug trade only, on a new plan. They are not sold to department or to dry goods stores. It is their purpose to advertise them for the druggist and directly to the people in his neighborhood. They furnish free samples, which they think will do more to win steady customers than all the talk in the world. They make a special offer which it would be well for the druggist to look into carefully. This offer includes an exceedingly handsome window display, somewhat on the lines of the illustration in their advertisement. We suggest that the druggist send for a sample of the soap and ask their terms.

A Patent Respirator.

Every druggist and every employe whose duties include the manufacture of preparations which give forth noxious gases or poisonous dust should have a Hurd Patent Automatic Respirator. One of these Respirators will be found particularly useful in the manufacture of condition powders on a large scale. Anybody who has handled powdered golden seal in large quantities can appreciate what such a respirator will do. In the Hurd Respirator the air is inhaled through a thin wet sponge and exhaled through an automatic valve. They are made by the Morley Respirator Co., Saginaw, Mich., who will send a single one, if no more are required, on application. See their advertisement in this issue.

A Handsome Blotter.

A blotter is one of the handiest things that can come into a man's business office, and as nobody throws one away, no matter how many he may already have on hand, it is one of the best advertising mediums. Some blotters brighten up a desk, while others have no other virtue than their blotting powers. Beach & Clarridge Company, noted for their tasteful advertising, believe in combining beauty with utility, and they have issued a series of ten blotters which they will send to any Era reader by mail, prepaid, simply for the asking. It will do this paper some good, though, if the Era be mentioned when the request is made.

A Special Offer.

The American agent of Rubinat Llorach Water, J. D. Gomez, 75 Broad street, New York, is offering a special inducement to druggists to make window displays of the water, putting them in a position to make 100 per cent. on it, a greater profit than any other water affords, and even greater than most articles now sold by the retail druggist. He will send full particulars to any druggist who will take the trouble to write to him. Rubinat Llorach "yellow label" is a natural mineral purgative water; it acts quickly and without irritation, and the adult dose is only a wineglassful. It is carried in stock by the leading jobbers.

Caustic Pencils.

The only profitable method of retailing 10 cents worth of Caustic is to supply Wetmore's Caustic Pencils. They are guaranteed to contain 90 per cent. nitrate of silver, are easy to dispense, handsome in appearance and exceedingly convenient to use. They are sold by all jobbers, or will be sent direct by writing to the S. H. Wetmore Co., New York City.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

CALIFORNIA.—Rocklin.—C. B. Ruth, sold to Bradford Woodbridge.
COLORADO.—Salida.—The Salida City Drug Company, sold to T. D. Wycoff.
ILLINOIS.—Jerseyville.—Pittman Drug Company, sold to George W. Ware & Son.
Ottawa.—Duncan & Perkins, No. 717 Lasalle street, succeeded by N. C. Perkins, in issue of October 11, is an error. Should be N. C. Perkins, of the firm of Duncan & Perkins, deceased.
INDIANA.—Howell Station.—J. F. Freeman, damaged by fire.
Valparaiso.—Heineman & Roe, succeeded by Heineman & Sievers.——Letherman & Sievers, succeeded by W. C. Letherman.
IOWA.—Bloomfield.—C. H. Perry, sold to Matthews Drug Company.
Defiance.—Konkle & Junker, succeeded by T. W. Konkle & Co.
KENTUCKY.—Henshaw.—G. T. Berry, sold to Hunt & King, in issue of October 4 is an error. Should be: G. T. Berry, sold to Nunn & King.
MAINE.—Booth Bay Harbor.—D. H. Moody, sold to F. H. Harris.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Fall River.—Sullivan & Clark, No. 624 Bedford street, succeeded by John F. Sullivan & Co.
MICHIGAN.—Detroit.—Frank Schulte, No. 255 St. Aubin avenue, deceased.
Marine City.—D. R. Lester, sold to Fred Holmes.
MINNESOTA.—Albert Lea.—C. B. Jelstrup, sold to L. A. Hanes.
MISSOURI.—Brighton.—H. Frady, sold to Brighton Drug Company.
NEW YORK.—New York City.—John Albert, Jr., No. 225 First avenue, deceased.——William Fischer, No. 327 Bleecker street, deceased.——Lyons & Emelin, No. 821 Seventh avenue, succeeded by E. J. Emelin.
Syracuse.—O. P. Barnum, No. 1636 North Salina street, sold to H. B. Thomas.
VERMONT.—Readsboro.—A. P. Bishop, sold to Henry S. Ward.
WISCONSIN.—Milwaukee.—Loepfe & Biebesheimer, No 507 East Water street, succeeded by Alvin J. Loepfe.
NOVA SCOTIA.—Pictou.—A. R. McKenzie, new store.
Sydney.—W. S. Davison, new store.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Charlottetown.—G. A. B. McDonald, new store.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued October 9, 1900.

659,202.—Otto Bonhoeffer and H. Dresner, Elberfeld, Germany, assignors to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, of New York. Methylpropylcarbinolurethane and making same.
659,204.—Heinrich Brat, Rummelsberg, assignor to Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. Bromo-tannin-gelatin compound.
659,214.—Emule DeMeulmeester, Brussels, Belgium. Making yeast extracts.
659,236.—Albert C. Johnson, Baltimore, Md. Making sulfuric acid.
659,261.—Carl T. Setterberg, Stockholm, Sweden. Producing glue or gelatin from free fat.
659,213.—Einar Morterud, Konga, Sweden. Apparatus for manufacturing cellulose.
659,447.—Marc P. E. Letang, Paris, France. Preparation of carbid of calcium.
659,448.—Marc P. E. Letang, Paris, France. Generating acetylene gas from carbid of calcium.
659,470.—Anton C. Eggers, assignor to Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Syringe.
659,485.—Jean A. Maignen, Philadelphia, Pa. Filter.
659,496.—Richard Taggesell, assignor to Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Meta-amidotolyloxaminsulfo-acid.
659,497.—Richard Taggesell, assignor to Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Meta-amidotolyloxaminsulfo-acid.
659,542.—Harry A. McIntosh, Liberty, Ind. Inhaler.
659,552.—Charles H. W. Schambach, Nevada, Mo. Insecticide.
659,593.—Charles W. Richards, San Francisco, Cal. Tooth brush.

Issued October 16, 1900.

659,640.—Harry S. Blackmore, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Disinfecting composition.
659,642.—Albert F. Blagdon-Richards, Swansea, England. Clinical thermometer case.
659,649.—William R. Clough, Alton, N. H. Machine for making corkscrews.
659,655.—Edwin Edser, London, England. Apparatus for electrolytic decomposition of alkaline salts.
659,733.—Martin Goldschmidt, Charlottenburg, Germany. Making oxalates.
659,820.—Auguste and L. Lumiere, Lyons, France. Making persulfate of sodium.
660,008.—Georg Eichelbaum, Berlin, Germany. Manufacture of food from yeast.
660,042.—William F. Barry, assignor of one-half to W. B. Lincoln, Woonsocket, R. I. Powder-insufflator.

TRADE MARKS.

Registered October 9, 1900.

35,208.—Headache Powders. Frank W. Klocke, St. Louis, Mo. The representation of two men with clasped hands.
35,209.—Medicine for Certain Named Diseases. Henry B. Summers, Baltimore, Ohio. Two concentric arcs having arrow heads and tails extending therefrom.
35,210.—Certain Named Medical Compounds. Gold Crown Medicine Company, Utica, Mo. Two cencentric circles.
35,211.—Certain Named Medical Compounds. Joseph Alfred Musgrove, Ottawa, Can. The word "Uwanta."
35,236.—Clinical Thermometers. Oelschlaeger Bros., New York, N. Y. The representation of a crown.

Registered October 16, 1900.

35,248.—Certain Named Proprietary Medicines and Remedies. Iman Wisse, Grand Rapids, Mich. The word "Iman."
35,249.—Certain Named Medicines. David E. Wolfe, Coldwater, Mich. The hyphenated word "U-Need-A."
35,250.—Remedy for Certain Named Diseases. Simeon Seijas, New York, N. Y. The letters "SS" in monogram.
35,251.—Remedies for Certain Named Diseases. Smith-Gardner Company, New York, N. Y. The word "Euca."
35,252.—Throat Tablets. Robert W. Gardner, New York, N. Y. The word "Phosphamol," and the letters "P. T. T."

DESIGNS.

33,326.—Bottle. James F. McGuire, New York, N. Y. Filed August 17, 1900. Serial No. 27,217. Term of patent, fourteen years. The design of a bottle, substantially as described and shown.
33,361.—Nursing Nipple. Philip F. Hoffman, Newburg, N. Y. Filed September 18, 1900. Serial No. 30,361. Term of patent, seven years. The design for a nursing nipple.

LABELS.

7,814.—Title, "Erb's Health Capsules." (For a Medicine). Ludwig G. B. Erb, New York, N. Y. Application filed September 15, 1900.
7,823.—Title, "Nutriol Emulsion." (For a Medicine). Nutriol Chemical Company, New York, N. Y. Application filed July 24, 1900.
7,824.—Title, "Red Cross." (For Disinfectants). Charles E. Bennison, Boston, Mass. Application filed September 22, 1900.

PRINTS.

270.—Title, "Elixir Guaiacol Co." (For a Pharmaceutical Preparation). William C. Alpers, Bayonne, N. J. Application filed September 12, 1900.

Pure Port Wine.

In the advertisement of the Duroy & Haines Co., Sandusky, O., in this issue, they make the statement that the purest, best and most delicious wine ever dispensed by the retail druggist is the Duroy Port Wine, and we are inclined to think the facts bear them out. It certainly must pay to handle this wine, as it is sold all over the world. Their trade is confined exclusively to druggists, and by the excellence of their wine they have made themselves the leading wine house in the drug trade in this country. They will send a sample of Duroy wine to any druggist who will take the trouble to ask for it.

ILLINOIS BOARD.

At the examination held by the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy in Chicago, at No. 144 Thirty-ninth street, October 9-11, the following passed as registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists:

Registered Pharmacists—S. Aronson, G. J. Bacon, G. A. Bilfuss, E. A. Benson, R. S. Bochm, F. E. Brawley, H. G. Cory, R. von Danden, A. E. Evens, A. Gale, L. J. Hall, F. J. Hanus, A. Henninger, W. Kunz, W. E. Kotz, L. F. Meehan, R. Meyer, D. W. Mott, J. C. Mills, J. P. McDonnell, A. Neumann, H. M. Ormsbee, W. A. Rennen, W. C. Reuter, C. F. R. Schaffarzick, A. Schellinger, E. L. Semsrott, H. H. Swan, A. C. Symmes, H. I. Sanford, W. R. Young, N. J. Zurawski, all of Chicago; J. W. Alexander, Elgin; H. W. Alvey, Mechanicsburg, J. S. Ashmore, Shannon; W. H. Barrick, Mt. Olive; O. H. Bryan, Kinmundy; E. D. Cone, Astoria; F. H. Drallmeier, Quincy, P. M. Fahrner, Joliet; A. H. Figgen, Quincy; H. A. Goddard, Hebron, T. D. Gregg, Harrisburg; R. L. Halsted, Rock Falls; G. E. Hoffman, Peoria; F. M. Hargreaves, Evanston; G. M. Knochel, Lincoln; A. C. Moore, Wilmington; L. D. Perkins, Roseville; H. L. A. Rose, Columbia; D. S. Vannatta, Rockford; N. E. Williams, Quincy, P. Windmueller, Woodstock.

Assistants—F. L. T. Bowden, E. K. Caldwell E. C. Gorgan, O. A. Daniel, W. E. Delehant, O. J. Dewitz, D. E. Finkelstein, C. S. Fisher, R. Heller, H. H. Hewitt, H. L. Hull, A. C. Ibach, H. A. Johnson, A. Jaus, H. Jertelius, W. V. Keller, C. L. Krafft, F. P. Kujawski, E. Lessing, A. Levitan, M. U. Masor, L. F. May, J. Mesirow, F. C. Mitchell, S. A. Monilaws, F. L. Newman, O. B. Pierce, W. A. Sanoica, W. Schmitt, J. H. Skaggs, S. F. Waterman, E. Williams, F. A. Wiedemann, all of Chicago; L. P. Davis, Greenville; C. Fox, East St. Louis; E. W. Hogan, Amboy; R. Honn, Metcalfe; L. F. Knicks, Joliet; F. E. Smith, Girard; J. F. Wester, Rockford.

The Board of Pharmacy desires to have it distinctly understood that no applicant who has gained his experience in Illinois drug stores will be examined or given an interview until after being regularly registered as an apprentice.

The next meeting of the board for examination will be held in Room 3, State House, Springfield, January 15, at 9 a. m. The following examination will be held at No. 144 Thirty-ninth street, Chicago, February 19, at 9 a. m. New applications must be on file in the office at Springfield at least ten days previous to the above date. Those having applications already on file must also give a like notice should they desire to appear for this examination.

Under no circumstances will this rule be varied from, and no one will be given the examination who has not complied fully with these requirements. Affidavits from registered pharmacists of time service must be filed at least three days before the examination. Address all communications to L. T. Hoy, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

James W. Tufts, in his advertisement in this issue, presents a strong appeal for hot soda. He says that while the right hand of the soda water business is cold soda, the left hand is hot soda, and it is easier to do business with two hands than with one, as the two businesses can go hand in hand and the soda counter be made profitable the year around. They have many new designs this year illustrated in a catalogue which they will send for the asking. They give easy terms and take old apparatus in part payment. Address James W. Tufts, 282 East Congress street, Boston, Mass.

Mayell-Hopp's Witch Hazel Jelly is sold in a new package and at new prices. Each tube is packed in a neat carton, six cartons in a box. The price to the dealer is $2 a dozen, with lower prices in one and two gross lots. The freight is paid on the last named quantity. All jobbers carry it in stock, but it may be had also by writing directly to the manufacturers, the Mayell & Hopp Co., Cleveland, O.

Any druggist who has need for rubber stamps, brass and aluminum soda and trade checks, would do well to get the 50-page catalogue which C. L. Safford, 181 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill., will send free of charge on application. This catalogue includes hundreds of new time, money and labor-saving ideas and ought to be in the hands of every retailer.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business Practically Restricted to Current Necessities.

New York, Oct. 23.—Increasing interest has been manifested in political affairs as the time for the Presidential election approaches, and in consequence business practically has been restricted to actual current necessities of the various consuming trades. Round lots have received very little attention, but while tame conditions have prevailed in nearly every department, the jobbing movement has continued of satisfactory proportions, with the firmness heretofore noted, still a feature of the general market. The quinine situation has not developed anything to materially change the condition of affairs in that leading commodity, but outside holders are somewhat firmer in their views, owing to the fact that shipments of bark from Java have again fallen off. It is argued that the supply of this raw material in producing markets must be light, for the reason that holders would naturally send everything available forward, in order to benefit by the comparatively high prices, and if the shipments should continue to shrink during the balance of the year, there is little doubt that quinine will develop increased strength. At present, however, there is little doing in excess of deliveries on contracts, but in this way the bulk of the output of manufacturers is being absorbed.

Opium has undergone no important change, and the market remains inactive with the feeling among holders fairly steady, in sympathy with the stronger markets abroad, due to recently reported unfavorable crop conditions in growing districts. Morphine and codeine are in good demand, but without quotable change or new feature. Cream tartar and tartaric acid are slightly demoralized on account of competition from outside sources, and manufacturers have reduced their quotations 1c. per pound. Under a similar influence cumarine is easier and some holders are willing sellers at a decline of 25c. per pound. Caffeine is firmly held at the advance reported last week, and the available stock continues very light. Cocaine is very strong under light supplies and scarcity of crude material, and the bulk of the output of manufacturers is required to fill contract orders. Advices from the west coast of South America are to the effect that coca leaves are very scarce and steadily advancing, and that only small lots are offered at the higher figures.

In the department of essential oils there is a fair degree of activity in peppermint, and values have shown a hardening tendency both here and in Western producing markets, spot quotations having advanced 5@10c. per pound. Lemongrass is firmer under reduced available stocks, which are more closely concentrated. Clove oil continues strong in sympathy with improved prices of spice. Pimento is weaker owing to fresh competition, and in some instances quotations show a radical reduction.

Unsettled and irregular conditions in the market for yellow prussiate of potash, and a consequent decline in prices, have caused a weaker feeling among holders of potassium cyanide, and manufacturers' quotations are fully 1c. per pound lower, while outside parcels are obtainable at a still further concession. There is nothing in the outlook to indicate an early settlement of existent differences among the makers of yellow prussiate.

No changes of importance occurred in any of the leading indigenous roots, but continued steady markets are reported for golden seal, senega, and serpentaria. In the seed line, Dutch caraway is a fraction lower in sympathy with primary markets, and German rape is slightly higher on account of scarcity. Cardamoms are easier owing to competition among holders, and inside quotations for both whole and decorticated are 5c. per pound lower. Cantharides are decidedly firmer, and the stock of the Chinese variety is practically exhausted.

A Slight Increase.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—Retail druggists report a slight but cheering increase in business during the past week. The sale of remedies brought in demand by this season of changeable weather has increased considerably, and the profits on these are helping to make up for the dullness in other lines.

In the wholesale trade, the same general conditions continue. Nothing much is doing, and nobody expects anything until after election is the common remark, although many are commenting on the fact that business this year is far better than is usual just prior to a general election. Salesmen are taking quite fair orders, and collections are up to the mark. Active preparations for the holiday trade are beginning to be a factor in many large firms, all looking for a rush of orders as soon as the political questions are settled.

One of the many signs of a better condition of affairs in the retail drug business is shown by the remarkably small number of failures, bankruptcy sales and closing out of business for the past month, it being the lowest for years. And but few stores are being offered for sale, any such finding quick buyers in private arrangements.

Moderate Activity in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Only a moderate degree of activity prevailed here last week among the wholesale druggists, the number of orders being reduced and for small amounts. Beyond this, however, business appears to be in good shape. All the laboratories are pushed to their full capacity, and the demand for goods as a whole is large. The present quiet is attributed to the fact that this happens to be the fag end of the month and to the close proximity of the national election. A marked increase is looked for after November 6. Heavy chemicals reflect closely the conditions which prevail elsewhere, while the market for botanicals is devoid of unusual changes. The retailers differ widely in their reports on the state of their business.

Trade Very Uneven in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 20. All sorts of weather this week has brought about a general uneven condition of trade. All this tends to create colds, from which a large number of people are at present suffering. This has called for increased sales of simple remedies at drug stores, and there has been quite a noticeable demand for these things during the past few days. Trade as a whole appears to keep quite steady, with no marked changes calling for special note. In the wholesale market there are found no important changes as to prices. Manufacturers report a pretty good demand for quinine. Opium and morphine show only moderate activity. Essential oils for the most part are quiet, as are balsams. Some activity is found in the general list of chemicals. Steady prices and a fairly good demand characterize the condition of dyestuffs and tanning materials. Better trade in these appears to be in sight. The market for hops is especially strong. Waxes are only fairly sought.

Rather Light Trade in Detroit.

Detroit, Oct. 20.—Wholesalers are running now with a full force, everybody having had his vacation, and that may be one reason why things have not seemed especially lively during the last week. There do not seem to be quite so many customers standing around waiting for their orders to be filled. The rise of 10c. per gallon on linseed oil on Thursday created some interest, it being the largest single advance made on the product in several years. Retailers report trade as rather light. Jack Frost keeps himself out of sight, and all Michigan seems to be waiting until after election to make any very heavy purchases in any line of business.

A Good Average Maintained.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—There have been very few changes in the demand this week. Business has been good in all staple lines and in sundries, and manufacturers and jobbers alike are busy. The holiday trade is beginning, and several fine orders are recorded among those who deal in such goods. The weather has been perfect, and the soda trade continues. Buyers are ordering liberally of all goods, and every one seems to be busy and reasonably prosperous.

Linseed Oil the Exciting Feature.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Oct. 19.—The most stirring event of the week—or of many weeks, for that matter—was the action of the linseed oil "trust" in putting on the screws, which it did yesterday, raising the price 10 cents per gallon. It now stands at 74 cents, the highest figure it has attained for years and years; and the raise is one of the largest on record, the usual advance rarely exceeding two or three cents at a clip. Trade has experienced something of a falling off this week; nothing serious, to be sure, but still a decided lull. This is less felt by the jobbers than by the retailers, who without exception report slow sales and a quiet week generally. Furthermore, only one was found who could say that collections were at all good. But druggists always do undergo more or less of a slackening in business in October. The jobbers, too, notice something of a diminution of orders, but are not surprised. They know that the uncertainties of the Presidential campaign are largely responsible for this streak of comparative dullness, and are thankful that the whole thing is to be settled in less than three weeks. One of the big wholesale houses, speaking through a reliable representative, while acknowledging a decrease this month of about $10,000 as compared with a year ago, says it is still "ahead of the game $135,000 in comparison with the first ten months of 1899—the "banner" year up to that time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Booth Co., The R. T. . Insert
Chase Co., The Dr.. 12
Chattanooga Med. Co...Cov B
Duroy & Haines Co..... 8
Gomez, Joseph D..... 8
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co.....Cov C
Jackson & Co., B. F..... 12
Matthews, John.... ... 2
New York Quinine & Chemical Works.....Cov D
Smith Inhaler Co..... 3
Tufts, James W..... 20
Ward Drug Co..... 11
Welch Grape Juice Co..Cov D

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 23.—Political affairs are diverting the attention of dealers to some extent, and the market is somewhat tame in consequence, but the volume of business in a jobbing way continues of satisfactory proportions, and the undertone shows no abatement of the steadiness heretofore noted.

OPIUM.—A continued slow demand is reported with a consequent quiet market, but unfavorable weather conditions in the growing districts in Turkey have stimulated a firmer feeling in primary markets, and spot quotations are steadier, with jobbers quoting $3.45@3.55 for 9 per cent. and $3.55@3.65 for 11 per cent., according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small parcels continue to receive a fair degree of attention, and a steady feeling prevails, with quotations unchanged at $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent. as to quantity, the outside figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—The market has a moderately active appearance, with consuming orders absorbing a fair amount of stock, and jobbing quotations are steadily maintained on a basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—The tone of the market continues steady under a fair seasonable movement in consuming channels, and prices are well sustained on the basis of 44@45c. in ounces, as to brand.

CREAM TARTAR.—Manufacturers have reduced quotations 1c. per pound, and the revised jobbing range is 22½@23c. in barrels, 23½@24c. in cases, and 26@29c. in smaller quantities

TARTARIC ACID.—This article also has been reduced 1c. per pound by the makers, and jobbers are now quoting 32@32½c. in barrels, 33@34c. in cases and 37@41c. for broken lots.

CUMARINE.—Competition and a light demand have caused an easier feeling among dealers, and the revised jobbing quotations are 70@80c. per oz. as to quantity.

OIL CLOVES.—Values have continued to harden under the influence of an advancing market for the spice, and jobbers have marked their quotations up to 65@75c. according to quantity.

OIL LEMONGRASS.—Stocks are gradually becoming depleted, and with the available supply under closer control, holders are firmer in their views and quotations for jobbing quantities show an advance to $1.75@1.90.

OIL PEPPERMINT.—All varieties are stronger owing to higher prices in producing markets, together with an improved demand, and jobbers have advanced quotations to $1.30@1.50 for Western, $1.50@1.60 for Wayne Co., $1.55@1.65 for H. G. H., and $1.60@1.85 for redistilled.

OIL PIMENTO.—The market is easier owing to competition among manufacturers, and jobbing quotations have been reduced to $2.75@3.00 as to quantity.

CANTHARIDES.—Advices from abroad are to the effect that the new crop is a partial failure, and the market is decidedly stronger with quotations for Russian advanced to 65@75c. for whole and 75@85c. for powdered. The stock of Chinese is practically exhausted.

RAPE SEED.—The market is slightly firmer owing to stronger primary sources, and jobbers have advanced their prices to 3¾@4¼c. by the bag and 6@8c. for less.

CARDAMOMS.—Values of round lots are somewhat easier owing to competition, and jobbers have modified their views to the extent of reducing quotations to 85c.@$1.10 for Aleppy, 95c.@$1.20 for Malabar, $1.20@1.35 for bleached, $1.35@1.45 for extra bleached, and $1.10@1.25 for decorticated.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—The market is better supplied and easier, with jobbing quotations showing a decline to 30@40c. for whole and 32@42c. for powdered.

TAMARINDS.—There is a good consuming inquiry, and the market is firmer with quotations advanced to $2.90@3.00 per keg, and 12@15c. per pound for less.

LINSEED OIL.—Values are decidedly higher owing to increased cost of seed, and the revised jobbing quotations are 70@72c. for raw by the barrel and 75@85c. for less; boiled 72@74c. by the barrel and 78@88c. for less.

LARD OIL.—The market is slightly firmer and jobbers have advanced their quotations to 80c.@$1 per gallon, according to quantity.

ANTIKAMNIA IN PARIS.

We are in receipt of a photograph of the Antikamnia Chemical Company's exhibit at the Paris Exposition, which Frank A. Ruf, the genial president and treasurer of the company is sending to his friends on this side of the water as a souvenir of "Antikamnia in Paris." The photograph not only shows the exhibit of Antikamnia in the United States Chemical Section of the Exposition, but also gives a very striking likeness of Mr. Ruf in characteristic pose. Mr. Ruf expected to sail for home—"dear America," he calls it—October 1. The company's Paris office is at No. 5 Rue de la Paix.

THE ONLY **WEEKLY** PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Students whose applications are received after November 1 are put in the November class.

NEXT CLASS BEGINS NOVEMBER 10.

Students who matriculate for the November class will receive the lectures on General Chemistry contained in Part I. Students who began the work in the October class will receive on November 10 Part II. of the lectures, or that part of the work known as "Pharmaceutical Processes Involving Masses and Volumes."

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THE MANUFACTURER'S RIGHT TO FIX HIS OWN PRICES.

The drug trade has been very much interested for some time past, a year or two, in a legal fight being carried on by the proprietor, Julius Garst, of Massachusetts, of the proprietary medicine, Phenyo-Caffein. In connection with the bill of sale of this article, the proprietor insists upon an agreement that the purchaser shall not sell it at retail below a certain specified price, and it is only upon the acceptance of this provision that the purchaser can obtain the goods from the manufacturer. Many dealers have, however, seen fit to cut the price, selling it at largely reduced figures, and against some of these the manufacturer has brought legal proceedings. The decision of the full bench of the United States Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just been rendered, sustaining Dr. Garst in his contention. This decision, which is brief, that retailers cannot cut the price of a patent medicine if the manufacturer is not willing, is liable to be very far-reaching in its application and of particular import to the drug trade. The decision of the court is that the particular retailer complained of is liable in damages for selling the article at cut price. At the time of the sale there was a condition imposed that the goods should not be sold for less than the regular price. The Court holds that even if this contention was not agreed to in writing by the retailer, the fact that it was imposed by the manufacturer and understood by the druggist to have been imposed was enough to make it binding. The Court rules that "when, as here, there is a secret preparation which the defendant presumably would have no chance to sell at a profit at all but for the plaintiff's permission, a limit to the license in the form of a restriction of the price at which he may sell is proper enough."

This ruling certainly disposes in a definite way of the problem which has vexed the drug trade a long time. It establishes the fact that the manufacturer of a proprietary preparation can control the selling price of his article after it leaves his hands. Were all manufacturers as earnest in their endeavor to protect retail prices as is this one, the cut rate difficulty would have been solved long ago and there would have been no need for the creation of the N. A. R. D. and other bodies of like character. The Court's decision applies to the drug trade in just the same way that similar rulings are in effect in other branches of business. If E. & W. collars, Huyler's candies and other trade-marked proprietary merchandise can be restricted in price, why cannot the same be done in the medicine business?

The principle is the same. Dr. Garst is to be congratulated upon the vigor of his prosecution and the gratifying success resulting therefrom. His example is one which it is to be hoped will be liberally followed by brother manufacturers, if they really are actuated by the same desire, namely, to have their goods maintained in the estimation of the drug trade upon the proper basis and sold at proper profits. The precedent established by the United States Supreme Court is a decidedly valuable and significant one.

THE WORK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD.

At several times, recently, this journal has given in its news columns paragraphs concerning the recent doings of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy in the way of prosecutions of violators of the State pharmacy law. The board seems to have gone into this crusade in a very thorough way, if we may believe the stories coming from our correspondents and those which are published in the daily papers. It is related that the board engaged the services of a detective agency, and that a dozen or a score of detectives have been busily engaged for many weeks past in investigating the retail drug trade of the entire state of Pennsylvania.

The detective agency, as is natural in this report, is inclined to take a very gloomy view of the information it has secured. But even looking at it in an optimistic light, the best is bad enough. The superintendent of the agency says that about 4,000 retail and wholesale druggists have passed under the scrutiny of the agents of the board, and that only a small percentage have been found blameless. Some two hundred informations have been laid before the authorities in Pittsburg, and it is stated that a large number of cases will be started in various parts of the State. The detectives relate that they have bought poisons from every sort of unqualified person, from a scrub girl up; from employes who did not understand the English language and who allowed the detectives to help themselves to what they wished in the store. Among the violations of the drug laws which will be prosecuted are the following: Conducting a store without a registered pharmacist in charge; selling adulterated drugs; leaving a store in the temporary charge of a clerk not a qualified assistant; selling violent poisons without registering the name of the purchaser; selling less dangerous compounds without affixing a poison label and the address of the seller; selling drugs not up to the standard strength; substituting in prescriptions. The detectives claim that they have enough evidence in all of these divisions to convict very many druggists.

We by no means believe that the state of affairs is as bad as this report would seem to show. The fact is, however, that a number of suits have already been commenced, and there is without doubt altogether too much violation of the laws, perhaps not intentionally, but just as reprehensible for all that, among druggists of Pennsylvania. We say Pennsylvania because that is the one state covered by this investigation; possibly a similar condition exists in other states, and could be similarly disclosed and punished. Some of the druggists of Pennsylvania claim that this crusade is one of persecution merely and for political effect. Its farther development and results will be awaited with interest by all, and perhaps with apprehension by some.

ERA BLUE BOOK.

We are now engaged in compiling the material for the next edition of the Era Blue Book, which will appear in January.

We ask all interested in this work to notify us of any additions to or omissions from the drug and chemical list and the proprietary medicine list. We will value suggestions looking to the improvement of these lists, especially the names and retail and dozen prices of new preparations heretofore not included.

Is there any patent medicine which should be in the list? Send us its name and its maker.

The Era Blue Book will contain numerous new features which will add very greatly to its practical advantage to the drug buyer and make it indispensable.

INDIGO IN CAMBODIA.—M. Cassier, chief of the French agricultural staff at Cambodia, has recently published an interesting report relating to the cultivation of the indigo plant and the preparation of indigo in that country. The indigo plant is cultivated in all the regions of that country which are covered annually by the fertilizing deposits of the rivers. The crop is highly esteemed, and the natives estimate that the cultivation of indigo brings in three times as much as that of cotton. The fresh stalks contain $^1/_{1000}$ of the merchant indigo of Europe, but the natives use only the liquid parts for the extraction, which is carried out in the following manner: The maceration tank, which is sometimes a rude native vessel, is filled with the freshly cut stalks, which are piled in horizontally to within 12 inches of the top. Upon them is placed a framework of bamboo, which is held down by wedges. The vessel is then filled with water nearly to the top, and the whole allowed to stand for 12 to 15 hours. The water becomes a greenish color, and the leaves become greenish. The stalks are then removed and to the remaining liquid are added 10 to 15 pounds of lime, mixed with water to form a paste. The mixture is stirred to hasten the action, and is then allowed to stand for one hour, when the liquid becomes clear in the upper part and is decanted off. The remainder, a thick liquid, is then put into a special tank, where the liquid from several operations is accumulated. The mass is stirred and allowed to rest for 12 hours, when the top liquid is poured off and the remainder is drained off to the consistency of paste in a shallow vessel made of matting or of trellis-work of fine bamboo or reeds. The drying should be rapid, and it is for this reason that the vessel, which is placed on the ground, is only 8 inches deep. In two days the operation is finished and the paste, which still contains considerable water, is packed in jars. To estimate the efficiency of this method it may be remarked that a maceration tank holding 250 gallons and containing 200 to 220 pounds of stalks gives 33 pounds of the product sold in Cambodia, which contains only 2.3 per cent. of indigotine, the remainder being made up of lime, organic matter and water.—Sci. Am.

Petition to the Congress of the United States.

We, members of the drug trade of the United States in its several branches, retail druggists, wholesalers and jobbers, and manufacturers of proprietary preparations, herewith respectfully petition the Honorable Congress of the United States to repeal the special tax imposed under Schedule B, Section 25, and its dependent sections of the War Revenue Act of 1898, now in force, so far as such tax is laid upon medicinal preparations.

We seek this repeal for the following reasons:—

1.—This tax on medicines is class legislation, unjust and unduly burdensome.

2.—The tax is unequally distributed, being placed upon medicinal preparations which are necessities, and at the same time allowing to escape taxation a large number of articles which are as truly proprietary and which enjoy special protection under the copyright and trade mark laws.

3.—The revenue created by the enforcement of the law is no longer necessary, and the amount collected under this Schedule B is but a small proportion of the total revenue derived.

4.—The drug trade is already heavily taxed. Alcohol, which enters so largely into the manufacture of the preparations sold by us, is already taxed about 1,000 per cent., and the imposition of further taxation, as provided by this act, makes its operation oppressive.

5.—The intent of the law was to tax proprietary medicines only, but owing to its peculiar phraseology and the construction placed upon it by the officials, it does not reach nor apply to a large class of medicinal chemicals protected by trade mark, while on the other hand, it applies to nearly all drugs and medicines which are a necessity to the sick.

We ask relief, believing that the honorable members of Congress will realize the justice of our claims by repealing these unjust and burdensome provisions of the War Revenue Act.

NAME. | ADDRESS.

A copy or copies of the above petition will be sent to every druggist sending us a postal card request.

OPINIONS OF THE TRADE.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of recent date enclosing a petition to Congress in reference to the repeal of Schedule B of the Revenue Stamp Act and fully agree with all you say in reference to this unjust piece of legislation. We herewith return signed petition with an apology for not giving it more prompt attention and the only excuse we have to offer for our seeming neglect is press of business; we have been absent from the office for some time and you know what that means. We have secured the names of our local wholesalers and a few of the leading and most enterprising retailers. If time would permit and we thought it necessary we could, without difficulty, secure the signatures of every druggist of the three cities on the Falls of the Ohio River, numbering probably one hundred and fifty, but as the move is universally popular and the law was a disappointment even to those who formulated it (having failed in its purpose) we believe its repeal will be favorably considered by the next Congress. Our company stand ready and willing to do all that they can to accomplish this end.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Louisville, Ky. Per A. G. NEWMAN.

We have read with pleasure and heartily endorse your articles in the Era. We have wanted to start something to throw off this unjust yoke of oppression ever since the infernal thing became a law. Send us a dozen or two blanks, and we will mail to the druggists of this and adjoining counties. How would it do to get up a form for the general public to sign? Druggists have lots of friends, consequently are a mighty power in this land if they will only go after a thing together. We don't think it could do any harm to let office seekers and holders know that we know how much our might entitles us to. Keep the good work going, and good luck to your efforts. We believe we are robbed by this Government of six or seven hundred dollars yearly and this amount comes out of our meat and bread.

L. H. OTT & SON.
Harrisonburg, Va.

We notice in the current issue of your esteemed weekly that you have issued a petition to the Congress of the United States, and we would ask whether you would favor us with about twenty-five or thirty copies of the same so that we may have such copies circulated among the members of this association. Thanking you for past favors, we are,

Yours truly,
NORTHERN OHIO DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION,
Cleveland, O. E. R. COOPER, Organizer.

Regarding your letter of 12th inst. about repealing the Stamp Tax on proprietary medicines, we want to ask the question: If the tax will be repealed, is it going to benefit the retailer or the manufacturer? What, if after the tax is repealed, the latter do not return to the old price of medicines ($8 a dozen for $1 preparations, etc., and worse with some like J. C. Ayer & Co., etc.) or are they going to keep the new prices? This is what we want to know first before we sign a petition like the one you enclose.

W. M. STEPHENS & CO.
Sioux City, Ia.

We herewith return the petition with signatures of the three druggists in our town, together with our own. Will further say that our representative in Congress, who is up this year for re-election, was in town yesterday and have interviewed him in the matter. He will do all he can to forward the interest of the parties petitioning. We know him as "Our Dave," and know that he will do what he says.

THE HALLER PROPRIETARY CO.,
Blair, Neb. BELKNAP, Secy

You will find enclosed petition signed by all the druggists in this locality. We haven't had any only those directly interested sign this, so we thought it possibly might have more weight than a cargo petition signed by people promiscuously.

THRITS' PILE TREATMENT CO.
Ravenna, Mich.

In circulating this petition the question has been asked by nearly every druggist, Will the manufacturers reduce their prices if the War Tax is taken off? We did not raise our prices, but paid it ourselves, as we thought that was the intention of the law. Do you think the prices will be reduced as eagerly as they were advanced? Enclosed we hand you the petition signed as requested.

THE GERMANO MFG. CO.,
Kenton, O. R. H. M. Mgr.

Your communication in regard to the repealing of the Stamp Tax received and we have tried to get as many signers as we could and what we have are druggists and manufacturers.

We all feel that it is to our benefit to have it repealed and that we are suffering an injustice by being doubly taxed.

VICTOR REMEDIES CO.,
Frederick, Md. Per J.

We herewith enclose petition to Congress signed by every druggist in our city, and the signatures are all druggists. The tax on proprietary medicines does seem an unjust taxation on the drug trade and it seems to us with the proper pressure upon the members of Congress they cannot help but give this matter due consideration and repeal the act.

WM. SMITH & CO.
York, Pa.

I am in sympathy with the movement, and promptly presented your letter to Mr. Ellington, one of our prominent retail druggists, who kindly consented to bring the matter up before the Retail Druggists Association about the 1st of November. They will no doubt take prompt action upon the same.

W. F. McBURNEY.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Enclosed please find petition to Congress with names of business men appended as requested. We hope that the Stamp Tax on medicines can be abolished, as it is not only a very large expense, but hampers and keeps a small firm down, and but for this unnecessary expense would otherwise be prosperous.

THE JOHN F. BAUER CO.
Mt. Morris, N. Y.

We take pleasure in handing you herewith our signature to the petition for the repeal of the Revenue Tax on proprietary articles. We sincerely hope this matter will receive favorable consideration at the next session of Congress.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

Your letter inclosing petition to Congress duly received and we have signed the same and hand it to you herewith inclosed. Should there be anything further we can do that will aid you in this matter, kindly advise us and oblige,

NEWTON CHEMICAL CO.
New York.

We enclose you petition with twenty-five signatures, all druggists but ours. Plimpton, Cowan & Co. are getting signatures also, so you can make a respectable showing in Buffalo. Hope the effort will be successful.

HART RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Enclosed we hand you a list of petitioners from this city to Congress to repeal the Stamp Act. We hope sincerely that you will be successful in your efforts and will have this burdensome tax repealed.

POWERS-TAYLOR DRUG CO.,
Richmond, Va. E. D. TAYLOR, Pres.

We commend the Pharmaceutical Era for its efforts to bring about a repeal of the Stamp Tax, and take pleasure in enclosing our signature to the petition to Congress.

MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.
St. Louis, Mo. THEO. F. MEYER, Vice.-Pres.

I wish to help to have the Stamp Tax repealed. Please send me four blanks.

Allow me to thank you for your interest in this matter.

H. F. RIHL.
Manheim, Pa.

We enclose petition signed by all druggists of our town. We are willing to do anything we can to help in getting this unjust tax repealed.

THE CRONHARDT MFG. CO.
Chillicothe, Mo.

Commends the Effort to Repeal Stamp Tax Law.

Prof. W. C. Anderson, president of the N. A. R. D., stated recently that he was "heartily in favor of the efforts made by The Pharmaceutical Era for the repeal of the Stamp Tax law and that he believed it would be productive of a great good. The Era has taken a lively interest, and its work is to be commended."

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

A PESSIMIST.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1900.

To the Editor—In your answer to query No. 14 in the Era of October 18, you are very blind. The doctor's profession and the druggist's profession are in direct opposition. There is a class war between the two. Over-capitalization drove the large manufacturers into a combine on compressed tablets, etc., and they are now straining every nerve to supply the doctors direct and to wipe out the smaller supply houses and incidentally the druggist. The drug store is decadent. What are the majority of druggists to-day? Patent medicine venders; sometimes ice cream dealers, hot and cold soda slush, half-way houses for the bicycle boy and the bicycle girl. Better take Valentine's advice to Gretchen in Faust. If the druggists are on the town let them come out boldly and state that they are in the huckster business—they might as well.

C. C. CROLLY.

Druggist and dealer in any kind of commodity from a hair pin to a second-hand pulpit as long as it lasts, until the manufacturer of pharmaceutical products and the large capitalist with his own stores, the department store, have wiped me out.

ELIXIRS IN 1830.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 24.

To the Editor: I have read the article by Prof. Hommell upon the question of elixirs. I am very much in accord with the professor in much that he says. My main object in this writing is to call his attention to an apparent error. He says "the first elixir recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia was the elixir of vitriol, admitted in 1860." I have in my possession a copy of the Pharmacopœia of 1830, which contains three elixirs, viz.: Elixir Vitriol, Elixir Proprietatis and Elixir Salutis, the latter of which was a true elixir, as it contained sugar. Elixirs are largely prescribed and there is a great traveling public, many of whom carry "a copy" of their prescriptions and who should be able to get various prescriptions refilled as easily and with the same certainty they get paregoric, which was also called "Elixir Paregoric" in 1830.

Yours truly,
GEORGE W. SLOAN.

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON.

The subject of this sketch is a product of recent development. This statement is not so very strange in view of the fact that every age is certain to find out the thing that is essential to it. Just as the old worthies with their philosophies and teachings stepped before the procession when they were needed, so Anderson came along when he was wanted. About ten years ago the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy was organized and the Board of Trustees was looking for somebody to fill the chair of the theory and practice of pharmacy. Anderson came along and filled it and he continues to fill it to this day. Last year the members of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, a well-known fraternal organization, held an election and again the professor's pole knocked down the persimmons, he becoming the chief executive of the order. And as every reader of the pharmaceutical journals knows, he was elected president of the National Association of Retail Druggists at its second annual meeting recently held in Detroit. These various official positions, in addition to the active discharge of his duties as the proprietor of a well-known Brooklyn pharmacy, give him a field in which to work off his surplus energy. His specialties are pharmacy, fraternity and patriotism, and he is equally at home when lecturing to the students, talking to the "brethren of the order" or addressing his fellow citizens. He is patriotic to the core, and in his speeches he never fails to win applause by judiciously swinging the Stars and Stripes which he always carries with him to emphasize his points. Our artist depicts him in one of these interesting passages where he brings in "freedom from her mountain height." A study of our caricature reveals much more than is depicted in the pictures printed by our contemporaries and it is particularly gratifying to "show him up" as he is. The silk tile so carefully placed close at hand betokens the gentleman, the checked suit is indicative of his hustling capabilities and the characteristic pose of the left leg is a notice to "traitors, beware." Anderson has his hobbies, rides them and enjoys the exercise. His pharmaceutical brethren seem to enjoy it, too, for with all of his idiosyncrasies he is a hustling and useful member of the profession.

HOW OINTMENTS SHOULD BE MADE.*

By ALFRED I. COHN.

Almost every pharmacist holds the belief that he has an especially good method of preparing ointments, and that his preparations cannot be excelled, yet an examination of specimens of ointments obtained from various sources will exhibit remarkable differences in appearance, smoothness, etc. Some will be found to be granular; in others, particles of the medicinal substance incorporated will be clearly visible, or felt on rubbing between the fingers; others will be "off color"—all due to improper methods of manipulation. As a matter of fact, all kinds and shades of differences will be observed.

The production of an unobjectionable proper ointment depends first, on the kind and quality of the fat employed, and, secondly, on the careful prosecution of a suitable process for the incorporation of the medicinal ingredient or ingredients.

Perhaps the most important, if not the most frequently used, of all the fats used in the preparation of ointments is lard. The quality of that which is ordinarily supplied in meat markets, groceries, etc., is, however, unfortunately inclined to be very poor. Not infrequently it presents a decidedly soggy appearance, is very soft, if not mushy, particularly in warm weather, and generally has an unpleasant odor. The employment of such a lard, whether bought in bulk, or put up in the familiar tin cans under the designation of "leaf lard," will never enable an operator to produce a superior ointment. Moreover, an ointment made from this kind of lard invariably becomes rancid quickly, and consequently is bound to entail considerable loss in the course of the year by reason of the quantity of spoiled material thrown away.

The only method whereby this loss, as well as the annoyances occasioned by it can be minimized, if not avoided, is to render your lard yourself, and thus assure at the same time the securing of superior results. The rendering of lard presents no difficulty whatever, and may be easily accomplished as follows:

How to Render Lard.

Secure any suitable quantity of the abdominal fat of the hog and cut it up into small pieces. After freeing these, so far as is possible, from the membranous parts, wash them thoroughly in a liberal allowance of very luke-warm water, until practically all soluble substances present have been washed out. Then introduce the fat, together with a little water, into a suitable vessel, preferably of the kind known as "enamelled" or "granite" iron, and heat over a naked fire until all the fat has been melted. As the water evaporates it should be replaced, otherwise there is danger of the fat becoming too highly heated, and thus acquiring more or less color, and perhaps an unpleasant odor. The writer has found it advisable to add to the melting fat a few pieces of peeled, raw potato, as the final product is thereby greatly improved. In fact, lard which has already become partially rancid may frequently be reclaimed and made perfectly sweet, or, at least, very greatly improved, by remelting it with a few pieces of potato, and continuing the heat until the pieces have become crisp or "fried." Too great a heat must be carefully avoided in order to prevent the possible discoloration above noted. If desired, the fat may be tried out on a water-bath, in which case it will be unnecessary to add any water to the fat. The melted fat is allowed to stand for ten or fifteen minutes, and is then strained through a piece of cloth, preferably of flannel. The water present will have settled out during the standing and may be readily removed after the lard has solidified.

The product, when cold, should be transferred to stoneware jars, care being of course taken not to incorporate any of the separated water. The jars should be well covered and kept in as cool a place as possible. To

*Merck's Report.

further protect the lard from undue exposure to air and consequent rancidity, it is well to pour a layer of water or glycerin about an inch in depth on the surface of the lard.

Lard so prepared and kept has a peculiar firmness, crispness and pleasant odor, which are entirely lacking in the article bought ready-made. It is not nearly so prone to become rancid, and ointments prepared from it are superior in every respect.

So far as the incorporation of medicinal substances with lard is concerned, this must be varied according to the nature of the substances. This brings us to the discussion of the second requisite for the preparation of a good ointment.

Preparation of Ointments.

The method of incorporation employed depends largely upon the physical characteristics of the medicinal substances for the elaboration of a suitable process. For instance, let us take zinc ointment, which is, perhaps, as much as any, a source of considerable trouble in its manufacture. Many processes have been proposed for the purpose of obtaining a perfectly smooth product. Of all the processes tried none has given such uniformly good and reliable results in the writer's hands as the following, which has been employed for many years:

Ointment of Zinc Oxid.

Triturate the zinc oxid with a little alcohol, which promptly breaks up all lumps; then add a little castor oil, and continue the trituration until the mixture is perfectly smooth, and no gritty particles are felt under the pestle. To this mixture is now added the benzoinated lard previously melted on a water-bath, and stir until cold, frequently scraping the sides of the mortar with a flexible spatula. It sometimes happens that some gritty particles are encountered in the zinc oxid used which are not reduced by the alcohol, and which cannot be all crushed by the pestle. In this case it is necessary to strain the still fluid mixture of zinc oxid and lard through a piece of cheesecloth. This procedure will, however, rarely be necessary if a good quality of zinc oxid has been employed. The little alcohol used is rapidly driven off by the heated lard during the trituration; the small quantity of castor oil can scarcely be objected to, as in the proportion present, about four or five drams to the pound of ointment, it has no action even on the most sensitive skin.

Benzoinated Lard.

Benzoinated lard is another ointment which presents difficulties in the way of obtaining a nice product. The pharmacopœial process is not a perfectly desirable one inasmuch as a prolonged heat (two hours) is necessary for the complete exhaustion of the benzoin, because the latter cakes together and becomes hard. The process used by the writer has given most excellent results, and its use for a long time has demonstrated its efficiency. It is as follows:

Prepare a concentrated ticture from the benzoin ordered, and pour it over some clean, washed and well-dried gravel, evaporate the solvent, and inclose the benzoin-bearing gravel then in a piece of suitable fabric—woolen cloth, muslin, cheese-cloth, etc. Suspend the bag thus made in the lard heated on a hot water-bath, and retain it there until benzoination is complete. This takes place much more rapidly than with the official process (usually thirty minutes is ample), because a far greater surface of benzoin is exposed on the gravel to the solvent action of the hot fat. Further, an advantage is gained in not having to keep the lard hot so long as to endanger its keeping qualities.

Ointments with Extracts.

Ointments containing extracts such as of opium, belladonna, aconite, stramonium, etc., are best prepared as follows: Heat the extract in a porcelain evaporating dish on a water-bath with a mixture of equal parts of diluted alcohol and glycerin until the extract has been dissolved and the alcohol and water practically all evaporated. Then incorporate the glycerinic mixture with the fat. Ointments so made keep far better than when made by triturating aqueous or hydroalcoholic solutions of an extract with the fat. The water present always disposes an ointment to become rancid more quickly.

Veratrine Ointment.

A smooth veratrine ointment can be expeditiously made by rubbing the veratrine with a little alcohol, in which it dissolves, then quickly adding a little castor oil, and continuing the trituration until the alcohol is practically evaporated and then adding the ointment base. By this means is avoided the sneezing which is most likely to follow the attempt to make the ointment by other processes.

Ointments with Heavy Minerals.

In preparing such ointments as those of ammoniated mercury, lead carbonate, lead iodid, etc., it will be found that a very little expressed oil of almonds will very materially assist in securing perfectly smooth ointments if the powders are first triturated with it.

Ointment of Mercuric Oxid.

Ointments of both yellow and red mercury oxids should be prepared by first triturating the oxids with a little glycerin, to which just enough alcohol has been added to overcome the viscidity—say, about one-tenth. The glycerin enables the powders to be more finely triturated than can be accomplished by water or alcohol alone, or by the ointment base, and secures more permanence for a product, which is, at best, very prone to spoil quickly. The very little alcohol is usually entirely dissipated during the trituration.

Cold Cream.

To obtain a fine, smooth cold cream the manipulation is almost of more importance than the formula followed. The following process has always yielded an excellent product:

Spermaceti	tr. oz.	2
White wax	tr. oz.	2
Oil sweet almond	fl. oz.	12
Water	fl. oz.	4
Borax	dr.	1
Oil rose	gtt.	20

Melt the spermaceti and wax in the oil on a steam-bath, taking care not to expose the mixture to heat any longer than is just enough to effect liquefaction of the solids. Pour this solution into a cold, capacious mortar, and immediately add the water, previously warmed, and in which the borax has been dissolved, pouring it in a steady stream into the center of the oily solution and without stirring. When all has been added, the whole is thoroughly mixed with the pestle, care being taken to frequently scrape the sides of the mortar and incorporate the firmer with the more fluid portion. When the ointment has become fairly solid, which occurs in but a very short time, scrape the sides of the mortar well, and get all the ointment together, then cover the mortar—a piece of paper, towel, etc., will answer—and set aside for a few hours. When perfectly cold and the ointment has "set," add the oil of rose and triturate until a perfectly smooth preparation results.

The writer prefers to use water and oil of rose rather than rose water, because the latter, although of finer flavor if the distilled product is used, is easily spoiled by heat, and its addition to the hot fat is not only likely to spoil it, but the odorous portion is largely driven off by the heat.

In very hot weather the quantity of wax and spermaceti should be somewhat increased, say about one-eighth, and in very cold weather diminished.

SODA WATER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Following closely upon the English recognition of the desirability of the liberal use of ice, comes the interesting statement of Consul Halstead, of Birmingham, in a recent report, that the British are also taking kindly to American soda water. He states that for two months an American soda fountain has been used in Birmingham, which, at first looked upon with suspicion, has become a striking success. Following the installation of the fountain in a drug store came hot weather, and on one day the proprietor sold one thousand glasses of various flavors; on other days, six or seven hundred glasses, and even during recent cooler weather there has been a profitable business. The winter use of the soda fountain having been explained, he expects to build up a hot beef tea, hot clam juice (if he can get the clam juice) and soda tonics trade. It was not possible to introduce ice cream soda this season owing to the small size of the shop.

A QUIET EVENING IN A DRUG STORE.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Mr. Pestle, a druggist.
A Doctor.
An Elderly Lady.
A very much "Trained Nurse."
The Reverend Paul Pry, B. A.
Uncle Silas, an Ethiopian.
Ancephalus DeHaas and Friend, two dudes.

Scene: A drug store in a small summer resort.
Time: 10.30 P. M. on a hot August night.

Mr. Pestle pulls down the blinds, restores sundry boxes and bottles to their respective places on the shelves, and counts his cash.

"Well, not a bad day after all, thirty-six fifty cash, ten booked and cigars and soda ten twenty-five. I think I'll close up and I hope to goodness my clerk will be all right to-morrow. Confounded nuisance, the errand boy having to leave in the middle of the season. Goodness only knows where I can get another." (Changes his coat and prepares to turn out the lights.) Enter the doctor and Uncle Silas.

Doctor: "Awfully sorry to be so late, Pestle, but Uncle Silas' wife is very sick this evening. I've just been out to their place, and I want you to put up these two prescriptions. (Sotto voce.) Not a cent of money in the house, suffering like blazes, gave them my attendance, want you to help them out on the medicine, out of pocket, cost nominal—six suppositories, two grain morphine, vaginal, dozen capsules—possibly get Silas to do some odd job and get your pay that way—decent darkey as ever walked—sorry to give you such a tedious job at this hour, but case one of dire necessity."

Mr. Pestle: "All right, doctor, glad to do what I can in such a case. (To Uncle Silas.) Sit down and I'll get that medicine ready in half an hour, Silas. Anything else to-night, doctor? Well, good night." Exit doctor. Mr. Pestle weighs out the cacao butter and gets his suppository mould ready; weighs out the morphine and lights his spirit lamp. Uncle Silas fidgets uneasily in the front shop meanwhile.

Enter an elderly lady. She raps sharply on the show case and taps on the floor with her foot. Mr. Pestle re-enters the front store with a polite bow. "What can I do for you to-night, madam?"

Elderly lady: "I have a prescription here I wish dispensed at once, and I want to know what it will cost."

Mr. Pestle, reading: "Fluid extract nux vomica, one ounce; tincture of iron, one ounce; aquæ ad., q. s., four ounces. Sig., two teaspoonfuls four times daily! Excuse me, madam, but I don't know the name of the doctor who wrote this prescription."

Elderly lady: "It is a prescription from a well-known doctor in Bellevue Hospital. I got it from a trained nurse who is boarding in the same house I am. She said it ought to cost me about twenty-five cents."

Mr. Pestle: "I'm exceedingly sorry to say that it would cost me my diploma, and the county a coroner's inquest, if I put that prescription up, madam. Your friend has made a mistake and I couldn't possibly fill it."

Elderly lady, indignantly: "Well, of all the nonsense I ever heard. The person who gave me this is a trained nurse, and if you won't fill a prescription from her I will take it to some other drug store." (Takes the prescription and leaves the store in an indignant state of mind.)

Uncle Silas: "'Scuse me, sar, but I hope dar aint gwine to be many more folks come in; I'se got free miles to walk and I aint so quick on my feet as I used ter be, and my old lady just screeching wid de pain all de time, a steady holler, no one else in de house but our littlest granddaughter and she sick wiv de mumps."

Mr. Pestle: "All right, Silas, I'll do all I can for you, but I can't possibly get these things done in a minute. By-the-bye, I've got to keep that floor clean, and I can't have you chewing tobacco in here. If you want to smoke you can sit out on the sidewalk and I'll call you when the medicine is ready." (Retires to the dispensing department and goes to work at the suppositories. Exit Uncle Silas, who takes a seat on the stoop.) Interval of five minutes. Then suppositories are made and while they are cooling Mr. Pestle weighs out the ingredients

"Please, Mister, will you give us a glass of ice cream sody? Our livers is out of order."

for the capsules and commences to fill them. Enter the Rev. Paul Pry, B. A.

The Reverend Gentleman in reply to Mr. Pestle's salutation: "Good evening. I think I noticed some geological specimens in your window to-day. Can you inform me where they came from?"

Mr. Pestle: "From all over the world, sir. That case is a small collection of Mexican minerals, that one contains Canadian specimens of gold, silver, copper and lead ores, the third case contains fossils from the east coast of England. I bought the collection at an auction, and if you care to examine the specimens do so by all means. I have to keep the case with the gold specimens locked, but the other fossils and minerals are all named."

The reverend gentleman examines the cases while Mr. Pestle fills his capsules. After an interval he makes his way into the dispensing department.

Rev. Paul Pry: "Excuse me, Mr. Pestle, but I should like to speak with you on a matter I am deeply interested in. I am the honorary secretary of the American League for the Suppression of Opium, a league which includes over one hundred doctors and druggists in its membership already. Our aim and object is the total elimination of opium and all its compounds from medical practice, and the absolute prohibition of the use of the drug in any form, either as an external or internal medicament. I have taken a good deal of interest in medical matters and I know more or less about pharmacy; in fact many of my friends declare that I am half a doctor already, I can assure you."

Uncle Silas, outside: "Say, Mister, is them things neah done now? I'se been waitin' quite a while."

Mr. Pestle: "In five minutes, Silas; the last batch are just cooling; say, you've got a long walk home and (goes outside) here's ten cents, run over to Gallagher's and get yourself a drink and when you come back I'll be ready for you." (Returns to dispensing department and finds the Rev. Paul Pry reading the doctor's prescription.)

Rev. P. Pry: "Why, Mr. Pestle! This is an order for morphine, and two grains at a dose, too! It's enough

to kill the patient outright. I wish I could see the doctor who prescribed it. I never heard of such a dose, and (eyeing the suppositories) such enormous pills. I never saw such pills before."

Mr. Pesle: "Not pills, I assure you; they are suppositories."

Rev. Paul Pry: "A distinction without a difference; however, I suppose you are in honor bound to defend a medical man who patronizes you. Now allow me to make a suggestion. In place of morphine, quietly dispense ten grains of bromide of potassium; your doctor won't know the difference; your patient will be benefited, and though the bromide will perhaps cost you a trifle more than the morphine, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done exactly what is right. Allow me also to suggest that you make the pills with bread crumbs and of a far smaller size; they will be easier to take."

Mr. Pestle proceeds to explain the difference between pills and suppositories to the reverend gentleman when the elderly lady re-enters the store accompanied by a rather prepossessing "young person" of the "trained nurse" type, blonde hair, neat figure, retrousse nose and rather a pretty face, age about twenty-two or three.

Trained Nurse (with frigid politeness): "I believe, sir, that you have just refused to fill a prescription I sent here by this lady?"

Mr. Pestle: "Certainly, if you wrote one that calls for a thirty minim dose of fluid extract of nux vomica, I did refuse to fill it. I also stated my reasons, and if necessary I will state them again. If you accidentally wrote 'fluid extract' for 'tincture' the dosage would be unusually heavy."

Trained Nurse: "I made no mistake at all. In the hospital I graduated from the doctor always told us to avoid tinctures, as an ordinary druggist knew nothing about making them, and to use fluid extracts whenever they are procurable. I presume you are out of fluid extract?"

Mr. Pestle: "By no means, madam; here is a bottle of Parke, Davis & Co.'s, here is one of Wyeth's, and if you notice the labels you will find that the dosage is 'from one to five minims' on both bottles. By-the-bye, from what hospital did you graduate?"

Trained Nurse: "From Bellevue, if you ever heard of that institution."

Mr. Pestle: "I have heard of it; but I never heard until to-day that the nurses at Bellevue were entitled to prescribe for their patients; and even if they were, a nurse's diploma does not entitle them to practice medicine on their own account."

Elderly lady: "Don't waste any more time here, Nurse; we can get the prescription filled elsewhere in the morning."

Mr. Pestle: You may possibly do so, madam, as one or two of the stores open before the proprietors come down. In the event of your getting the prescription filled by the errand boy the best antidotes are hypodermic injections of apomorphine, mustard, emetics, inhalations of chloroform and stimulants afterwards."

Exit elderly lady and trained nurse. Mr. Pestle re-enters dispensing department.

Rev. Paul Pry: "Mr. Pestle, I could not avoid hearing your remarks to those two ladies, and in my opinion they were most unjustifiable. I am boarding at the Columbia Hotel and the younger lady is at my table. I consider her a most intellectual individual, and I think she is quite equal to the ordinary doctor in point of medical knowledge. She has only spent one winter at hospital and her grasp of medicine is something entirely out of the common. She is perfectly in accord with me on the question of opium and stimulants, and she resigned her position at the hospital rather than administer drugs which she was firmly convinced were detrimental and debasing to her patients."

Mr. Pestle (somewhat tartly): "She is the first nurse I ever met who graduated from Bellevue Hospital after one Winter's experience. My private impression is that she got 'sacked' for trying experiments or neglecting orders. I've met some of that breed of nurses before, and I've also had the pleasure of meeting the genuine article."

Mr. Pry is about to reply when an hyæna-like laugh is heard on the street. The noise becomes more and more in evidence. Finally the originators of the noise enter the store; they are two weedy youths of twenty years of age, or thereabouts, arrayed in tennis trousers, negligee shirts and red and black "blazers." One of them seats himself on the counter, the other drags a stool up to the soda fountain. Mr. Pestle removes the suppositories from the mould and cleans it.

Ancephalus DeHaas: "Well I nevah saw such a joke, nevah, I weally fought ve old fellow would go cwazy, and just, just to see how he jumped ve fence! Hello, you fellah in vere, we want a glaws of sodah. Have you any sodah fit to dwink?" Mr. Pestle re-enters front shop.

Mr. Pestle: "What kind of soda do you want?"

Ancephalus: "Soda! Soda!! Stuff you dwink to quench your first. We would pwefer alligator phosphate, or in case vat dwink hasn't weached vese benighted wegions you might give us a callifumpian cocktail." (Uncle Silas reappears, but beats a precipitate retreat on noticing Ancephalus and his friend.) Mr. Pestle restrains a desire to throw an empty glass at Ancephalus, and the Rev. Paul Pry picks up an invoice and peruses it.

Mr. Pestle: "I haven't any alligator phosphates or callithumpian cocktails." (Runs off a list of eighteen different drinks).

Ancephalus: "Well, Algy, I suppose we had better twy owange phosphate, it's usually less loafsome van ve over dwinks one buys in countwy stores." (Mr. Pestle draws the soda; Ancephalus and Algy help themselves to half a dozen straws each and continue their conversation.)

Algy: "And just think what a run the old nigger had the ducks squawking in the fishing basket, and the old coon thinking he could run down a fellow on a wheel. By Jove, though, it was interesting when he struck the stone pile." (Mr. Pestle has retired inside; he finishes Silas' prescriptions.)

Ancephalus: "Gwacious! how ve vocks flew, I was weally afwaid I should get my bwains knocked out."

Algy: "But what on earth can we do with the ducks now we've got the confounded things? Oh, I know. Say, you fellah in there, do you like ducks?"

Mr. Pestle (who has not paid any attention to the conversation): "What!"

Ancephalus: "My fwend was asking if you liked ducks. Birds, you know, birds wif webbed feet and bills, because if you do we have two ducks in a fishing basket which we have no pwesent use for, bof alive, too."

Mr. Pestle: "I do not deal in poultry, and, like yourselves, I have no use for live ducks—or geese, either."

Algy (after a pause during which he breaks up his straws and strews them on the floor): "What was the Christian name of the brazen serpent which Moses made?"

Mr. Pestle: "Gentlemen, it's half past eleven, I have some work to do yet before I can go home, will you kindly pay for your soda and clear out, without asking any more idiotic questions? I am far more interested in getting to bed than in answering enquiries as to brazen serpents and ducks. You are quite old enough——"

Ancephalus: "It is a stwange fing how much misunderstanding vat simple question awouses. My fwend never intended to insinuate vat you had any personal acquaintance wif ve veptile in question. Dwuggists are ve victims of a popular myff. Ve public suppose vey can answer any question vey are asked——"

Algy: "And we always make it a particular point to ask that question in every country drug store we patronize."

Rev. Paul Pry (emerging from the dispensing department): "I am truly sorry to hear you young men speaking so flippantly on scriptural subjects. I would advise you to study the second book of Kings, eighteenth chapter, and ascertain the name by which it was known after its destruction. Mr. Pestle, since you decline to accept my suggestion about the — er — suppositories, I shall call on Doctor Smith myself to-morrow morning, and make him acquainted with my views on the subject. In the meantime I consider you morally, if not legally, responsible for ——"

Enter Uncle Silas and a policeman. Uncle Silas: "Dem's de men! Dem's de men as stole my ducks. I'se able ter swear to dem anywheres. Dey just tuk dem right outer my door yard and got clear on der bi-sykles. I near ketched dis one on der head wif a rock; good fer him I ain't as limber as I was."

Rev. Paul Pry: "Officer, there must be some mistake about this. This youth is the son of a well-known banker in New York" (indicating Mr. DeHaas) "and this one is very well known to me by sight though I don't know his name. They both board at the Columbia Hotel and ——"

Policeman: "They're both going to board at the jail to-night. I've been watching their little games for a week or more."

Rev. Paul Pry: "But the charge is a ridiculous one. You have no right to arrest them without a warrant."

Policeman: "If you don't shut your head and get out of the way you'll get into trouble, too. I know my business, and I don't want your interference."

Mr. Pestle (as the officer of the law is about to march his captives off): "Hold on one minute, Johnson, I believe the boys stole the ducks, but they intended to return them; at any rate, they are still alive. Perhaps we can come to an arrangement with Uncle Silas. He has had a long walk into town, but his ducks are all right, and I'm sure these young men won't mind paying him for his time; you can suspend proceedings for the present, and if they misbehave again you can make it interesting for them on both charges."

Ancephalus (scared out of his lisp): "Yes, for goodness sake get the thing settled, the ducks are in my fishing basket in some bushes just back of the hotel. One of us will go for them while the other stays here." (Exit Ancephalus in a hurry; Mr. Pestle invites the policeman and his captive into the dispensing department. Uncle Silas and the Rev. Paul Pry remain outside.) The policeman administers a severe lecture to the prisoner who is on the verge of tears; it is finally agreed that Uncle Silas shall receive five dollars as a peace offering.

Enter the Doctor: "Hullo, Silas, I thought you would be home by this time, what on earth has kept you so long?"

Uncle Silas: "Waitin' ter get pay fer dem der ducks I was telling you 'bout. I'se met the boys who took dem."

Rev. Paul Pry: "Er—excuse the interruption, Doctor, but did you order six morphine suppositories for this man?"

Doctor (shortly): "No. I ordered them for his wife."

Rev. Paul Pry: "I was anxious to see you about it, and I have just been explaining my position to Mr. Pestle on the morphine question. He refused to listen to my suggestions and referred me to you. Knowing as much as I do of the evil effects of morphine, I thought I might suggest a change in the formula. Say ten grains of bromide of sodium or potassium in place of the morphine. I will call on you to-morrow morning with some pamphlets bearing on the matter——"

The Doctor (boiling over): "Are you an escaped lunatic, or have you never been under restraint? If not, I shall have much pleasure in writing a certificate that you are non compos mentis at any time. I've spent the last half hour with a youngster who has been nearly poisoned by a 'trained nurse' at the Columbia, and when I come over here I meet a gentleman who wants me to give a patient bromide of sodium in suppositories!" Enter Ancephalus DeHaas with a large wicker fishing basket containing two indignant ducks.

Ancephalus: "Here are the ducks."

Algy: "And here is the five dollar bill."

Uncle Silas: "Much 'bliged, gentlemen, guess I'll borry de basket to take de ducks back in."

Policeman: "You can go this time, young men, but remember, next time——" Exit Ancephalus and friend. "I guess there won't be any 'next time' round here; good night all." Exit.

Rev. Paul Pry: "Mr. Pestle, I should like to ask you if——"

Mr. Pestle: "I've no time to answer questions, sir, It's quarter to twelve." Exit Rev. Paul Pry in wrath.

Uncle Silas: "Doctor, dese here ducks is de ones I promist your missus. I'll jest carry dem up to de house and leave dem dere. De basket I'll keep as a 'membrance of de 'casion. Seein's I've got paid for my lost time, I may's well pay for de medicine." (Pays up.)

Doctor: "And the ducks will just pay for the call, Silas."

Silas: "I wish I could get de same price for ducks ebery day."

Doctor: "I wish nurses would stop prescribing for, and cranks interfering with, my patients."

Mr. Pestle: "I wish to goodness the public would realize that there is plenty of time to ask questions between eight A. M. and ten P. M."

Policeman (passing the door): "Good night again, gentlemen."

Omnes: "Good night."

Tableau. Curtain.

THERSITES MENDAX.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES.

London, Oct. 16, 1900.

The General Election.

Not many candidates connected with the drug trade have sought election to the new Parliament, and of those before the various constituencies comparatively few have been returned. Sir James H. Haslett, president of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, was re-elected by a large majority for North Belfast. T. H. W. Idris, chemist and druggist and head of the firm of Idris & Co., Limited, mineral water manufacturers, who stood for Chester, did not secure election, and C. Goddard Clarke, of the firm of Potter & Clarke, wholesale druggists, shared the same fate in the Mile End division of London. Both these last-named gentlemen are prominent members of the London County Council. Richard Winfrey, pharmaceutical chemist, has failed to be elected for Southwest Norfolk at the second time of asking, These are all the candidates directly connected with the drug trade, but a few others may be mentioned. Alexander Cross has been re-elected for one of the divisions of Glasgow. Mr. Cross is a chemical manufacturer of that city. Some years ago he was fined at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society for selling a poisonous sheep dip at retail and he was specially prominent in the last Parliament as an opponent of the act which the Pharmaceutical Society secured in 1898. Another connection in which he has shown himself inimical to pharmacists has been the part he has taken in the hitherto abortive effort to have the exclusive sale of poisons for agricultural and other purposes not medicinal taken out of the hands of chemists and thrown open to general traders. Three members of the house of Brunner, Mond & Co., the large alkali manufacturers of Northwich, have been before the electors, A. Mond and J. F. Brunner have been defeated at Salford and Hyde respectively, while Sir John Brunner, the father of the first-named, has been re-elected for the seat he held in the last Parliament for Northwich. Dr. G. B. Clark, who was a director of a large company formed to purchase a number of chemist shops, mostly in London, but which came to grief some five years ago, and who is best known on account of his pro-Boer views, has lost his seat for Caithness. In addition to those named some other candidates more or less remotely connected with the trade, but who do not require special mention, have contested constituencies with various fortunes. During the election pharmacists in various parts of the kingdom have tried to influence candidates in favor of legislation to remove the grievances of the craft. In most cases favorable replies have been received, but we are not very sanguine that much benefit will result from this. Parliamentary candidates are apt to forget promises made before election when they become M. P.'s.

The New Pharmacy Bill.

It was expected that the draft Pharmacy bill would have been brought up at the council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society last week as a report from the committee appointed to consider the matter, but it was postponed until the November meeting. It is rumored that the bill will be far more moderate in its demands than the measure drawn up two years ago. This sought to abolish company pharmacy altogether and to restrict the sale of even the simplest medicaments to chemists. Of course all pharmacists would be theoretically in favor of some such proposals as these, but it is utterly useless asking Parliament to sanction anything so drastic. The new bill will probably propose that every chemist's shop

whether owned by an individual or a company, should be managed by a registered pharmacist, and that in the case of companies owning more than one shop the pharmaceutical portion of the whole concern should have a qualified general manager. Breaches of the regulation would render the owner liable to a fine. Another proposal is that none but qualified individuals should be allowed to assume the title of chemist. A bill such as this would have a fair chance of becoming law. At present the actual person who sells a poison must be qualified, but owing to a defect in the law, although individuals cannot carry on business for the sale of poisons or assume the title of chemist, companies can do so, and even when a poison is sold by any unqualified assistant, the assistant alone can be proceeded against, the company being exempt from prosecution.

The School of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The fifty-ninth session of the Pharmaceutical Society School was opened on October 1 at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London. The president, G. T. W. Newsholme, F. C. S., occupied the chair. Professor Green, D. Sc., Dean of the school, read a satisfactory school report and the president then distributed the prizes to the successful students. The principal awards were, among the school prizes: Practical chemistry, silver medal, H. Finnemore; theoretical chemistry, silver medal, J. F. Young; materia medica, silver medal, H. Finnemore; botany, silver medal, E. W. Pollard; pharmacy, silver medal, Chas. T. Allen, a son of the vice-president. Among the prizes open to young pharmacists generally, the Pereira medal fell to F. J. Young and the society's silver medal to Edwin Griffiths. The Bell scholarships were awarded to R. A. Robinson and A. G. C. Paterson, the Burroughs scholarship, in memory of S. M. Burroughs, to J. Lenton and the Salters' Research Scholarship to W. Carsed.

Prof. Wm. Ramsay, D. Sc., F. R. S., of Argon and Krypton fame, then delivered the inaugural sessional address to the students. He was received with enthusiasm, and after a few introductory remarks, went on to say that in the old days chemistry and pharmacy were closely united and he could not see any reason why pharmacy should not contribute at present some original searchers in the domain of chemistry. He severely criticised the present methods of teaching chemistry, which he considered tended to crush out individuality and make the man a mere machine. It was a pity that in this country pharmacists did not, as was the practice in most continental countries, go through a university course, as such training was always of great value. With regard to the suggested degree of pharmacy, he attached little importance to a degree in itself; it should be merely an incident in the course of study, not an end for the gaining of which all study was shaped. Prof. Ramsay, at the conclusion of his address, was cordially thanked.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The annual meeting was held on October 1, the president, G. D. Beggs, presiding. There was no contest for the seven seats on the council, five of the old members and two new candidates only coming forward. The income for the year ending September 30, 1900, was $4,295, against $5,040 last year. The number of subscribing members is 153 (203 last year) and of associates thirty-seven (forty-five last year). There were ninety-two candidates for the preliminary examination during the year and fifty-seven passed. For the pharmaceutical licence sixty-one persons entered and twenty-four passed, while for the registered druggist examination there were forty-one entries and twenty-six passes, and for the pharmaceutical assistant's certificate thirteen entries and seven passes. Owing to the fact that no candidate obtained a sufficient number of marks, the medals offered by the council were not awarded. There are now on the register 610 licentiate pharmacists (qualified to dispense physicians' prescriptions) and 767 registered druggists who are qualified to retail poisons but not to dispense prescriptions. In point of numbers the licentiates are slowly but surely overtaking the druggists, so that it seems probable that the latter body, who are mostly located in the northern portion of the island, will gradually die out. A discussion followed the delivery of the presidential address, in which several speakers urged that the society's preliminary examination might with advantage be brought into line with those accepted by the General Medical Council and other bodies. It was pointed out on the other side that however much the examination were altered it was improbable that the medical and veterinary bodies would recognize it and altogether it seems that the best course for the society to pursue would be to follow the example of the English Pharmaceutical Society and abolish its own examination, accepting in its place the tests of those bodies recognized by the General Medical Council. Following on this discussion Dr. McWalter raised the question of the small number of councillors who were Catholics and suggested that some persons might consider that owing to this Catholic candidates did not receive fair play at the examinations. Several speakers warmly resented this and there appears no ground for supposing that the predominance of Protestants on the council is anything but accidental and the suggestion of unfairness in the examination room is evidently not warranted.

The Patent Medicine Tax.

For the year ending March 31 last the sale of medicine stamps brought the Government the sum of £288,777 4s. 6d. There were sold 129,569,576 1½d. stamps (for articles not exceding 1s. in value); 5,866,138 3d. stamps (2s. 6d. articles); 943,080 6d. stamps (4s. articles); 99,179 1s. stamps (10s. articles); 4,277 2s. stamps (20s. articles), and 11,180 3s. stamps (30s. articles).

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 28, 1900.

The accomplishment of federation has given a filip to the question of pharmaceutical reciprocity between the States. In 1897 a strong movement in this direction emanated from the Victorian Pharmacy Board, but the New South Wales Board killed the agitation by opposing the recognition of English pharmacists, besides insisting on the inclusion in any reciprocial measure of all the registered men in the country, whether examined or not, in strict terms of the law. Victoria felt it could not swallow the 200 assistants and apprentices granted registration in New South Wales under the Pharmacy Act of 1897 and the deadlock thus created destroyed all mutual possibilities. Now the Victorian Board has agreed to recognize the unexamined 200 and there is little doubt the New South Wales body will forego their objections to the Englishmen admitted to practice there. Thus the main difficulty will be overcome.

Once the two big States fall into harmony the others will come in most agreeably, for it is to the benefit of their pharmacists to have Victoria and New South Wales open to their ambitious young pharmacists. Slight alterations will require to be made in most of the pharmacy acts and these will necessitate small trouble. Strong representations are still to be made to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to recognize the Colonial certificates and bring about a mutual interchange of diplomas with the mother country.

"Condy's Crystals" cases are very much in evidence in Melbourne and Sydney. The successful prosecutions in the first named State have been so numerous that a test case was recently brought before the Supreme Court on the strength of a chemists' combine. The plaintiffs, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of London, finding it was the intention of the trade to fight them seriously, appealed to the Court for authority and a commission to examine witnesses in England in support of their trade mark. The arguments excited the interest of pharmacists in all the colonies, for they all sell permanganate of potash as "Condy's Crystals." Fearful of loading the case with heavy costs the Court asked the plaintiffs for specific information as to the witnesses they wished to examine on commission in England. This could not be given, and the application was allowed to stand over until the names of the English witnesses were provided. The Court set its face against granting a general commission for fear of ruining the defendant pharmacist (and his supporters) with costs.

There have been so many deaths in recent times from the administration of chloroform that proposals are afoot in the different hospitals for the examination of every bottle of it that comes into the Colonies. Dr.

Edward Alleyne Cook, of Melbourne, says: "From personal experience not a single maker's product is fit to be used unless each new bottle is tested and the defects remedied."

A "cut rate" chemist from Sydney recently opened at Wellington, New Zealand, and startled every other pharmacist in the place with striking newspaper advertisements announcing his intention to sell everything at Sydney prices. It brought about the most representative meeting of the trade ever gathered together in the capital of Maoriland and a deputation from it waited upon the "cut rate" man, but without avail. Then all the pharmacists advertised the same low prices and they are now bewailing the fact that one man can do a lot of people a great deal of harm without doing himself much good.

The pharmacists of New South Wales are not content with the ramifications of their own business and are seeking to be included in the Dental bill before Parliament, as qualified dentists. The recognized dentists are very properly opposed to every pharmacist being admitted to registration and practice as a dentist because they occasionally draw a tooth. Hundreds of them have never drawn a tooth, yet they also wish to be classed as dentists. Very few pharmacists have had anything to do with dentistry; only an odd one here and there in out-of-way districts ever having followed the business. The bill is so amended that it compels pharmacists to pass a dental examination before the board to entitle them to registration.

A glass manufacturing company for New Zealand has been successfully launched at Auckland with a capital of $60,000 in 12,000 shares of $5 each. It is reckoned that there is a splendid field for the company, as in respect of fruit preserving alone an enormous quantity of glass is annually imported. Both Victoria and New South Wales have excellent and extensive glass factories.

The New Zealand premier sprang a surprise on the public during the month by announcing in his budget speech a reduction and removal of various duties. Kerosene no longer pays duty, patent medicines have been reduced from 40 per cent. to 15, and drugs and chemicals from 20 to 15 per cent., this including tinctures and medicinal spirits.

It has only recently been made known that a very singular arrangement exists between the doctors and pharmacists of Aukland, New Zealand. Every chemist in Queen street permits a medical man the use of a consulting room for two hours per day and the idea appears to work well for both, the chemist sending patients inside to the doctor and the latter sending them out to the dispensary for their physic.

It is rumored in Sydney that Parke, Davis & Co. purpose adding largely to their business here under the Federal tariff and that they will in all probability build a branch laboratory in Sydney.

IS MATTER INDESTRUCTIBLE?—The whole system of modern chemistry is based upon the axiom of the indestructibility of matter, and that indestructibility is proved by the permanence of the weight of a given substance through all the physical or chemical changes it is made to undergo. Any experiments, therefore, which shake our belief in that primary property of matter must have a far-reaching effect. Landolt's classical researches in 1893 embodied the first work done with all the modern instruments of precision. Certain minute changes of weight were then placed in evidence and these have since been confirmed. A. Heydweiller has endeavored to trace some connection between the change of weight and the changes in other physical properties, such as magnetic permeability, electrolytic dissociation and material or optical density. He has failed to trace any such connection, though he has distinctly established a diminution of weight of about 1 part in 50,000,000 in a number of reactions, such as the mixture of copper sulphate with water, where a loss of weight of 1 milligramme was observed. Researches such as these take place in the extreme borderland of science, but the logical outcome of the results would be nothing less than the destruction of matter.—A. Heydweiller in the Physikalische Zeitschrift (Sci. Am.).

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Cider Preservatives.—(H. R. J. T.) See this journal, April 5, 1900, page 372.

Fading Ink.—(H. R. J. T.) The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book is authority for this formula: Boil some gall nuts in nitric acid, and add to the infusion some gum arabic and a little sulphuric acid. It is stated that however plain the writing may be at first, it will entirely disappear from the paper in a few days.

Silver Plating and Cleaning.—(E. W. H.) In farther reply to your query, this journal, October 11, 1900, page 398, a California correspondent sends the following formula with the statement that "though it is not celebrated," he thinks it just what you want. He says it is an excellent cleaning and plating preparation. It is:

Silver nitrate	2 ounces
Potassium carbonate	1 ounce
Potassium cyanide	10 ounces
Prepared chalk	10 ounces
Distilled water, to	80 ounces

Binding Material for Emery.—(R. R. D.) L. Wagner, Jr., submits the following additional information in reply to your query published in this journal October 18, 1900, page 427: "I use to clean spatulas and sharpen knives a brick made of a mixture of 1 part of plaster of paris and 4 parts of emery flour (by measure). These substances are thoroughly mixed, the mixture moistened and put into a mould (I use a paper box as a mould, removing it when thoroughly dry) and allowed to "set." I generally moisten the mixture with water, using an excess and allowing it to penetrate the mass. Pour off the excess of water and allow to dry. Remove the mould and the brick is ready to use. This mixture makes a black, hard whetstone, but it is so brittle it must be made thick. The use of shellac varnish in place of water will overcome the brittleness. Prepared in this way the composition makes a superior block for cleaning and sharpening knives, etc."

A Dry Powder.—(Subscriber) sends in the following formula:

Potassium nitrate	6 ounces.
Epsom salts	5 ounces.
Sodium sulphate	5 ounces.
Iron sulphate	3 ounces.
Cream tartar	3 ounces.
Nux vomica	2 ounces.

He writes: "This formula was brought into my store and after we had made it up into a nice powder the customer handed out a powder or rather a paste like the sample we send you, claiming that it was taken from the mixture as compounded from the same formula at another store. I want to know what the other druggist put up to get such a paste?"

We do not find it practicable to make a chemical analysis of the sample, which to all physical appearances seems to be quite identical with that made from the above formula. The sample is not in the form of a "paste," however, but is in small dry lumps having a caked appearance and which are easily reduced to powder. This seems to indicate that the powder has been kept for a long time in a damp place. The mixture when compounded does form a dry powder.

Preserving Mucilage of Irish Moss.—(G. F. R.) The National Formulary is authority for the statement that mucilage of Irish moss may be preserved for some time by transferring it, while hot, into bottles, which should be filled to the neck, then pouring a layer of olive oil on top, securely stoppering the bottles and keeping them in an upright position in a cool place. When the mucilage is wanted for use the layer of oil may be removed by means of absorbent cotton.

Irish moss gelatin is readily made by first washing Irish moss with cold water, then placing it in a suitable vessel and adding hot water, then heating the decoction on a water bath for fifteen minutes, frequently stirring. The decoction is then strained while hot through a strong muslin strainer, the strained mucilaginous liquid returned to the water bath and evaporated to a semi-fluid consistence. It is then transferred to shallow, flat-bottomed trays and further evaporated at a temperature not exceeding 90° C., so that the gelatin may become detached in scales. From this gelatin a mucilage may be prepared like that made directly from the moss itself. See National Formulary, formula No. 275.

Hair Grower.—(H. R. J. F.) Most of the preparations recommended for this purpose contain cantharides. Sometimes fluid extract of jaborandi is added to stimulate the growth. Of course, if the hair bulbs are destroyed or badly diseased a stimulating wash or application is not of much service. Here are some formulas:

(1)	Ammonium carbonate	30	grains
	Distilled water	10	drams
	Tincture of cantharides	2½	drams
	Eau de Cologne	10	drams
	Bay rum	7½	ounces
	Oil of lavender	5	drops

Dissolve the ammonium carbonate in the water and add to the other ingredients mixed together.

(2)	Quinine sulphate	20	grains
	Tincture of cantharides	2	fl. drams
	Fluid extract of jaborandi	2	fl. drams
	Alcohol	2	fl. ounces
	Glycerin	2	fl. ounces
	Bay rum	6	fl. ounces
	Rose water, enough to make	16	fl. ounces

Dissolve the quinine sulphate in the alcoholic liquids, add the other ingredients and filter.

Hager is authority for this one:

(3)	Tincture of cantharides	1	part
	Oleo balsamic mixture (N. F.)	50	parts
	Tannic acid	5	parts
	Rose water	50	parts
	Alcohol	100	parts
	Glycerin	100	parts

Make a solution and filter.

Redness of the Eye Lids.—(H. R. J. F.) A redness of the eye lids indicates an inflammation of these parts, the seriousness of which the pharmacist is unable to accurately determine. Any treatment therefore should be upon the advice of a competent medical practitioner. A person may think that he has merely a bloodshot eye, when in reality he has an affection which requires treatment that no one but an oculist can properly prescribe. However, a useful recipe for a salve for inflamed or granulated eyelids is:

Yellow oxide of mercury	1	grain
Petrolatum	4	drams

A lotion employed for the same purpose is made by dissolving 1 grain of borax in an ounce of camphor water or the alcoholic eye-wash of the National Formulary (Spiritus Ophthalmicus) may be used as an application.

To prevent the loss of eyelashes and also to stimulate their growth A. Trousseau recommends the following ointment:

Petrolatum	10	parts
Castor oil	4	parts
Gallic acid	1	part
Oil of lavender		q. s.

Eye-Brow Lotion.

Common salt	1	dram
Ammonium chloride	10	grains
Camphor	5	grains
Oil of rosemary	10	drops
Alcohol	1	dram
Water, enough to make	1	ounce

Dissolve the oil and camphor in the alcohol, and the salts in the water, and mix.

Detection of Paraffin and Spermaceti in Beeswax. (H. B. M.) The U. S. P. gives a special test for determining the absence of paraffin in beeswax which we think you have overlooked. Practically this test is that "if 5 grains of yellow wax be heated in a flask for fifteen minutes with 25 Cc. of sulphuric acid to 160° C. and the mixture then diluted with water, no solid, wax-like body should separate (absence of paraffin)." Adulteration with paraffin may also be detected as follows: The wax, in form of shavings, is macerated half a day with twenty times its weight of ether, in a tightly corked bottle. Since ether dissolves only about 50 per cent. of wax, a solution of considerably more than half by the ether may be considered as an indication of adulteration. It must be taken in consideration that it is not likely any one would take the trouble to melt a quantity of wax to add less than 30 to 50 per cent. of an adulterant, as it would not pay for his labor. Adulterations with only a few per cent. of paraffin, therefore, need hardly be expected, and solubility in ether may be looked upon as a fairly reliable means of detection, notwithstanding the fact that different samples of pure wax vary in ether—solubility within narrow limits. The presence of paraffin in wax may be indicated by the melting point, which in pure beeswax is 63° to 64° C. Paraffin melts at temperatures ranging between 45° and 51° C.

In addition to the methods here indicated, an extremely useful method consists in the determination of the "acid number," and of the "ether number," and also certain other numbers. The acid number denotes the number of milligrams of potassium hydrate required to saturate the free acids contained in gram of wax. The ether number is the number of milligrams of the same reagent necessary to saponify the ethers of 1 gram of wax. As the numbers vary only between narrow limits for pure wax, it is evident that any admixture of an adulterant like resin, for example, which has a high acid number, may be easily recognized by titration with this reagent. These numbers also afford a means of recognizing additions of spermaceti, a substance which at the present price is not likely to be employed as an adulterant. Both paraffin and spermaceti lower the melting point of beeswax, both decrease the acid number and paraffin greatly decreases the ether number. For the purposes of comparison we give the following data embodying the properties of beeswax, paraffin and spermaceti: Beeswax—Melting point, 62—64° C.; sp. gr., 15° C., .961—.964; acids soluble in water, 0—1; acid number, 19—21; ether number, 73—76; total, 91—97; iodine fixed by one gram of wax, 8—11; volume of hydrogen at 0° C. per gram, 53—57.5; hydrocarbon from one gram of wax, 12.5—14.5. Paraffin—Melting point, 38—74° C.; sp. gr., .913—.914; acids soluble in water, none; acid number, none; ether number, none; total, none; iodine fixed by one gram, 17—31; volume of hydrogen, etc., none; hydrocarbons from one gram, etc., 100. Spermaceti—Melting point, 40—50° C.; sp. gr., .945—.960; acids soluble in water, none; acid number, 0—2; ether number, 136—142; total, 136—144. Stearin is detected as follows: The wax is boiled during five minutes with twenty times its weight of alcohol, the mixture then cooled and allowed to stand several hours, until the wax is completely solidified. The alcohol is then filtered and water added to the clear filtrate. In presence of stearin the addition of water causes a milky turbidity. Another method of testing for stearin consists in boiling the wax for two minutes with a solution of 1 part of sodium carbonate in 50 parts of water. The solution does not affect pure wax, but in presence of stearin effervescence takes place and the mixture becomes slimy. It is stated that 2 per cent. of stearic acid may be detected by this means.

The analysis of beeswax has been discussed at various times in the Era and you will do well to consult the indexes of previous volumes. For an outline of the various commercial quantitative methods see this journal, December 20, 1898, page 872.

WYETH'S PREPARED FOOD

—OF— —FOR—

MALT, MILK and CEREALS, INFANTS, INVALIDS and CHILDREN

WHOLESOME, NOURISHING, ECONOMICAL.

THE SUPERIOR OF MOTHER'S MILK; a combination affording the physician every advantage and embodying the established principles of infant feeding and hygiene.

ITS DIASTASIC PROPERTIES prevent curdling, correct the ills of malnutrition and tone the weak and wasted organs of digestion.

WYETH'S PREPARED FOOD is not a predigested Food, but one that when prepared for use immediately exerts upon itself that power of digestion which has been carefully preserved in its constituents—the Malt, rich in diastase, acting in conjunction with the pancreatic secretions, digests the fats and albuminoids of the milk, converting the starch of the cereals into sugar (Maltose) and neutralizing the tendency of the acids of the stomach to form curds; thus rendering the Food of infinite value to the infant and invalid alike, supplying the necessary nutrition and material to strengthen and build up the human economy, at the same time relieving the stomach of the infant or invalid from that expenditure of energy necessary to the digestion of ordinary food.

Offers every advantage to the Druggist: { GREATER PROFIT / LARGER PACKAGE / SUPERIOR MERIT

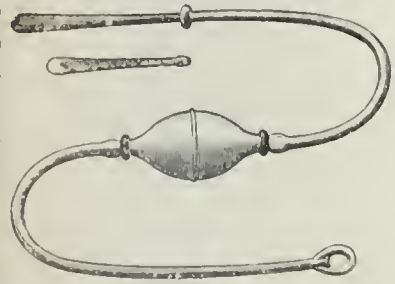
TO DRUGGISTS ORDERING THE FOOD WE WILL SUPPLY PHYSICIANS' SAMPLES.

PUT UP IN GLASS CONTAINERS.

RETAIL PRICES:

In 8-oz. bottles, 35 cents.
In 16-oz. bottles, 65 cents.
Hospital size, 6 lbs., $2.75.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,
Incorporated.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



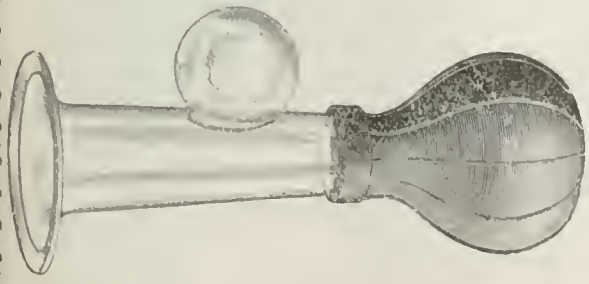
Ideal Intermittent Flow Syringe.

With our New Screw Plug and New Screw Pipes. Slate and White Rubber. Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Packed in Fancy Paper Box.

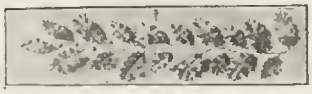
IDEAL BREAST PUMP.

Large Slate Bulb.



Our Ideal Breast Pump is made of extra heavy slate color rubber and has given excellent satisfaction.

IDEAL RUBBER CO.,
28-30 RODNEY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



No. 2280. Holly.
2280.—Holly and berries, per doz. yds..... $1.50

2219k. Sago Plant.
2219k—30 in. high, 6 leaves, each $1.25
2219i.—34 in. high, 4 leaves, bound, each ..... .75

No. 2210. Areca Plant.

No.	Inches high.	Leaves.	
2210b.....	24	3	.20
2210.....	40	5	$1.00
2210a.....	50	10	$2.40
	Feet high.		
2211.....	6	10	$4.00
2211a.....	10	12	$6.00

No. 2536. Rosespray.
2536.—14 in. long, per doz. $1.55
2533.—16 in. long, per doz. $2.00
2531.—14 in. long, per doz. $1.20

No. 2200. Palm Plant.

No.	Inches high.	Leaves.	Each.
2204.....	24	3	.20
2200.....	36	5	.60
2201.....	40	6	.75
2201a.....	50	10	$1.75
2206.....	7	12	$3.50
2208.....	12	16	$4.50

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CLAM BOUILLON

It is having a big run in all fine establishments where hot drinks are sold. A morning bracer, settles the stomach, clears the brain and quiets the nerves as nothing else will.

Attractive Fountain Signs for same mailed on application

HOW TO SERVE IT:--

One third hot water, one third milk or cream, one third Clam Bouillon. Mix the hot milk and water first in a small glass, then add the Clam Bouillon. Season to taste with a small lump of butter, pepper and salt. Remember, a small hot drink makes a long drink and gives satisfaction.

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The Purest Type of
The Purest Whiskey

This being the high standard quality of

Hunter Baltimore Rye

makes it the one preferred whiskey to be kept constantly on hand. It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

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...TOOTH PASTE...

Advertised in every leading magazine. Now let 'em see it

IN YOUR STORE!

A creamy, delicious dentifrice. Handsomely put up. Pays you a good smart profit. Made by the makers of Wright's famous Antiseptic Myrrh Tooth Soap.

Write for special advertising and show case inducements.

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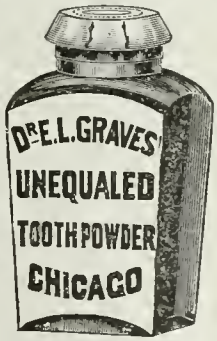

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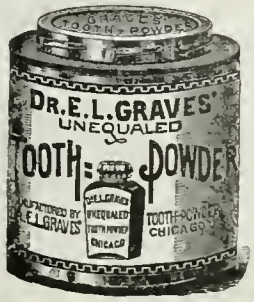
Will Help
Your Trade

Graves' Tooth Powder



25c -size, $1.75 per dozen.
50c.-size, $3.25 per dozen.
75c.-size, $6.00 per dozen.
One-Half Pound Can.

Write us for Free Samples and a package for your dentist, some free powder also comes to pay for the distribution. Send the names of your dentists and your jobber with your request.

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NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

The Chinese Minister at Washington notified the State Department last week that two of the Government leaders in China, whose punishment had been demanded by the Powers, had committed suicide. Negotiations for peace are proceeding in Pekin.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Chinese Emperor has asked the Czar to take the conquered provinces in Manchuria under Russian protection.

A Washington dispatch says it has been definitely decided that the foreign ministers in Pekin shall conduct any negotiations that may be necessary with the Chinese Government in place of confiding these to slow moving commissions to be sent from each country to Pekin.

The Boxers continue active in their depredations in China, and their lawless acts are being partially checked by the allied troops. Two thousand villagers were slain last week by the rebels, who captured and burned towns.

The rice crop has failed in Kwag-Si Province, and robbers are pillaging. Rebellion and famine there are expected.

The rebels in southern China now number 10,000 men.

Great Britain has leased the harbor works of Ching-Wan-Tao for eight months, with the object of landing men and stores there and utilizing the railroad to Pekin.

The Philippines.

Gen. MacArthur last week reported from Manila details of an engagement in northern Luzon on Wednesday, when a force of 100 Americans attacked a position held by 1,400 Filipinos. The Americans were obliged to withdraw, losing five killed, including Lieut. Febiger, four missing and nine wounded. The Filipinos lost over 150 killed.

C. M. Cotterman, assistant superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has been selected as Director-General of Posts in the Philippines.

The students of the University of California who served in the Spanish and Philippine wars, have formed an organization intended to be the nucleus of a national association of student veterans.

South Africa.

The Transvaal was formally proclaimed a part of the British Empire at Pretoria last week.

Boer activity in the conquered colonies is increasing, successful raids being reported at several points.

Dr. Leyds says that President Krueger will probably spend the winter near Nice.

Other Foreign News.

In the new British Cabinet to be formed as a result of the recent elections, Lord Salisbury will retain the double office of Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Joseph Chamberlain will retain the portfolio of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is announced that the Austrian heir apparent will shortly renounce his right of succession to the throne.

Gen. Azcarraga has formed a new Spanish ministry.

Gen. Weyler, the former Captain-General of Cuba, has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid. Two Spanish ministers have resigned in consequence.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

The political outlook continues to give strong indications of Republican success next Tuesday.

The main battle ground of the two parties was transferred last week from Indiana to New York, and the latter State was the scene of some very active campaigning.

Mr. Bryan has been devoting himself very assiduously to New York of late, campaigning all through the State and holding another night of speechmaking in New York City last Saturday. Tammany is evidently making a sincere and earnest effort to carry the State for Bryan.

For the Republicans, Gov. Roosevelt has been touring New York State, the climax of his trip taking place in New York City on Friday evening of last week in a tremendous celebration.

The Republicans expect to have 150,000 men in line in a monster "sound money" parade in New York City next Saturday. The Democrats will hold mass meetings the same evening.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew made a spellbinding tour of New York State last week.

Archbishop Ireland has come out for McKinley.

Secretary Root, in a speech at Canton, Ohio, last week quoted a number of Filipino documents not before made public, showing that the Filipinos did not consider our troops their allies in 1898, that they intended to rise treacherously in Manila and massacre all the Americans, and that they are placing great hopes in the election of Bryan.

The Coal Strike.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has declared at an end the anthracite coal miners' strike as far as it affects operators offering the 10 per cent. increase in wages and the abolishment of the sliding scale. The employes of these companies were authorized to return to work Monday. Against those operators continuing their opposition to the strikers' demand after Monday, the strike will be continued until they yield.

Other Domestic News.

The gold in the United States Treasury amounts to over $451,475,000, the highest point ever reached. It is the largest gold fund in the world.

John Addison Porter, formerly secretary to President McKinley, is dangerously ill at his residence in Pomfret, Conn.

The bulk of John Sherman's estate, amounting to $2,500,000, is willed to his adopted daughter and five nephews.

Another feud has broken out in Clay County, Kentucky, between the Philpots and the deputy sheriffs, under Sheriff Ben White, headed by the friends of Felix Davidson on the other side. In a fight last week, David Davidson and David Philpot were killed.

The Peruvian Senate has approved the extradition treaty with the United States, with a slight amendment, fixing $200 as the limit of the sum allowing extradition.

The population of the State of California is 1,485,053, against 1,208,130 in 1890. This is an increase of 276,923, or 22.9 per cent.

Charles L. Alvord, Jr., note teller of the First National Bank, of New York, is a fugitive and a defaulter to the extent of $700,000. It is thought most of the money was lost in stock speculation. Alvord has been employed in the bank twenty years, and his false accounts had passed several critical examinations. The bank has charged off the defalcation from its reserve fund. [Alvord was arrested in Boston, Monday].

The barkentine Morning Star arrived at San Francisco last week with $1,000,000 worth of gold dust from the mines of Dawson.

A filibustering expedition is said to be preparing at Kingston, Jamaica, for the overthrow of the government of President Sam, of Hayti.

The complete suppression of the revolution in San Domingo is officially announced. Gen. Garcia, the rebel leader, has surrendered unconditionally.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed and the Governor has signed, a new election law to replace the Goebel law, which caused so much trouble last year.

"CASCARET" OFFER STIMULATES OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

The offer of Harry L. Kramer, of the Sterling Remedy Company, made to the trade throughout the United States some time ago to contribute $1.00 of every $10 order received by him from the druggists in the United States, has stimulated other manufacturers to make overtures to the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. Mr. Kramer's offer was to run for 60 days, and expires December 18. Since that time three manufacturers have asked the Executive Committee to be allowed to operate a plan like that of the Sterling Remedy Company's, and the Board has the proposition of one manufacturer under consideration at the present time.

Crosher Bobs Up Again.

Henry P. Crosher, the notorious drug swindler, still keeps hammering away from his headquarters in this city at No. 166-168 Greenwich street. Recently he has been operating in Pennsylvania, where he all but succeeded in bilking the Landon Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, out of 25 gross of two-ounce black ink. In response to an order from Crosher, the Landon Company had arranged the goods for shipment when Albert Schultz, a pharmacist and chemist of Scranton, who has acquaintances with a member of the Landon firm, put a stop to the transaction by informing his friend of Crosher's record, as published in the Era. The goods were not shipped.

EDWARD R. SQUIBB.

Dr. Edward Robinson Squibb, the well-known manufacturing pharmacist and chemist, died suddenly, after a short illness caused by the rupture of a blood vessel of the heart, at his residence, No. 152 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, October 25.

Dr. Squibb was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1819 and was of Quaker parentage. After graduating from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1844, he was appointed a surgeon in the United States Navy, serving in the war with Mexico. He was subsequently appointed passed surgeon in charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard station, where he remained until after the beginning of the Civil War manufacturing pharmaceuticals for the Government. Not receiving the necessary financial support from the authorities for the active prosecution of his work, he resigned and started a laboratory on Furman street, Brooklyn, removing later to Doughty street, where his laboratory now is. In 1892 he announced the admission of his sons, Edward H., M. D., and Charles F., to the co-partnership of E. R. Squibb & Sons, which has since conducted the business established by him. His laboratory was three times destroyed by fire. In one of these fires, which occurred more than thirty years ago, he was severely burned by an explosion of ether and his face was permanently disfigured.

Dr. Squibb was married to Miss Caroline F. L. Cook, of Philadelphia, in 1852, and she, with his two sons, Edward H., M. D., and Charles F., and one daughter, Mrs. John C. Munro, of Philadelphia, survive him. Originally and before he went into the Navy, Dr. Squibb was a member of the Society of Friends, but as his services for the Government were looked upon as contrary to the doctrines of the denomination, he withdrew from it. For a great many years he was a regular attendant of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, where the funeral exercises were conducted last Monday at 2 P. M., Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Steele, officiating. The interment was made in Greenwood cemetery.

The death of Dr. Edward R. Squibb removes from the ranks of medicine and pharmacy a unique and distinguished personality. An indefatigable worker and careful observer, of high intellectual attainment and positive convictions, a voluminous writer, he made for himself a place but few men attain in these professions. He was above all other things a pioneer manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and chemicals, entering the field of American pharmacy at a period marked by the organization of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The originality, directness and simplicity of his methods early attracted attention, and many of his processes became official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. His studies and work in improving the process of percolation are now classic, and his modifications of the process induced the introduction of the term "repercolation," a process which consists essentially of submitting the same menstruum to different and fresh portions of the drug to be exhausted. His various papers on this subject form an important part of the Proceedings of the A. Ph. A. for the years 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1872.

In 1858 Dr. Squibb joined the American Pharmaceutical Association at its seventh annual meeting, held in Washington, D. C., and was elected its first vice-president for the following year, the only office he appears to have ever held in that association. He immediately took an active part in the deliberations of that body, contributing a paper of more than forty printed pages, entitled, "Notes and Suggestions Upon Some of the Processes of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, especially directed to the Committees of Revision." This paper is most noteworthy from the fact that it contains in outline his process for the manufacture of ether, spirit of nitrous ether, etc., and is a plea for the introduction into the Pharmacopœia of "that which relates to simple, reliable tests of purity for its materials and products." He took the advanced position that there were in this country no other means of controlling the manufacture and sale of bad articles, than by disseminating the means of critical scrutiny and discrimination through authoritative channels. He was immediately appointed a delegate from the New York Medical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine to the Pharmacopœial Convention of 1860, by which body he was elected a member of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia. He was a delegate to the Pharmacopœial Convention of 1870, and was elected a member of the Committee of Revision for 1880, a position he soon resigned. His contributions to medical literature are equally voluminous.

In later years his natural aggressiveness and independence toward the "commercial" element in various organizations caused him to be the subject of much harsh criticism, and more than one journal took issue with his assertion that cascara sagrada owes its reputation to "florid advertising." His attitude toward cocaine and other additions to the materia medica was denounced by other manufacturers. This controversy, which took place in the latter part of the '80's, was intensely acrimonious, and he was accused of seeming to believe "that no one was competent to discover, study or manufacture anything medical or pharmaceutical until he (Squibb) had sanctioned the proceeding." Another writer of the period records his opinion in these words: "He is not a reliable authority in pharmaceutical science, inasmuch as he does not seem able to separate the interests of trade from those of progressive pharmacy, and has been guilty of gross misrepresentation, either from ignorance or sordidness, both of which are equally culpable in a man in his profession." This discussion was soon dropped, however, only to be recalled now by the pharmacists of that period as an episode in the life of a man whose genius and originality did so much for medicine and pharmacy.

In January, 1892, as noted above, he announced the admission of his two sons to copartnership under the firm name of E. R. Squibb & Sons. As throwing a sidelight upon his character and business relations, the following words are taken from his announcement: "They (the sons) having adopted the established policy of the business, and having gained the needful experience, are justly entitled to the position they now assume, and are earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of those who for so many years have given their confidence and support to the work of this laboratory." About the same time he adopted the metric system of weights in his price list, a practice which has been continued to this day.

Another phase of his character is worthy of record. In 1869 he delivered a course of lectures on pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy, bringing the illustrative apparatus from his laboratory in Brooklyn. The lectures he continued for three years with great acceptance to the students, the conditions he imposed for this service being that he should receive no remuneration and should not be called professor. In 1896 it became necessary to amputate his left hand to save him from blood poisoning, a consequence, it was believed, of the ether explosion which nearly thirty years previously almost terminated his career. Although a man of nearly seventy-seven, he took the matter very coolly, arranged everything just as though he were the physician in the case, and when all was ready, administered the ether with his own hands. Many other interesting incidents of his life and personality might be related.

Dr. Squibb was a charitable man, though his charity was of the unostentatious sort. He would not offend those he helped, and he helped many, by giving publicity to an act which his own modesty bade him keep to himself. As a citizen he was public spirited and benevolent, discharging the duties of life with great fidelity. In personal appearance he was of medium stature and weight. He was a man of very positive convictions, and his manner of speaking, while not eloquent, was earnest and convincing. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, Kings County Medical Society, a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, American Philosophical and American Chemical Societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and many other societies of allied character.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

Destruction of Tarrant & Co.'s and Many Other Buildings—Members of the Firm Safe. Loss of Life Is Considerable.

A fire, accompanied by a series of terrific explosions, wrecked the building of Tarrant & Co. with nearly a dozen neighboring structures, on Greenwich and Warren streets, last Monday afternoon. It is believed the debris hides the bodies of many persons who were engaged in the building and could not escape before the places collapsed, although the fire was discovered some time before the explosions occurred, and in apparently enough time to allow a large number to get out of harm's way.

It is hinted that the explosions may have been caused by alcohol, chlorate of potash, nitrate of strontium and other chemicals stored in the Tarrant building by Tarrant & Co. and other firms.

Some incline to the belief that crossed electric light wires were the means of starting the fire. At all events the ruin that has resulted is great and may be permanent, for it will take a long time to replace the buildings that are lost, if they be replaced at all.

After one has contemplated the dreadful havoc the catastrophe caused, the possibility of a great loss of life appals one. Fortunately, however, this has been comparatively small as far as can be ascertained at this time, and while it was at first believed that many members of the drug trade had been lost, assurances came that all were safe, although in some instances the escape from immediate death had been nothing short of wonderful.

Charles Sinclair, a salesman in this city for the Ammonol Chemical Company, was in the office of Tarrant & Co. at the time of the fire, and was blown from the building with several others as they were escaping. It was from Mr. Sinclair that the first information of the safety of Thomas F. Main, president of Tarrant & Co., was learned. Mr. Sinclair was very much excited when seen by an Era reporter, but he gave his story as follows: "I was seated in the office, which was located in the rear of the building, talking with Mr. Main and W. C. Allen, treasurer of the company, when Mr. St. John, who was in the building, informed us that the upper stories were afire, and to get out as soon as we could. We lost no time in following his advice, and just as we reached the front door the first explosion occurred, knocking us into the street. Fortunately, none of us was injured, and hastily scrambling to our feet, we escaped, but not before the second explosion had occurred were we far enough away to be safe. I don't know where Messrs. Main, Allen or St. John went. I saw M. J. Breitenbach and Edward Wells, of the M. J. Breitenbach Company, and know they are not injured."

While Mr. Sinclair thus accounted for the principal members of the drug firms that were in the wreck, he did not mention anything of any of the employes of either concern, many of whom are reported missing. Tarrant & Co. employed about 100 girls and a few men, and it was thought many of these were lost. Inquiries have been made at the police station and Hudson Street Hospital for persons employed by Tarrant & Co., of whom the police have no record, and the hospital attendants cannot find the names on the injured list. President Main is, however, confident that most of his help escaped.

The M. J. Breitenbach Company, manufacturers of "Pepto-Mangan Gude," at No. 100 Warren street, in the Tarrant building, sustained a complete loss, but fortunately M. J. Breitenbach and Edward Wells both escaped uninjured, although Mr. Breitenbach was reported as seriously hurt by the daily papers. Mr. Breitenbach stated that all of his employes succeeded in getting out of the building, and he was of the opinion that most

THE MOUNT VERNON CHEMICAL CO.

The drug trade has for some time past been very curious concerning the peculiar business methods of the Mount Vernon Chemical Co., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., of which the president is P. B. Hudson of rather unsavory record.

The company was organized about two years ago, occupying a loft in a building in Mount Vernon, until it was burned out during January of the first year. The June following the company began operations anew, when it secured a small parcel of land at Fourteenth avenue and Third street, where a two-story frame building was erected with the money obtained from their insurance.

In July Hudson began to establish a credit by purchasing small bills from reputable concerns in this city and playing the houses against each other as references. Many of the firms after awhile grew suspicious, and investigations led them to refuse credit to the President of the Mount Vernon Chemical Co. Mr. Hudson's visit to this city, with a view to establishing cordial relations with these firms, was a signal and dismal failure, and when he returned to "the works" at Mount Vernon his indignation was intense.

So intense it was that he could not furnish much information to a reporter for the Era, but fumed instead at a published article which questioned the standing of his firm. He did state that the Mount Vernon Chemical Co. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and had a paid-in capital stock of $10,000. Then ensued another tirade against the paper in which the damning items were published.

He refused to allow an inspection of his "works," which, in fact, contained very little of importance that could be seen. Posters flaunting the merits of "U-Want-2," a new remedy for malaria, etc., were very much in evidence. The Uwanta Medical Co., of Mount Vernon, Mr. Hudson said, prepared the article, but the names of the officers of this company, singly or collectively, Mr. Hudson refused to divulge. His company was only an agent for the Uwanto Co., he said.

The fact that his firm was not reported very favorably by the financial agencies did not appear to trouble Mr. Hudson. He insisted that his company's business was all right, and he was firmly convinced that people were persecuting him.

For the benefit of the trade the following article, taken from the Pharmaceutical Era, under date of December 9, 1897, is appended:

"The name of Jesup & Co. is not, and never has been, on the directory of the Downing Building. Room 718 has the name of P. B. Hudson on its door. Repeated efforts on the part of the Era's reporter to see Mr. Hudson have been futile. From the janitor of the building it was learned that all mail directed to Jesup & Co. reached the hands of P. B. Hudson. The janitor said he had seen a man named Jesup in company with Hudson, but that Jesup himself had never occupied a room in the Downing Building. Room 718 has been closed for several days. Last Saturday a truckman came and asked for the desk from that room. It was refused him. He was told that nobody could get it except Hudson. It was rumored in the building that a detective was looking for Hudson, and it is alleged that this is the reason he is keeping away. This man's record also is interesting. On August 11, 1896, he announced himself as a dealer in olive oils, etc., at No. 101 Beekman street. About September 15, 1897, he announced himself as a dealer in druggists' sundries, etc., at No. 108 Fulton street, room 718. About a month after that, although Hudson's name has always remained on the door, the business carried on in room 718 was done under the name of Jesup & Co."

Mount Vernon Chemical Co., of which P. B. Hudson is president and J. F. Scheippe is secretary and treasurer.

In the blacklist of crooks printed by this office in 1898, in an expose of more than a score of swindlers who had usually carried on a fraudulent mail order business, the firm of Jesup & Co., in the Downing Building, in Fulton street, was named, and also the fact that P. B. Hudson occupied the office of that company, but his name did not appear in any of the transactions of Jesup & Co.

This concern was exposed with a number of others as carrying on a business of swindling retail druggists and others out of old patent medicines. The searchlight of publicity caused its destruction.

DRUGGISTS ORGANIZE IN HOBOKEN.

With a view to bringing about better conditions in the drug trade in Hoboken, N. J., about ten of the most prominent retailers in that city met in Nageli's Hotel, corner of Hudson and Third streets, Thursday afternoon, October 25, and laid the foundation of what promises to be a flourishing and successful reform movement. The movement was started a week or two ago by J. C. Gallagher and F. O. Cole, of the Jersey City Druggists' Association who as a committee enlisted the services of William Kamlah, Charles Sunkel, Hugo Mueller, Gustav Brandt and Victor Schmidt to send out a call for the meeting of Thursday.

Not only was each member of the committee on hand at the appointed time, but there were also about five other druggists of the total of 29 doing business in Hoboken. Mr. Cole started the meeting by stating briefly the purposes of like organizations and immediately William Kamlah was named chairman and F. W. Traeger was chosen secretary. Mr. Gallagher explained the purposes and plans of the N. A. R. D., following which an informal discussion took place. August Frank, of the town of Union, and chairman of the North Hudson Druggists' Association, spoke at length of his organization, which is comparatively a new one, having been in operation but three months. Mr. Frank with the help of E. Lang, secretary of the association, traversed the district lying between Guttenberg and the Jersey City line, comprising Union Hill, West Hoboken, Guttenberg and West New York, and was successful in getting all of the twenty-one druggists in the territory to join the association. Already this organization has put into effect an early closing plan by which stores close at 10 o'clock in the evening and the druggists without exception are obeying it faithfully.

The association has also adopted a scale of prices, which will go into effect November 1. It has not become a part of the N. A. R. D. yet but will at an early date. Mr. Frank counseled the Hoboken druggists to go slow; also not to raise the prices of goods too rapidly. Chairman Kamlah thought it would be wise to divide the city into districts and endeavor to secure other members of the trade to unite with the society, and for the purpose of interviewing these druggists on the subject he assigned Victor Schmidt to look after those on First street, Gustav Brandt to see those on Washington street and W. F. Traeger to consult all others. It was also decided to have the society represented at the meeting of the Joint Committees of the Pharmaceutical Associations of Greater New York and Jersey City to devise ways and means for beginning the operation of the N. A. R. D. plan in this city. The following committee was named: William Kamlah, Victor Schmidt, Otto Raubenheimer, Charles Sunkel and F. W. Traeger. As many more as can will also attend. Mr. Frank promised also to be present with a delegation of his colleagues. The meeting then adjourned to November 8.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLERS.

The second day's games of the season of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling occurred Saturday afternoon on Reid's alleys in Church street. The results follow: Merck & Co. 770, Seabury & Johnson 781; Merck & Co. 683, General Chemical Co. 631; Seabury & Johnson 656, General Chemical Co. 631; Dodge & Olcott 783, Church, Dwight & Co. 733; Parke, Davis & Co. 811, Church, Dwight & Co. 739; Dodge & Olcott 712, Parke, Davis & Co. 808.

THE GALVESTON STORM.

Effect on the Drug Trade; General Damage.

Col. J. W. George, with Schieffelin & Company, was recently deputized by that firm to make a trip to Galveston and learn correctly the condition of the drug trade and suggest a remedy for its re-establishment. A few days ago Col. George returned with a story of the flood that is highly interesting from one who has been to the spot and especially gratifying in that the drug trade of Galveston was the least disturbed of any of the large commercial interests of the place. The narrative, in the words of Col. George, follows:

"The first glimpse I secured of the effects of the flood was at Houston, but here the damage was comparatively small. Two churches visible from the train had been robbed of their steeples, and all around there were buildings with the tin roofs rolled up on them by the wind. The city hall cupola was also partially gone. After leaving Houston on the G. H and H. Railroad for Galveston, evidences of the terrible wreck began to show rapidly. The large yellow pine trees that bordered the path of the railroad were twisted and broken, some uprooted, others bent in all sorts of shapes. About half way to the destroyed city some of the railroad stations had been lifted from their foundations and others had been smashed to bits. For miles there was debris of every kind. On one side of the track, high and dry and some distance from any water, lay a U. S. Government dredge and an English tramp steamer. Then there were almost innumerable empty freight cars that had been blown from the tracks some distance away, while others, loaded, were piled up in the ditch beside the tracks.

"When the train came to one of the trestles leading to Galveston I saw the English steamer Roma lying in about three feet of water; she had been lifted over three railroad trestles and deposited there. She is a vessel of about 4,000 tons burden and ordinarily draws about twenty feet of water. It is doubtful if she will ever be removed, because of the difficulty attached to the operation. Coming into Galveston was a sight I shall never forget; on all sides lay wreckage of every description; there were boats and ships piled along the shore mixed with wreckage, and along the water front to Broadway, which is the residential street of Galveston, many elegant homes had been destroyed. Most of the public buildings were gone, and from the jetties to the intersection of O street and Forty-fifth street, a space about three miles long by about a half-mile wide, nearly 3,600 houses were destroyed. The drug trade generally suffered but slight damage compared with the awful havoc wrought elsewhere. In nearly all of the stores, which are clustered together in one locality, there was more or less water, ranging in depth from 24 to 54 inches, according to location, the stores in the eastern part of the city suffering more than those in the central portion, which is slightly higher. All goods stored in drawers and showcases below the shelves were entirely ruined, and in some cases this loss amounted to considerable. When the water receded, a deposit of mud was left that made saving any of the submerged stuff out of the question.

All of the druggists are cheerful, however, and say they will resume as soon as they can clean up. J. J. Schott, whose store is on Market street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, perhaps sustained the greatest individual loss. He carried an immense stock of goods, with a value of about $30,000, and the storm destroyed about $12,000 of this. He also suffered loss to his building by portions of the opera house and City Hall falling on it. This will amount to $2,000, and with other incidental losses his total damage will reach close to $20,000. Michaelis & Wilder, Tremont and Post Office streets, lost goods to the value of $2,000; F. George Leinbach, Twenty-second and Market streets, lost about $500; Browse & Ogilvie, Market street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-Eighth streets, lost $200; the old drug store of Dr. T. McGourk, now owned by Mrs. E. Doyle, Twenty-seventh and Market streets, sustained a loss of $2,000; W. A. Schuchard, O and Thirty-third streets, lost about $2,000, with a loss of their building; J. M. Parker, Twenty-first and Market streets, lost less than $500 worth. I was informed that a branch of the Behrens Drug Co., of

Waco, which is located in Galveston, sustained a loss of nearly $40,000. I understood also that a branch of the Houston Drug Company, of Houston, sustained slight damage. None of the druggists lost any relatives. They are all working toward re-establishing their stores, and expect before long to be going the same as usual."

MEMORIAL TO FORMER PRESIDENT EDWARD KEMP.

Some months ago and shortly after the retirement of Edward Kemp, of the firm of Lanman & Kemp, as president of the New York College of Pharmacy, the officers and trustees of the college decided to show in a formal way their appreciation of his services. Accordingly, on Thursday of last week a committee consisting of Oscar Goldman, chairman; C. O. Bigelow, Thomas F. Main and William M. Massey and Prof. C. F. Chandler, the present president, visited Mr. Kemp at his office and presented to him certain resolutions officially adopted and which were in the form of a handsomely Morocco bound, moiré silk lined volume. On the cover of the memorial are Mr. Kemp's initials, "E. K.," in solid gold letters in a monogram two inches square; the reading matter is beautifully engrossed. Prof. Chandler made a fitting speech of presentation, to which Mr. Kemp, though greatly surprised, responded in a feeling manner, including in his remarks an expression of gratitude to the donors. The resolutions in full follow:

"Whereas, We, the officers and trustees of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York desire to place on record our high appreciation of the services rendered to the college by

MR. EDWARD KEMP

during the four years he has acted as president; and,

"Whereas, We also desire to convey to him our hearty thanks for his generosity in donating much-needed apparatus and for his many expenditures for the betterment of the college property; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this expression of our appreciation be spread in full on our minutes and that a suitably engrossed copy of the same be signed by the members of the Board and presented to Mr. Kemp at an early day.

"Officers: C. F. Chandler, first vice-president; John R. Caswell, second vice-president; A. C. Searles, third vice-president; Clarence O. Bigelow, treasurer; Thomas F. Main, secretary; O. J. Griffin, assistant secretary.

"Trustees: D. Master, Jr., Charles Erb, Walter E. Faber, Oscar Goldman, George Massey, Ernest Molwitz, W. M. Massey, Otto P. Amend, J. N. Carpenter, T. J. Macmahan, Charles Rice, Reuben R. Smith, Adolph Henning, Herbert D. Robbins, Samuel W. Fairchild.

REGISTRATION UNDER NEW PHARMACY LAW.

Not the least of the many important features attendant upon organization and mapping out rules of government which the new All-State Board of Pharmacy has under consideration are those relating to the registering of the pharmacist and apprentice. A member of the board gave the position of the board in relation to these two matters to a reporter for the Era last week. He said the idea of having all the druggists register was to secure a list of the pharmacists in the State and also to prevent fraudulent practice. When a pharmacist registers the board wants him to understand that it is a misdemeanor to make any false representations and this also applies to a person who is not entitled to register and who presents statements which on investigation prove him to have attempted fraud.

In the matter of registering the apprentice this is done with an idea to better pharmacy. By this registration the board becomes acquainted with all the young men and it is proposed to seek out these young men from time to time with a view to learning if they are being properly schooled or if the drug stores they are in do not offer educational advantages in keeping with the ideas of the board. This work may be done through the agency of the board's inspectors and where cases of improper relationship of the drug store to the apprentice are found the board will undertake to remedy matters.

Already the board has informally adopted rules of procedure and forms of registration. On the blank for pharmacists the following marginal notes will appear: "This application should be written out in full and forwarded to the secretary at least ten days prior to date of examination and must be accompanied by the proper fee. Fees:

Licensed Pharmacist by examination	$10.00
" Druggist by examination	5.00
" Pharmacist on previous examination	1.00
" Druggist on previous examination	1.00

Remittance must be either by P. O. money order, express order, registered letter or New York draft, payable to the order of the secretary. No checks received.

To be eligible to an examination as a licensed pharmacist the applicant must state over his affidavit that he has had practical experience of four or more years "where drugs, medicines and poisons were dispensed and retailed and prescriptions compounded, of which experience one year must have been had within the five years preceding the date of such application," etc.

(The same applies to examination for licensed druggist, only the time specified is three years, and two years of the applicant's experience must have been obtained within five years last preceding the date of his application.)

Candidates who fail to pass the first examination are entitled to a second examination without payment of an additional fee, but such second examination will not be given until three months after the date of the first examination, a requisite ten days' notice having been given."

"EDMOND DANTES" IN PRISON AGAIN.

In April, 1899, Gerald Levine, a drug clerk for Charles H. Hall, pharmacist of Plainfield, N. J., succeeded in stealing about $200 from Mr. Hall, and incidentally he took Mr. Hall's college of pharmacy diploma. He cut Mr. Hall's name from the sheet and in its place inserted the name "Edmond Dantes," which he had assumed. He was but poorly qualified as a drug clerk, and failed to pass the examinations of the Board of Pharmacy on two occasions. With the "doctored' certificate he tried to register in Connecticut, but the Board of Pharmacy of that State refused to recognize him, and inquired of the New York College of Pharmacy concerning him, as the work on the diploma was so bungling as to arouse suspicion. This put the New York College on the track, and the forged certificate was found in the drug store of William T. Cox, at No. 382 Tenth avenue, where Levine had been employed for a short time. He deceived Mr. Cox by placing the certificate on the ceiling in the rear of the store, where, in the dim light, his clumsy work did not plainly show.

While the detective was looking for Levine, he was arrested on a charge of forgery preferred by Isador Meyer, of No. 784 Washington street, where he had been working, and had been caught affixing the name of Mr. Meyer to a check for $25.

In police court Levine waived examination on Mr. Meyer's charge, and the additional one by the New York College of Pharmacy, and demanded counsel. He pleaded guilty to the forgery charge of Mr. Meyer, but not guilty to the one of the New York College of Pharmacy. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. After the trial the District Attorney moved for the removal of the College of Pharmacy charge from the calendar, and the motion was granted.

Levine served a year in prison, and last Thursday was convicted before Judge Cowing, in Part III., General Sessions, on the college charge, sentence to be pronounced on Wednesday.

NOTES.

—Prof. W. C. Anderson, president of the N. A. R. D., stated to a reporter for the Era recently that since the Detroit convention of the National organization the work of the retail druggists in different sections of the country had been pressed more energetically than ever before, and that the outlook for the organization was decidedly encouraging. When questioned as to the purport of his remarks to be given before the German Apothecaries Society at the meeting, November 8, Prof. Anderson said: "I shall endeavor to show them how the N. A. R. D. can be their friends and why they should stand by it as an organization. I shall tell them that any movement they may make with regard to withdrawing will not defeat the N. A. R. D., but will only tend

to delay the work in and about this city. It is not the purpose of the N. A. R. D. to antagonize them or the Consolidated Drug Company, but on the contrary to benefit them. It is my purpose to endeavor to bring them to an understanding of this view of the situation." Prof. Anderson said further that a new organization is to be started shortly in Long Island through the influence of Dr. A. G. Rave.

——Arthur K. Ridley, employed as errand boy by S. G. McCotter & Co., presented a check for $92.07 to the Era on Friday night. The check was payable to Stallman & Fulton and had their endorsement on the back. With the check was an order also signed by them for a copy of "One Hundred Years of American Commerce" and a request to return the change by the messenger. The signature of Stallman & Fulton is known at this office and both the endorsement on the check and the order were pronounced to be forgeries. The boy got away that night, although the papers were retained, but he was caught Saturday noon. How he got the check, which had been mailed to Stallman & Fulton by an out-of-town customer, was not discovered, but when the boy was searched at the station other papers also taken from their mail were found upon him, as well as a paper upon which he had practiced writing their names. He was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer and held in $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

——Among the druggists who visited the trade last week were: D. A. Deming, with the Iseman Drug Co., Georgetown, S. C.; E. D. Bauman, Bainbridge, N. Y.; F. A. Morse, West Rutland, Vt.; W. H. Sheldon, Middlebury, Vt.; F. Abel, buyer for W. J. Gilmore & Co., Pittsburg; C. H. Wiberly, Troy, N. Y.; H. W. Wood, Lansingburg, N. Y.; I. A. Solomons, of Solomons & Co., Savannah, Ga.; F. R. Pease, New Bedford, Mass.; W. Sautter, Albany, N. Y.; F. E. Wingate, Boston, Mass.; C. T. Boswell, Rockford, Ill.; C. L. Meyer, Baltimore; J. H. Hopkins, Denver, Col.; Mr. Hyler, Port Chester, N. Y.

——A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, Retail Druggists' Association, Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and Jersey City Druggists' Association, has been called for Monday, November 5, at the New York College of Pharmacy. The purpose of the meeting is to devise ways and means for the adoption of the N. A. R. D. plan in Greater New York and Jersey City. It is possible that this territory will be enlarged, as other societies in New Jersey have already taken up the plan and the addition of these will strengthen the movement in this city.

——Fred. Miller, druggist, and formerly at Second street and Willow avenue, Hoboken, N. J., has sold his store to Mr. Halle. Mr. Miller shared a rough experience with a brother pharmacist (Victor Schmidt) recently. The pair were hunting in the marshes in Hudson County and were in a small row boat when that terrific wind storm which visited this section recently broke upon them. They tried to weather it, but it was impossible and they finally were forced to abandon their boat and paddle through mud and water knee-deep and over for a half mile to a place of safety.

——A meeting of the faculty and directors of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy was held Wednesday evening, October 24, at which time matters relative to the proposed new college were discussed. The committee of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society which has the matter of the building in charge is working hard to secure a plot, when it is assured the time will not be long before the work on the building will be commenced. Plans have been drawn, and when these are formally adopted further steps will be taken in the work.

——The regular meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association will be held at the College of Pharmacy building, 115 West Sixty-eighth street, New York City, November 19, at 9 P. M. G. C. Diekman, M. D., Ph. D., will analyze the new pharmacy law which goes into effect January 1, 1901. As there are many points in the law which are not clearly understood by pharmacists in general, every pharmacist of Greater New York, whether a member of the association or not, is invited to be present at this meeting.

——N. C. Nelson, with F. M. Parker, druggist of St. Paul, Minn., was in the city last week, having come to meet his parents who were on the way to this country from Denmark. Mr. Nelson devoted some time to an inspection of the trade conditions in the city and was an interested visitor at some of the retail stores. He is a young man of that sturdy type which is settling the northwestern section of the country and is himself deeply concerned in pharmaceutical matters.

——The next meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation will be held November 17, and as this will be the first meeting of the fall season, the October meeting having adjourned for want of a quorum, it is assumed that important matters will come up for consideration. Among these the recent attention given to the movement for the repeal of the stamp tax law will occupy an important part.

——Walter S. Rockey has recently added to his staff of employees the following: T. Bruce Fernival, Instructor in Physics at the New York College of Pharmacy and formerly with Spangenberg & Boyd, Columbus avenue and Eighty-second street, and H. D. Huntsman, for the last five years with the St. Cloud Pharmacy, of Philadelphia, Pa.

——H. M. Muhlenburg, the drug swindler of Ephrata, Pa., who was exposed in the Era of last week, is now said to be located at Sinking Springs, Pa., a suburb of Reading, still engaged in his fraudulent practices. Muhlenburg is using the name of Dr. H. M. Muhlenburg, a reputable physician of Reading and a large buyer.

——It is hinted that the druggists of Newark are cultivating the N. A. R. D. bee and that it is buzzzing with such persistence about their ears that there is likely to be a strike in the direction of an association in that city before long. Matters are said to be assuming a similar shape in Bayonne.

——William Egler, president of the Drug Clerks' Association of Chicago, Ill., is in the city in the interest of his association and incidentally to stir up some enthusiasm in the local Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association. Mr. Egler also represents the Drug Clerks' Journal.

——The Randolph Chemical Co. has incorporated in New Jersey to manufacture foot powder. Its capital stock is $25,000 and the incorporators are M. C. Smith, J. R. Stafford, J. F. Reid and J. Connor, all of Newark. The offices of the company are located at Newark.

——J. L. Baldauf, a well-known druggist of Henderson, Ky., who has been spending some time in the city with his bride, was taken ill a short time since and is now in the Presbyterian Hospital. It is expected that he will be able to leave for home by Saturday.

——W. E. Dreyfus, formerly well known as "the farmer druggist of Hoboken," has recently returned from Europe, where he has been the last four years studying bacteriology, and has accepted a chair as instructor in the science at Columbia College.

——Alexander Hall, of Barnes & Hall, druggists at Lexington, Ky., was in town during last week visiting the trade. Mr. Hall had not been to the city before in twenty years, and he was astonished at the improvements which had taken place.

——The first lecture in the series of "Practical Business Talks" to be given before the students of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy by W. L. Perkins, an attorney of this city, during the current term, was given last evening.

——The organization movement is spreading with such rapidity in New Jersey that practically all of the Hudson County retail druggists are under its soothing influences and there is the prospect of a county body in sight.

——Among those who have visited the Drug Trade Club recently are: G. M. Howell, Paterson, N. J.; E. Boyd Martin, Louisville, Ky.; R. M. Harrison, D. D., Brooklyn, and S. W. Williams, East Orange, N. J.

——Imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., to this port for the week ending October 26 amounted to $987,792. The largest imports of articles were: Gum kauri, $102,646; nitrate of soda, $103,577.

——Charles N. Crittenton, of the C. N. Crittenton Company, is in the city for a brief visit. During last week he conducted a series of religious meetings in the Simpson Tabernacle.

——The West Side Pharmacy Co., of Catskill, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000. Incorpora-

tors: T. E. Ferrier, D. M. Post and F. C. Thompson, all of Catskill.

——It is proposed to have space reserved for retail druggists in the Sound Money parade of Saturday, as a large number have signified a willingness to join in the celebration.

——J. H. Whittet, formerly with Neidlinger Bros., is now representing the William S. Merrell Chemical Company in Brooklyn.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

A Drug Store Wrecked by an Explosion.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Serious damage was done recently to the Godall Drug Company's store at Holyoke, which is run by James J. Curran, as the result of an explosion of several gallons of asphalt varnish in the basement. Prompt action on the part of the firemen prevented a serious conflagration. One of the clerks and a boy went into the basement to get some of the varnish and the boy struck a match, which was contrary to all rules. The varnish became ignited and an explosion that shook the building followed. An alarm was at once given. A second alarm was sent in, as the varnish made great volumes of smoke that prevented near approach to the flames, and the smoke penetrated the entire building. The firemen had rather a hard fight of it. Preparations were made by the tenants of the block for a quick retreat if necessary, but fortunately they were not forced to move. Mr. Curran finds it difficult to estimate his loss, but he knows that fully $5,000 worth of materials were stored in the basement. The loss may equal $2,000, fully insured.

NOTES.

——An injunction has been asked for in the bill in equity brought in the Superior Court by John McDonald against Ensign E. Howes to restrain the defendant from an alleged threatened foreclosure of a chattel mortgage upon a stock of goods in a druggist's store at New Bedford and for an accounting from the defendant under the mortgage. The case has been heard by Judge Braley, whose decision was reserved. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff had broken the conditions of the mortgage in regard to having the property insured and with regard to selling the goods without the mortgagee's consent.

——Luther L. Jenkins, the apothecary so long established in Leverett street, is especially interested in the Howard Benevolent Society, the annual meeting of which, just held, marked the eighty-eighth year of its existence. In comparing the reports of 1812 with those of the present year the great growth of the society is most noticeable, as shown by Mr. Jenkins, the secretary. His annual report gave an excellent pen picture of the work that is being constantly accomplished. Officers were elected for the coming year.

——The Reycroft Pharmacy Company at Cambridge in a recent statement to the Commissioner of Corporations in Massachusetts, shows its condition to be as follows: Cash and debts receivable, $7,500; manufactures, merchandise and fixtures, $25,000; a total of $32,500. Against this is capital stock, $25,000; debts, $4,000; profit and loss, $3,500; total, $32,500. A. D. Reycroft is treasurer of the company.

——Charles G. Reed, who formerly was a druggist in Holbrook, took his own life this week, whether by accident or intentionally is not known, by an overdose of chloroform. His wife found him dead in bed on her return from a visit to Boston. Mr. Reed was fifty-five years of age. Besides his wife, a daughter survives him.

——The drug store of H. D. Smith, Warren street, Roxbury, was used as a temporary hospital the other day, two ladies being brought in who had been thrown from a carriage by a runaway horse, breaking the arm of one and bruising the other pretty badly.

——Charles Clare, who has been acting as manager for the Sumner Drug Co., Huntington avenue, corner Exeter street, Boston, will resign November 1 and take a position with Fraser & Co., of New York, as salesman.

——The drug store of Timothy D. Cronin, 251 Highland avenue, Malden, was entered one night this week and about $8 in money and fifty cigars were taken. Entrance was effected through a rear window.

——The week's exports from the Port of Boston include, among other things, drugs and chemicals, $8,541; india rubber manufactures, $16,007; soap, $1,140; tobacco, $3,163; wax, $680; spirits, $26,410.

——W. C. Chamberlain, the manager of the Bristol County Drug Store at Taunton, and his wife recently have been the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Chamberlain at Sandwich.

——H. W. Davis, of Billings, Clapp & Co., manufacturing chemists at Fall River, has recovered from injuries received several weeks ago and is now out and about.

——Extensive repairs recently have been completed in the chemical laboratory of the Perley Free School at Georgetown and the place is now in use again.

——A. C. Barrows, a druggist in the Bradford district at Haverhill, is soon to remove to the store formerly occupied by LeBosquet Bros., Main street.

——The fixtures in the Morgan drug store in the Minton block in the Forest Hills district, this city, are to be used to fit a drug store in Canton.

——Harry H. Tozier has been in Haverhill from Nepera Park, N. Y., where he is connected with the Nepera Chemical Company.

——A. B. Toward, a druggist at Boylston, is confined to his home with illness.

ELSEWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND.

——An early morning fire recently at McNeil's drug store at Torrington, Conn., did some damage, though not of a serious character. W. Palmer, a clerk at the store, discovered it where it had started in a pile of old papers. It gained sufficient headway before the arrival of the department to scorch badly the adjoining buildings.

——O. W. Kimball, a Lewiston, Me., druggist, came near death from accident recently. In attempting to cross the street he was struck by an electric car which threw him to the side, instead of in front, of the car, thus preventing a fatality.

——Frank W. Buckham, a druggist at Yarmouth, Me., has purchased the pharmacy of Bixby & Buck at Skowhegan and has taken possession of the place. Arthur Merrill is to manage the Yarmouth store.

——W. W. Hall, of the Elm Pharmacy at West Springfield, Vt., has recently been in New York. In his absence J. P. Reagan, of Windsor Locks, has taken his place.

——H. W. Getchell, who took his vacation late this year, spending it in Auburn, is now again attending to his duties at Cook's drug store in Lewiston, Me.

——A. P. Fitch, a druggist at Concord, N. H., lately made a change whereby he gets a much finer store, formerly occupied by the Postal Telegraph Company.

——Joseph Lenneux, the manager of the People's drug store in the Washington Hill district of Waterbury, Conn., recently has been ill.

——At Wallace's drug store at Nashua, N. H., a special window display of posters has attracted much attention.

——Dwight R. Judson, of Willow Brook, Conn., has been granted a license qualifying him to be a druggist.

——Dr. H. E. Dunton has purchased an interest in the Carrol Park Pharmacy at Swanton, Vt.

A New Prescription Blank.

We illustrate on another page the Eureka Prescription Blank Pad and Cover offered to the trade by J. B. Burr & Co., Hartford, Conn. This is something entirely new. The pad locks securely into the cover and yet each leaf is easily detached. It is neat, strong and exceedingly simple to adjust. They have met with great favor among physicians who have used them and are so handsome in appearance that they will be used by physicians in preference to ordinary pads. They are made in many styles and sizes, and there is also furnished a desk blank and cover with the same patent attachment, with sterling silver corners, also made in several styles. A doctor would appreciate a desk pad that could be placed before him ready for use. We suggest correspondence with Messrs. Burr & Co. and know that a small order will bring better results than anything else you have got

PHILADELPHIA.

A SHAKE-UP FROM THE STATE BOARD.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—In the issue of the Era of September 27 were printed the instructions from the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board to its agents, these being given in full so that every reader of the Era in Philadelphia would know just what he must do to keep within the requirements of the State Pharmacy law. The tip was also given that a visitation of the State Board inspectors was to take place in the near future and all concerned were warned of the penalties of neglect.

Well, it seems that there are a good many retail druggists in Philadelphia who either do not take the Era or if they do, do not read its local columns, for the visit of these inspectors has resulted in a very large number of indictments being laid before the magistrates. Most of these indictments are based on the charge that the druggist was not complying with that section of the State Pharmacy law requiring the display of his certificate and certificate of renewal in a prominent place in his store. It is rumored that there are a number of serious charges made, however, such as conducting a drug store without registered clerks, violations of the "Poison law" in the sale of non-registry of poisons, substitution in prescriptions and the sale of drugs below the U. S. P. standards. To the credit of Philadelphia druggists be it said, these charges are made against the very class of druggists against which the local association has been complaining for a long time, men who daily violate every legal and ethical statute in their eagerness to reap a few dollars profit and who have been responsible for much of the dirty work that has cast a blot on the good name of pharmacy.

Quite a number of summonses have already been issued. Louis Genois, of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, has been summoned to appear before the magistrate Monday for violation of an act of Assembly, the offence being that he did not have his certificate of registration exposed to public view as required by law. Much prominence has been given this case in the daily papers, and some astonishing information has been sprung on the public by the reporters, such as the fact that "when a clerk passes the State Board he is registered and when he enters the employ of a druggist he must communicate this to the board and have it entered in their registry!"

Talks with many of the leading retail druggists of the city indicate that there has been a good deal of hard feeling aroused by the present action of the State Board. The general opinion is that it is rather derogotary to the dignity of such a body to descend to petty persecution, such being the name given to the indictment of men for non-display of certificates in a prominent place, and that the board could be putting its time and powers to better use if it would devote them to combatting with more serious evils. As one prominent retailer said: "It would not surprise me a bit if the crusade of the State Board resulted in defeating the enactment of a new State Pharmacy law by the next Legislature, for a vast amount of antagonism has been aroused all through the State."

The present State Board is composed of exceptionally able men, so it is hard to believe that it is acting unfairly.

It is reported that most of the evidence in these cases has been collected by a firm of private detectives, Perkins, who have sent men out to hunt for violators of the State law. The Philadelphia Press of the 28th is authority for the statement that this firm of detectives is to receive half of the fines collected as payment for their services. If this is so it would explain the zeal in the pursuit of cases of non-display of certificates and would at the same time relieve the State Board from the position of petty persecution with which a great many druggists now charge it.

It is very unfortunate that this state of things should exist, for a State Board ought to receive the hearty support of its State druggists. In the present case if the over zeal of its agents has caused it to be the object of adverse comment, many will be made antagonistic to the further powers that the hoped for new legislation will confer on the proposed new State Board.

Taking the view that there are many cases in which a simple explanation before the magistrate will set matters aright, the P. A. R. D. has engaged counsel to defend such cases in which it is evident that no violation of the State law was thought of by the accused parties. There will be no "war," as the papers term it, but an effort will be made to protect those guilty of a mere technical oversight or omission; also those in whose cases the agents of the board have overstepped their instructions and powers in reported violations of the law on a strained interpretation of its provisions.

NOTES.

—The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists is greatly interested in the offer of the Sterling Remedy Company, made at the Detroit Convention. Letters have been sent by the Association to all the listed jobbers asking for their co-operation to make the local orders as large as possible and very favorable replies have been received.

—A party who travels out Lancaster avenue very often remarked the other day: "I am always on the lookout for Perry's place as I pass, for every time I see something new and attractive in his window display. He has got the art of making his windows pay his rent down pretty fine."

—R. M. Green & Sons have bought the property at 1421 Vine street with the intention of rebuilding and making large additions to their present quarters. The damage caused by the recent fire at Green's will soon be completely repaired.

BALTIMORE.

Reception to Students.

Baltimore, Oct. 27.—A reception to students was given last evening by the trustees and the faculty of the Maryland College of Pharmacy. Both the senior and junior classes of the institution were largely represented, the event taking place in the college hall on Aisquith street. Farson's Fifth Regiment band played a number of selections during the evening and other musical talent had also been engaged. Addresses were made by the representative presidents of the two classes, by President Charles E. Dohme, of the college; by members of the faculty and by Charles H. Ware, the secretary of the institution. Refreshments had been provided and the time passed in the pleasantest manner. The speeches dealt chiefly with the progress made by the college, the opportunities given to students and the efforts of instructors to fit the matriculates for the duties of their professional career. The success of the occasion was largely due to the special efforts made by the Committee of Arrangements, which consisted of Charles H. Ware, chairman; John G. Beck and Edwin H. Hengst.

With the Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—The unexpected does not always happen, but often it is the unlooked-for which claims attention. No one, for instance, would have supposed that Muth Bros. & Co., the tail-enders in last season's bowling, would shut out the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company quintette, but this came to pass to-night, when the former team took all three games. On last Tuesday night the Root and Herb men took all three games from Parke, Davis & Co. by 762, 722 and 674 to 639, 694 and 633 points respectively. The week's games leave the several teams in the following positions:

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Percentage.
McCormick & Co.	5	1	.833
James Baily & Son	5	1	.833
Root and Herbs	4	2	.667
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	3	6	.333
Sharp & Dohme	2	4	.333
Muth Bros. & Co.	3	6	.333
Parke, Davis & Co.	1	5	.167

The Wedgewood Club.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.—The members of the Wedgewood Club, an organization composed of druggists, spent some very enjoyable hours at the Hotel Stafford to-night, the occasion being the monthly dinner of this aggregation of congenial souls. Charles E. Dohme presided and Owen C. Smith acted as secretary in the absence of the club's

regular scribe and poet laureate, J. Webb Foster. The fun was fast if not furious and everyone present was called on to make a speech, whether he happened to be an orator or not. The invited guests included Dr. John C. Hemmeter, who has just returned from a long European trip, and Dr. W. A. B. Selman. In the course of the business meeting, which preceded the dinner, H. P. Hynson, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme and Owen C. Smith were appointed a committee to place themselves in communication with absentee members and ascertain if the latter intend to retain their affiliation. Unless such members are more regular in their attendance they will be dropped. The list is limited to thirty and there are now a number of applications on hand, from among which any vacancies which may arise can be readily filled.

NOTES.

——Thomas Hogshead, senior member of the drug firm of Hogshead Bros., of Staunton, Va., and Miss Annabel Timberlake, the daughter of a prominent citizen there, were married on the morning of October 25 in the Presbyterian Church. The wedding was a swell affair and attracted many spectators and friends of the young couple. Harry Hogshead, the groom's brother and partner in the firm, was best man. The couple went on a tour north after the ceremony.

——Among the out-of-town druggists in Baltimore last week were Joseph A. Jeffries, Warrenton, Va.; Mr. White, of White & Leonard, Salisbury, Md.; Mr. Allen, manager for P. Spottswood Bird, King and Queen Courthouse, Va.; Dr. S. C. Finley and Dr. T. Dale Stewart, Delta, Md.; H. Ringgold, of Ringgold, Reinhart & Co., Cumberland, Md., and C. S. Henry, of Cambridge, Md.

——Much interest is being taken in the proposed co-operative plan agitated by some of the leading retail druggists here. A number of East Baltimore pharmacists look upon the matter with great favor. Among those said to be attracted by it are D. R. Millard, J. Fuller Frames, H. C. Speltzler and John G. Beck.

PITTSBURG.

Druggists' Bowling League.

Pittsburg, Oct. 27.—About the best contest which there has so far taken place among the druggists' league was that played on Monday night, October 22. The Walther-Robertson and George A. Kelly clubs participating in an exciting contest of three games rolled on the Henry alleys. The grand totals were: Walther-Robertson, 1,472; Kelly, 1,416. The second game of the week and the fifth of the season was rolled on Friday night by the Pharmaceutical and the Allegheny Druggists' teams.

Headache Powder Suit Appeal.

Pittsburg, Oct. 27.—Among the cases argued before the Supreme Court last week was the appeal of Mary E. West against Louis Emanuel. Mrs. West seeks to recover damages for the death of her twenty-year-old daughter, who, she alleges, purchased Kohler's headache powders at Mr. Emanuel's drug store and died as the result of having taken them. The girl, who died on November 27, 1898, the appellant alleges, was her chief support. The evidence of the plaintiff showed that an analysis of the headache powders showed them to contain 5.17 grains of acetanilid, "a poison operating as a powerful and immediate depressant on the heart action." The court below granted a non-suit and Mrs. West appealed.

NOTES.

——Considerable interest is being manifested by the druggists of this city in the great industrial parade to be held November 3 in this city. An effort is being made to get together a temporary McKinley—Roosevelt Club for the day to participate in the affair. Over fifty druggists have signified their intention to join the ranks. George F. Sichelsteil, of the firm of W. J. Gilmore & Co., has been elected captain, with the following lieutenants: Sherman Massingham, of Geo. A. Kelly & Co.; A. L. Johnson, resident agent of Parke, Davis & Co., and Charles Miller, of the Walther-Robertson Company. Hugh J. Canney will carry the banner, the only emblem to be carried in the parade. Negotiations are on between Innes and his band, who play in the city and nearby towns during the week, to act as escort to the druggists' club. No particular uniform will be worn.

——An explosion occurred recently in the Hayden Pharmacy, Greensburg, Pa., occasioned by a leaking gas jet in a book vault and a lighted match struck by and to the regret of Samuel Nowlin, clerk. He is recovering from his astonishment and a few incidental burns.

——The Red Cross pharmacy on Penn avenue has been purchased by a real estate dealer and will be transferred to the Hazelwood district at the corner of Flowers and Second avenues in a new room, with W. H. Bilhartz as manager.

——Miss Byrde Urben, youngest daughter of druggist J. P. Urben, of Allegheny, was married on October 24 to Horace Hays. They will be at home at 3213 Kennett Square, Pittsburg, after November 28.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 26.

——Theodore Frantz, a druggist at Sixth and Green streets, claims that he was very neatly victimized out of several hundred dollars by Walter Kahn, a young Hebrew, on Thursday. Mr. Frantz, besides conducting a drug store, also owns a baking powder factory, and Kahn several days ago made a proposition to take it off his hands. The druggist and the Hebrew entered into negotiotions which lasted for several days, but on Thursday evening the deal was closed and the price agreed upon was $600. A bill of sale binding both parties was drawn up and signed and Kahn promised to return the following day with the money and assume control of the factory. On Thursday morning he arrived, but instead of paying the money he started an argument. He requested the privilege of copying the contract and the druggist readily consented. They retired to a private room, but instead of copying the original Kahn tore the contract into shreds. Then he ran and the druggist pursued him. It is probable that a suit for damages will follow.

——Thomas Keily, who has charge of Minor's drug store at Sixteenth and Walnut streets, and his wife have been figuring in a very sensational suit recently. Keily's wife disappeared from her home on Sunday night after threatening to commit suicide. Her mother accused Keily of murdering her and the whole neighborhood rang with the sensation. A woman was found in the river a day later and it was thought that she was the missing woman. Then Mrs. Keily returned home and made a sensational charge against her husband. Keily retaliated by bringing suit for divorce on the charge of infidelity. Mrs. Keily swore out a warrant charging her husband with disorderly conduct. But they settled their difficulties and both suits were dismissed. Mrs. Keily is only nineteen years of age and has been married two years.

——The meeting of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy in Somerset last week was the annual gathering of the members of the board and its importance was increased by the examination of candidates who wish to become registered pharmacists. The session lasted two days and all members of the board were present. Eight candidates presented themselves and answered the questions. The outcome of the examination has not yet been announced. The following officers were elected: President, C. Louis Diehl, Ph. M., of Louisville; secretary, J. W. Gayle, of Frankfort. The other members of the board are John E. Storms, Ph. G., of Lancaster; E. L. Pieck, Ph. G., of Covington, and Addisom Dimmitt, of Louisville. The next meeting will be held in Bowling Green.

The Century Perfume Company, whose business was established a short time ago, have found it necessary to remove from their quarters at Broadway and Canal street, New York City, to No. 296 Broadway, where they will have ample facilities for attending to their rapidly increasing business. Mr. Chas. C. Gardner, formerly secretary of Lazell, Dalley & Co., and Mr. A. M. Linnett, formerly secretary of the Paas Dye Co., of Newark, N. J., are devoting all their energies to the development of this business and are achieving very flattering results

CINCINNATI.

Druggists' Bowling Club.

Cincinnati, Oct. 27.—The Druggists' Bowling Club inaugurated the fourth season of their existence at the Pastime Bowling Alleys yesterday. New officers were elected for the season of 1900 and 1901. President, J. H. Nicholas; vice-president, H. W. Streithorst; treasurer, August Rendigs; secretary, Ralph Freiberg. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers for their efforts during the past year. Two new members were admitted, Charles Diehl and M. A. Hanna (known better as "Mark"). The club will bowl every Friday afternoon, and extend an invitation to any visiting druggist or physician to join them when in the city and partake of the club's hospitality. During the past season many traveling men visited the club and participated in the games. The boys will be glad to give them a welcome this year. The scores made by the two teams were as follows. The teams were designated as The Minimums, captained by Ralph Frieberg, who weighs 83 lbs., and the Maximums, captained by Joe Nicholas, who tips the beam at 248:

MINIMUMS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	MAXIMUMS.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Muehlburg	144	150	219	Knemoeller	188	152	132
Leuchtenburg	176	159	144	Nicholas	149	172	119
Kipp	149	159	133	Voss	196	156	151
Freiburg	133	122	120	Diehl, Sr.	138	172	134
Diehl, Jr.	128	168	136	Linneman	137	130	125
Streithorst	143	140	177	Hanna	144	144	119
Totals	873	898	929	Totals	952	926	780

NOTES.

—August Rendigs, Joe Nicholas, Vic. Muehlburg and one or two other druggists who take delight in hunting will start Monday for the wilds of Indiana. The locality is kept a secret, but as in addition to their guns and ammunition, they are laying in a supply of wet goods, it is inferred that the place is in a prohibition district. Rendigs, who is a crack shot, has promised the members of the Bowling Club a fine "Hassenpfeffer" lunch when they return, but a committee has been appointed by the club to first inspect the rabbits before the invitation be accepted. The reason for this action dates back several years ago, when Gus issued a similar invitation, and after the lunch was partaken of, it was discovered that several members of the feline family were missing in the neighborhood where Gus resides. Nicholas, who is the leader of the party and knows the location of the hunt and all of the natives, although an ardent Democrat himself, confided to the writer that he intends to wear a McKinley button for protection, as the inhabitants are all Republicans.

—A few weeks ago the daily papers published a sensational item that a druggist on one of the hill tops sold laudanum in place of extract of vanilla and very nearly caused the death of several persons. Since the publication several druggists have remarked about the decrease in their sales of extract of vanilla. One prominent druggist said the sale of vanilla at his store has fallen off at least 50 per cent., his customers purchasing it from the grocers, who sell it ready put up in five and ten cent bottles. Meeting a former customer coming from the grocery with a bottle of the extract, he inquired why she purchased it from a grocer, and received in answer that she was sure she would not be given poison instead. Druggists should see if the Tr. Opii bottle is next to the Ext. Vanilla bottle. In this way the above mistake occurred, and has caused loss of sales not only to the pharmacist who made the mistake, but to all the druggists in Cincinnati.

—W. T. Ford, while lighting the gas in his drug store at Eighth and Vine streets, narrowly escaped serious injuries a few days ago. Mr. Ford was standing on a chair, which tipped, throwing him through a glass case, making a cut in the fleshy part of his left leg. The cut required several stitches to close, and kept Mr. Ford away from business for several days. His physician states it will take some time to completely recover the use of the limb.

—Emil Zorn's pharmacy was robbed a few nights ago of a cigar box containing about $6 in pennies. The pennies were to be used in the slot machines, and the sight of so much money tempted several boys to steal it. Mr. Zorn has under suspicion several boys, among them the son of a well known policeman. Zorn immediately sent for a new supply of coppers, and the merry click of the slot machine still continues.

—As a result of the stand taken by the Hamilton County Association of Druggists and the Wholesale Druggists, one of the best known cutters at one of the most prominent corners, took down his sign as cut rate drug store and replaced it with one stating that the store was run under 'progressive methods."

—Andrew E. Diebold has gone back to his old love, and is conducting John Bauer's store, to whom he sold out some time ago. All of Andy's old customers gave him a great welcome.

DETROIT.

Sad Death of a Druggist's Son.

Detroit, Oct. 27.—An unusually sad bereavement has come to the home of Druggist C. P. Taylor of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, in the death by accident of little Harold Taylor, the only son. It seems that the little chap, who was only seven years old, was missed from the house early last Sunday evening. As time went by some anxiety was felt and a search instituted, which led to the discovery of his dead body under a barrel back of Mr. Taylor's store. He had been shot through the heart and then dragged to the hiding place under the barrel. Investigation revealed the fact that the deed had been done by two little boys of the neighborhood, aged eleven and thirteen years. Their mother is dead and their father is a caretaker of a bank. It would appear that the boys went to the bank with their father on Saturday and helped themselves to a revolver with which they played on Sunday and which caused the death of little Harold. In their terror at the deed they thought of the scheme of hiding the child. The whole community was horrified at the act and yet do not seem to know what ought to be done to them. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have the deep sympathy of everybody. The boy was unusually bright and a great favorite in the town.

NOTES.

—Gerald J. McCoy, city travelling salesman among the manufacturers for the Michigan Drug Co., has become secretary and treasurer of the Modern Match Manufacturing Co., Detroit, in which he has been a stockholder for some time. Upon leaving the drug company a banquet was tendered him last Tuesday evening at the Griswold House. Plates were laid for thirty, including members of the firm and office employes. C. E. Knight, of the city department, acted as toastmaster and did it as he does everything else—in the happiest, most cheerful manner possible. Some of the toasts had a decided flavor of the drug business, M. O. Williams responding in a very brilliant and witty speech to "Liverettes, Charles Davis to "Kermott's Kidney Pills" and James Schlitz to "Johnson's Sure Shot." Others were more political in character, E. E. Appleton responding to "Prosperity and Progress" and W. H. Dodds to "Imperialism." The event of the evening was C. W. Hill's toast, "A Good Employe," which meant Mr. McCoy in particular. At the close of his speech Mr. Hill, in behalf of the firm and the employes of the Michigan Drug Company, presented Mr. McCoy with a handsome roll-top office desk, which was placed in his office at the Modern Match Company's building the next morning. At a late hour the party broke up, having had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Mr. McCoy is very popular with his fellow employes, who wish him unlimited success in his new position.

—Over one hundred of the drug clerks of Detroit availed themselves of Parke, Davis & Co.'s invitation to inspect the plant and lunch with them on Thursday last. A very delightful afternoon was spent.

—Edward H. Trilick, formerly with the Bertram Pharmacy, Detroit, has taken a position with A. P. Breitenbach, same place.

CHICAGO.

PATENT MEDICINE CLAUSE IN PHARMACY LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—The Supreme Court last week decided in the case of the State of Illinois v. Noel that the clause in the pharmacy law limiting the sale of patent and proprietary medicines to registered pharmacists or those under the immediate supervision of registered pharmacists, is class legislation and as such unconstitutional. It appears that the experts at the trial in the lower court had testified that the sale of patent medicines required no professional supervision. Noel, the defendant, made and sold or mined and sold—what he claimed was a mineral for the cure of rheumatism and kindred diseases. If your correspondent's information is correct, this decision is a knockout for the patent medicine clause of the pharmacy law. Kitt Gould, the attorney for the Board of Pharmacy, on behalf of the State, will at once petition for a rehearing.

NOTES.

—John F. Matthes, Chicago manager for Whitall, Tatum & Company, has invented a device for lighting show globes by electricity. It is about the most effective thing on the market. He now engages some of his leisure moments in getting up a red, white and blue liquid for show globes.

—Albert Zimmerman, of Peoria, former member of the Board of Pharmacy, was in Chicago on the 27th of October buying fixtures, stock, etc., for a new drug store to be located on lower Adams street in Peoria.

—G. W. Mathison, Chicago manager of the Emerson Drug Company, has refitted and redecorated his office at 171 Randolph street. It presents a very neat and handsome appearance.

—At Des Moines, Ia., J. Reed Hurlbut has bought the interest of F. H. McArthur in the Hurlbut & McArthur drug store. The new company to be formed will be incorporated.

—W. E. Myers has bought Lew. H. Young's interest in the drug store of W. E. Myers & Company at Leon, Ia. Mr. Myers will be the sole proprietor.

—James Stevenson, of Robert Stevenson & Company, will start on October 29 for the Northern woods, deer hunting.

—M. Stein has purchased the Lion pharmacy at Robey street and Lawrence avenue.

THE NORTHWEST.

Retail Druggists Meet.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 26.—The St. Paul Retail Druggists' Association held its annual meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, Wednesday evening. A. A. Campbell was elected president to succeed H. W. Reitzke, Joseph J. Conger vice-president, and A. Stierle second vice-president. A. W. Bork was re-elected secretary and the treasurership was filled by the selection of Jenilek. The members of the new Executive Committee are F. M. Parker, R. A. Becker and A. J. Schumacher. The problem of meeting department store competition was discussed at much length, but no action was taken. H. W. Reitzke, delegate to the Detroit convention of the N. A. R. D., explained the system in vogue in Eastern cities and recommended the establishment of arbitrary differentials in prices. The question will be discussed further at a meeting scheduled for November 14.

NOTES.

Successions: Gardiner & Co., Akeley, Minn., by E. M. Irish; Hill & Spencer, Montrose, S. D., by E. W. Colleran & Co.; J. W. Culbertson, Center Point, Ia., by H. H. Lexvold; H. A. Daubenberger, Fonda, Ia., by Daubenberger Bros.; W. E. Myers & Co., Leon, Ia., by W. E. Meyers; Honrold Drug Store, Leon, Ia., by W. C. Stample & Co.; Hammer & Larson, S. D., by Larson & Friedberg; Summers & Co., Lone Tree, Ia., by James W. Brown; the J. H. Luers Drug Co., Cresco, Ia., by the Shuttleworth Drug Co.

—Scallin Bros., who for five years have been one of the leading business firms of Scotland, S. D., have sold their drug store in that town to A. A. Woodward and B. F. Filbert, of Clark. The name of the new firm will be Woodward & Filbert.

—A new store has been started at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., by J. J. Masse; another at Montpelier, Idaho, by F. A. Lyman, and still another at Stewart, Minn., by Hartman & Schmitz.

—Carter & Hemstock, Collins, Ia.; J. W. Sampson, Ottumwa, Ia., and C. A. Hoover, Montpelier, Idaho, have sold.

—The Baisch Drug Co., it is reported, will supplant Baisch & Young at Dickinson, N. D.

—It is reported that Roberts & Bridgman, Great Falls, Mont., have dissolved.

—An attachment has been issued against Joseph Greulich, Appleton, Wis.

—D. L. Scanlan has retired from T. A. Jenson & Co., Vienna, S. D.

—John G. Hartwell, Prosser, Idaho, has sustained a fire loss.

—J. S. Griffin & Co., Winthrop, Minn., have gone out of business.

—D. Turngreen will resume at Salt Lake City, Utah.

ST. LOUIS.

PREPARING TO ENFORCE THE N. A. R. D. PLAN.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—Making arrangements for the enforcement of the N. A. R. D. plan in this city is occupying the attention of the officers and leading members of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association just at present. They are determined to give the plan a fair trial and are not wasting time, expense or energy in seeing that every detail of the preparations is carried out. The officers of the local association are taking turns and in sections of two they call on the druggists of the city and explain just what the N. A. R. D. has done and what it proposes to do and what they desire the local druggists to do. They have only been out a few days but have called upon over two hundred druggists, and of that number only two have seen fit to remain out of the local organization. All the others have paid up their dues and become members in good standing. They calculate that within two weeks they will have over ninety per cent. of the local druggists as members and every one of them desirous of establishing full prices upon the patent and proprietary preparations manufactured by the seventy-five manufacturers who have made a compact with the N. A. R. D. There are some four or five "radical cutters" in this city who are not at all likely to display a friendly feeling, as they always have refused to concert with the other druggists in these movements. They are now very indifferent when interviewed upon the subject, but betray their belief in the inability of the local organization to carry out the plans of the N. A. R. D. Evidently they think the local druggists will not stick together or else the wholesale druggists will not live up to their compact, and one of them has already stated so much to your correspondent.

NOTES.

—The Centaur Company, of New York, manufacturers of Castoria, recently unearthed a counterfeit scheme in this city. For several days they had special agents at work endeavoring to locate the counterfeit plant and finally their efforts were rewarded and the principals are now under bond awaiting trial in the Court of Criminal Correction on the first Monday in November. The Palestine Drug Co., of 107 South Second street, is the firm which has laid itself liable, and President John Bick and chemist Benjamin Chiraem are the parties who were arrested. It is claimed that several thousands of the counterfeit labels and a large quantity of the imitation preparation were found in possession of the company when the officers were arrested. [The fraudulent practices of this concern were exposed in the Era in April last.]

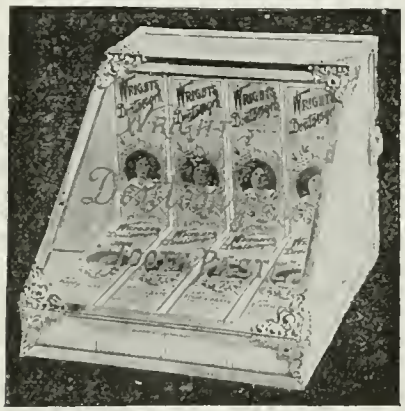
—Major A. G. Anderson, for over twenty years a traveling representative of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co. in Missouri, died at his home in this city on Friday, October 26. Major Anderson was a Kentuckyan by birth. At the

outbreak of the Civil War he linked his fate and fortune with the Southern cause and was appointed second lieutenant of Volunteers. He rose step by step until he became a major on the staff of Gen. Cockrell. After the close of the civil strife he entered the tobacco business, which he followed for over ten years, and then accepted the position which he held until the final bugle call was sounded. He leaves a wife and eight children. He belonged to that type of old Southern gentlemen who linger long in the memory and history of their friends and country.

——A. F. Barth, of North Alton, and Miss Louise K. Schaub, of the same place, were quietly married in this city on October 26. Mr. Barth is a well-known druggist of that place. A few years ago he was a popular drug clerk of this city.

——Isaac Reinholdt has purchased the drug store at Vandeventer street and Washington avenue formerly belonging to J. E. Hilby.

A Handsome Show Case.



Probably the finest thing ever offered in this line is the handsome glass show case which is offered in the advertisement of Dentomyrrh Tooth Paste on another page. This Tooth Paste is being advertised extensively and back of it is the reputation for high quality that has placed the dentifrices made by the Chas. Wright Chemical Co., of Detroit, in the front rank. They make a special offer of two show cases such as are illustrated here, both of them an ornament to any drug store. The goods are attractively put up, they are being pushed very hard and any druggist who will use it may have a special lot of some new and up-to-date advertising matter.

Hunter Baltimore Rye.

Physicians are careful to prescribe a pure article when an alcoholic stimulant is needed. It therefore behooves the druggist to carry in stock a whiskey which has long been known to physicians, the drug trade and the public as the standard of excellence in respect to age, purity and flavor, all of the particular requirements which must be met by the perfect article. We do not hesitate to declare that druggists will find in the ten-year-old Hunter Baltimore Rye, bottled by William Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, a whiskey of this description. It is the purest type of the purest class. It is particularly to be recommended for the use of women who require a stimulant. Be sure that your stock is not deficient in this respect, for physicians who have used it will want it again, and physicians who have not used it will be apt to learn of its merits and want it.—New England Druggist.

Griffith's Mixture, Guaiac and Stillingia, has been a staple preparation for over thirty years. The wholesale prices are as follows: 8 ounce, $10.50 per dozen; 16 ounce, $20.00 per dozen. Physicians and druggists can order it through their jobber, as it is carried in stock by nearly every wholesaler in the United States. If ordered direct, express charges will be prepaid. It is still made by the originator, Wm. H. Griffith, 67 Third avenue, New York.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

CALIFORNIA.—Fresno.—M. Webster, No. 1917 Mariposa street, sold to J. J. De Gloria.
ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—Sorrow Drug Company, Forty-ninth street and Indiana avenue, sold to George W. McDonald.
INDIANA.—Dyer.—M. W. Peterson, sold to Mrs. Catherine Baker.
Letts Corner.—Griffin Lehman, sold to Sheets & Hoover.
New Albany.—Bruno Knoefel, succeeded by Bruno Knoefel & Son.
IOWA.—Center Point.—J. W. Culbertson, sold to H. H. Lexvold.
Fonda.—H. A. Daubenberger, succeeded by Daubenberger Bros.
Leon.—W. J. Honnold & Co., sold to W. C. Stemple & Co.——W. E. Myers & Co., succeeded by W. E. Myers.
Lone Tree.—M. H. Summers & Co., succeeded by James W. Brown.
Valley Junction.—H. L. Seyfert, sold to E. J. Askew & Co.
KANSAS.—Leroy.—C. A. Sahland & Son, sold to H. C. Towson.
Russell.—N. Wolcott, sold to G. F. Dawson.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Holyoke.—Curran Bros., No. 466 Main street, damaged by fire; insured.
Northampton.—Niquette & Farrar, No. 273 Main street, new store.
MICHIGAN.—Charlotte.—Emery Bros., succeeded by Fred H. Emery.
MINNESOTA.—Waverly.—O'Hair & Walsh, burnt out.
MISSOURI.—Marceline.—N. L. Bolles, sold to B. B. Putman.
St. Louis.—L. J. Lehmann, No. 1451 Old Manchester road, sold to J. B. Hicks.
Wyaconda.—Frank Shane, sold to William Malloy.
NEBRASKA.—Page.—H. A. Skelton, sold to A. H. Farnsworth.
Prosser.—John G. Hartwell, damaged by fire.
NEW YORK.—Canton.—C. W. Gully, succeeded by Mead & Goodnough.
New York City.—Max Mayer, No. 41 Avenue C, removed to No. 335 Grand street, Brooklyn Borough.——Smith & Stage, No. 901 Seventh avenue, succeeded by Reuben R. Smith.
Jamestown.—C. A. Swanson & Co., No. 200 Main street, damaged by fire; insured.
Rochester.—F. H. Drake, No. 200 Alexander street, sold to Elmer E. Chilson.
Rome.—J. G. Bissell, No. 45 Dominick street, deceased.
OHIO.—Cleveland.—The Lickes Drug Company, No. 574 Kinsman street, removed to No. 2088 Superior street.
Hillsboro.—Woodrow & Williamson, succeeded by W. C. Woodrow.
Rushville.—Lewis Baker & Co., sold to Kerr, Shaw &Co.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Saltsburg.—H. H. Robinson, deceased.
TENNESSEE.—Martin.—Askew & McGill, succeeded by J. A. Askew.
TEXAS.—Dawson.—Johnson & Chenault, succeeded by S. N. Chenault.
Iredell.—J. C. Phillips, sold to Kimmins & Gordon.
Lone Oak.—W. H. Patillo, deceased.
WISCONSIN.—Markesan.—Thomas Atkinson, succeeded by Thomas Atkinson & Son.
Milwaukee.—B. F. De Hasson, Ellen street and Russell avenue, sold to W. A. Biebesheimer.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Tignish.—H. L. Higgs & Co., new store.

The seamless rubber goods manufactured by the Miller Rubber Manufacturing Co., of Akron, O., have long been noted for their excellence, but the trade will be pleased to know that they have received the highest award at the Paris Exposition on their Standard Seamless Rubber Gloves and specialties in competition with the world, where rubber gloves made by France and other countries were exhibited.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued October 23, 1900.

660,091.—Charles A. Doremus, New York, N. Y. Treating kryolith.
660,151.—Wilbrod Derval, Binghamton, N. Y. Filter.
660,164.—John Nageldinger, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for drawing effervescent liquids.
660,212.—Emanuel E. Erstman, Chicago, Ill. Syringe.
660,251.—Philander R. Gray, Elizabeth, N. J. Apparatus for separating wax from paraffin oil.
660,322.—Charles G. Bauer, assignor to American Stopper Company, New York, N. Y. Bottle-capping machine.
660,331.—John Nageldinger, New York, N. Y. Device for drawing effervescent liquids.
660,434.—Carl G. Hillgenberg and H. R. Loper, Baltimore, Md., assignors to Carr-Lowrey Glass Company, Baltimore, Md., and New York, N. Y. Dentifrice bottle.

TRADE MARKS.

Registered October 23, 1900.

35,285.—Certain named medicine. Fred E. Francisco, Lexington, Ky. The word "Privatine" and a monogram formed of the letters "P C C."
35,286.—Certain named medical compounds. The Vapo-Cresolene Company, Stanley, N. J., and New York, N. Y. The representation of a censer or vaporizer giving off a cloud of vapor and of a reclining figure in connection therewith.
35,287.—Certain named liniment. Thomas F. Laing, Bound Brook, N. J. The letters "L M L" and the representation of an hour glass.
35,288.—Ointments. The Cook Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. The word "Lanikol."
35,289.—Ointment. Edward J. Brewer, Mullin's Station, Tenn. The word "Microfuge."
35,300.—Soaps. Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The representation of a man, a woman and a branch of leaves, which latter the woman is apparently in the act of presenting to the man.
35,303.—Prescription bottles. Obear-Nester Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill. The word "Rex" blown or cast in a bottle.
35,304.—Prescription bottles. Obear-Nester Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill. The word "Banner" blown or cast in a bottle.
35,305.—Prescription bottles. Obear-Nester Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill. The word "Victor" blown or cast in a flask.

DESIGNS.

33,447.—Surgical stocking. Charles J. Sadler, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to the Bleesmore Instrument Company, same place. Filed August 20, 1900. Serial No. 27,502. Term of patent, 14 years. The design for a surgical stocking.

LABELS.

7,851.—Title: "Rocky Bracer." (For a medicine.) Emil Krafft, New York, N. Y. Application filed September 29, 1900.
7,852.—Title: "Gallagher's Hair Elixir." (For hair elixir.) Edward J. Gallagher, Boston, Mass. Application filed September 27, 1900.
7,853.—Title: "Parlde's Odentale." (For a preparation for treatment of the teeth.) Grasso Paride, Philadelphia, Pa. Application filed August 31, 1900.
7,854.—Title: "Chappene." (For a lotion.) Filer & Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa. Application filed September, 29, 1900.

Phillips' Latest Production.

On another page we illustrate an illuminated show case, the latest production of John Phillips & Co., Detroit, Mich. Although the illustration in the advertisement shows the case filled with gent.'s furnishing goods, this case is equally valuable to the druggist as it will display toilet articles to the best advantage; in fact, nothing could be better for displaying perfumery in fancy packages, brushes, combs, toilet preparations, etc. This case is made in three different grades, either with or without their patent lighting device and prices are made accordingly and to suit the druggist's pocketbook. A descriptive circular will be sent to anyone interested enough to inquire for it.

Salesmen Wanted.

Traveling salesmen who visit the drug trade and who want a profitable side line would do well to consult the advertisement of the Chicago Wood Finishing Co. on page 16 of this issue. Exclusive territory is given to good men.

BUFFALO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The fall session opened on Tuesday evening, October 2, with a large attendance of students and friends of the Institution. Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., pastor of Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, delivered the address of welcome. It was full of wholesome advice, though so pleasantly told as not to seem a sermon.

The matriculation is fully equal to last year's classes at the opening. Following the formal exercises, the new comers were further introduced into college life and ways by the members of the senior class. An interested crowd of spectators lined the street on either side while the open air exercises were taking place.

In the "rush" with the freshman "medics" of twice their number the next day, the junior "pharmics" held their own until the medics were reinforced with half the senior medics, and forced them to give way.

Prof. Gregory has placed an improved water heater in his supply room for the use of the pharmacal laboratory adjoining.

The football season has fairly opened at the U. of B., and the teams are fast getting into shape.

Alpha Chapter, Beta Phi Sigma, has moved into more suitable quarters in the new Catholic Institute Building, on the site of the old Buffalo Medical College, where, by the way, the chapter was first installed eleven years ago.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

At the regular meeting, Tuesday evening, October 9, Mr. Harper reported collections in Georgia during three and a half months, traversing all the geological formations from the mountains to the sea, and collecting 754 numbers. Dr. Rydberg reported two months spent in southern Colorado, with several new species, among them an interesting cactus from an elevation of 8,000 feet in the Bitter Root Mountains, now growing at the Botanic Gardens. Dr. Howe reported nine weeks spent in collecting marine algae at three very different stations, Bermuda, Martha's Vineyard (at Edgartown), and at Seguin Island, near the mouth of the Kennebec, an island four miles from the mainland, its only inhabitants the three lightkeepers and families. Dr. Howe discussed the Bermuda flora in the light of the Challenger report, which recognizes 326 species, of which 144 are indigenous (in 109 genera and 50 families); of the 144, 109 occur in the southeastern United States and 108 in the West Indies. The Bermuda vegetation is essentially West Indian in character, and includes only eight endemic species. Practically the only trees are the Palmetto and the Bermudan Cedar, the latter 20 to 50 feet high and only 1 or 2 feet thick, though some old shells are 5 feet. The oleander is naturalized, and in some quarters covered the whole landscape with bloom. Because of the practical absence of frost, tropical trees are acclimated with surprising success. The coffee tree has run wild in the sinkholes. About 25 ferns were known, and 8 Musci and 6 Hepaticae had been already observed. There is nowhere any brook, and only one moss and one hepatica are common; the others are in the Devonshire marsh and the sinkholes of the Walsingham region. These are open caves 30 or 40 feet deep, with more moisture and shade and less wind, and therefore showing quite a different flora. There Dr. Howe discovered as many as 15 Hepaticae. He also greatly increased the number of the marine algae beyond the 132 of the Challenger report. The marine flora is practically that of southern Florida and the West Indies.

Dr. MacDougal reported work in northern Idaho in the Priest River basin, which had perhaps never been visited by a botanist before. There was frost nearly every night. The tangled wildwood could not be penetrated more than four miles a day, except as it is entered by meadows stretching back from the lake. Beaver dams a quarter mile long cross these meadows and convert the upper portions into sedgy marshes. A colony of beavers was active within 400 yards of his camp. Great stretches of Drosera carpet the marshes. Interesting plants were collected to 325 numbers.

Mrs. Britton sent in a brief report of her discovery of the protonema of Schizaea, observed as a green mat on thread-like bodies on the ground.

Prof. Lloyd reported upon work on the Gulf coast

begun after the close of his classes at the Columbia University summer school. Prof. Lloyd and Prof. Tracy procured a barge at Biloxi, Miss., by which they explored the flora of the islands of the Mississippi Sound, and of the delta proper. It was necessary to sail for miles in two feet of water, and occasionally to jump out and push. Always a furrow of mud followed in their wake. The islands bear a pine-barren and a sand dune flora. The island surfaces are flat, and form remnants of the tertiary Mississippi delta; they average only two feet above water, with a ridge a foot higher on the seaward side, composed of shell-fragments and continually shifted inward by the wind, the waves meanwhile gnawing off the seaward edge at the same rate.

Prof. Burgess reported his continued observations on certain asters at stations near Lake Erie, Boston, the White Mountains, New York City, etc., at each of which he has kept certain varying species under scrutiny for some years to determine their range of variation under changed environment.

Prof. Underwood reported herbarium work at Kew, the British Museum and Paris, with particular reference to the herbarium of Cosson, which is very rich in ferns, especially of South America and the West Indies. An interesting description was given of a trip to Biarritz, Spain and the Landes, with views of the turpentine industry now flourishing among pine forests of the Landes, originally planted as a protection from the sand dunes. These pines average about 10 inches in diameter. Maize was seen cultivated in the Basque Provinces, and to Bordeaux, the tops being cut off to favor the ripening of the ears, as in our South.

—The Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy held its regular quarterly session for the examination of candidates for registration at Kingfisher, on Oct. 9, all members of the Board being present. C. A. Dow presented Pharmacy; E. E. Howendobler, Chemistry; F. B. Lillie, Materia Medica. Thirty specimens were presented for identification, consisting of organic and inorganic drugs and official preparations. A class of twenty-seven took the examination. The following passed and received certificates of registration: Alexander, M. A., Okeene; Brown, R. W., Kingfisher; Bassett, Geo. R., Kingfisher; Jones, Roy D., El Reno; Jeffers, C. N., Yukon; Overstreet, Dr. J. A., Kingfisher; Pendleton, Geo. D., Vernon, Texas; Powell, Claude E., Stillwater; Renfro, Chas. R., Guthrie. The next meeting of the Board was set for Jan. 8th, at Guthrie. The secretary is receiving a great many letters asking in regard to the requirements of the Board, and for the benefit of those who desire to know he here gives the rules of the Board on the granting of certificates: The fee for examination is $5.00. To those who fail a second opportunity will be given at the next meeting of the Board without extra cost. In order to pass the examination 75 per cent. of the questions must be answered correctly for a registered pharmacist, and 60 per cent. for assistant pharmacist. The Board does not grant registration except upon examination. Those who desire to go into business or to secure a position in the territory, can secure a temporary certificate from the secretary, provided they are registered and in good standing in some other State. This certificate is good, however, only until the first meeting of the Board after same is granted. The fee for same is $2.50 and the application for examination must be filed and examination fee be paid before same is issued by the secretary. The branches covered by the examination are Pharmacy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy. The secretary will supply applications and any needed information upon request. Application should be filed at least ten days prior to date of meeting. F. B. Lillie, Secretary, Guthrie.

—The regular quarterly meeting of the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy was held at Nashville, October 16, 17 and 18. All members of the board were present except A. B. Rains, Columbia. A class of thirteen presented themselves for examination. The following received grades entitling them to certificates as registered pharmacists: C. A. Kelly, Clarksville; Wm. A. Halstan, Nashville. Edward A. Cooke attained the required grade, but not having the required four years' experience was granted certificate as assistant pharmacist. Certificates as assistant pharmacist were granted to E. P. Berkshire, Nashville; Thos. D. Herrick, Nashville; Ralph D. Miller, Greenville, Henry B. McGill, Martin. The board has during the last quarter had analyses made of laudanum, tr. nux vomica and Fowler's solution obtained from retail druggists of Nashville. These examinations were not as a whole satisfactory, but good results are anticipated from the work done, as the druggists have been notified that they are expected to bring their deficient goods to the standard. The question of legislation for the restriction of the sale of cocaine was taken up and carefully considered by the board. Many of the cities have passed laws governing the sale of this drug, but the laws are not satisfactory as they only cover the corporate limits of the place. A full comprehensive State law is what is needed. The cocaine habit in this section is confined almost wholly to the negro race, possibly 90 per cent. of the cocaine sold is to that class. No drug is so demoralizing. These people are in our midst and from them we obtain a good portion of our help. It becomes us to preserve their integrity in this respect for their good as well as our own. Again, what is more debasing to our profession than the selling of this drug to these poor unfortunates. The board have instructed their attorney to draw up a bill restricting the sale of this drug, to be presented at the next Legislature. They will make every endeavor to have it passed. In this undertaking they will be heartily endorsed by the medical fraternity and every good citizen in the State. The next meeting of the Board will be at Nashville the third Tuesday in January, 1901.—Robert L. Eves, secretary.

—The Wisconsin State Board of Pharmacy held its regular meeting at Madison October 24. Secretary Heimstreet reported one case only in the courts since the last meeting. This case was at Oconto—no registered pharmacist in the store at any time. The druggist was fined $50 and costs. C. H. Heck, of Racine, was given certificate No. 2,248 from Illinois. Twenty-nine applicants were present at the examination. Of this number the following received their full grade or licentiate certificates: R. L. McDonald, De Pere; M. Becker, Winneconnee; W. L. Kaiser, Sheboygan. Assistant certificates: G. W. Pradell, Wausau; Theo. Mueller, Milwaukee; A. M. Cope, Milwaukee; E. Haven, Neenah. The resolutions passed at the State meeting of druggists at Waupaca last month asking for a building at Madison for the Pharmacy School and the one prohibiting the hawking of medicines and appliances, were discussed and approved by the board. The next meeting of the board for examination of candidates will be held at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wednesday and Thursday, December 5 and 6.

—The Board of Pharmacy for Missouri held a meeting in St. Louis on Monday, October 8, 1900. The following are the successful candidates: W. S. Barnickel, W. Bueneman, R. M. Crooks, C. O. Gill, R. F. Guedeman, J. R. Dennis, Spickard, Mo.; J. Hinds, Narborn, Mo.; W. W. Johnson, Douiphan, Mo.; F. M. Nash, Clinton, Mo.; D. H. Palmer, Lewistown, Mo.; E. W. Rentfro, Rayville, Mo.; C. C. Reynolds, Springfield, Mo.; W. P. Smith, Troy, Mo.; J. B. Thurston, Versalilles, Mo. Aug. F. Fleischman, secretary.

—At the regular quarterly meeting of the New Hampshire Commission of Pharmacy, held at the State House, Concord, on October 24, the following candidates passed the senior examination: Leon T. Foster, Keene, N. H.; Frank E. Bronson, Lisbon, N. H. For the junior examination the following were successful: Harry M. Porter, Ashland, N. H.; Robert W. Cushing, Manchester, N. H.; Joseph J. Feeney, Berlin, N. H.; Cleon D. Tufts, Manchester, N. H. The next meeting of the board will be held in the city of Manchester on Wednesday, January 23, 1901.—George F. Underhill, secretary.

—At the meeting of the Erie Co. (N. Y.) Board of Pharmacy held last month, the following licenses were granted: Assistant Pharmacist, George W. Lindner; Pharmacists, Walter Irwin Strong, Jesse Monroe Parker, Clifford Eugene Anthony, Howard Nelson Church, Herman Albert Dedo, Albert Foster Veeder. Next meeting of Board, Saturday, Nov. 3. Geo. Reimann, Secretary.

—At the meeting of the New York City Board of Pharmacy, held October 15, the successful candidates were: Max Auerbach, Bernard Berg, John J. Menzies, Jennie A McCormick, Storrs H. Seeley, Bernard C. Stevenson, Harry T. Collins, Gustave Abrahamson, R. Edwin Blakslee, David Feine, Jacob A. Feldberg, Martin A. Forster, Edward Hoenig, Frank Kircher, Louis Lasser, Viggo Lind, Oliver R. Mabee, Michael J. Madden, Morris Mosesson, Adelbert F. Siebertz, Alexander Silverman, Richard E. Walsh, William F. E. White, Albert E. Williams, Theodore Wrede. Twenty-five passed out of a class of fifty-six. Statistics: Passed at first examination, 4; at second, 11; at third, 4; at fourth, 3; at eighth, 2; at twelfth, 1; total, 25. Rejected at first examination, 13; at second, 8, at third, 5; at fourth, 2; at fifth, 1; at sixth, 1; at seventh, 1; total, 31. Nationality of applicants: United States, 26; Russia, 18; Germany, 4; Great Britain, 5; Austria, 2; Denmark, 1.

HARRY H. ROBINSON, one of the most prominent druggists of West Pennsylvania, died suddenly of paralysis at his home in Pittsburg on October 13, aged 40 years. Mr. Robinson had for years been an active factor in State politics in Pennsylvania, and was prominently concerned in one of the most dramatic features of the famous combine fight in 1895. While always actively interested, Mr. Robinson never sought a salaried office. He is survived by a wife and daughter. His funeral was the largest ever known in Saltsburg.

G. KREVATSHY, a well known druggist at No. 4800 Ashland avenue, Chicago, died on Wednesday, October 17. The deceased was 49 years old, and had been in the drug business in Chicago eleven years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral took place on the Friday following his death.

An Advertising House Boat.

The Lightning Medicine Co., which was organized some time ago at Muscatine, Iowa, has been making rapid strides. The business has grown with great rapidity and it has been a race on the part of the management to keep up with it in office room. They have recently increased the capital stock of the company to $50,000 and have moved into a new building arranged to meet their present requirements. One of their schemes for advertising their remedies is a peculiarly shaped boat built especially for a trip which will be made down the Mississippi from Muscatine to New Orleans. The boat is about 12 x 22 feet, is divided into store rooms, sleeping rooms, etc., and also has accommodations for a large amount of advertising matter and samples of Lightning Remedies which will be distributed along the route. The boat is manned by a crew of four Muscatine young men who will distribute the samples of Lightning Remedies from house to house in all cities between Muscatine and New Orleans. It is expected that not less than six months will be required to make the trip and that it will be one of the most profitable advertising schemes ever put into operation to advertise proprietary medicines.

The most up-to-date fountains serve Clam Bouillon, and those which are best acquainted with the proper methods for making and serving it use Burnham's Clam Bouillon. It is having a big run in all the fine establishments where hot drinks are sold. Burnham's Clam Bouillon is made by the E. S. Burnham Co., 53 Gansevoort street, New York. It has been on the market for several years, and has become staple in the hot soda fountain trade. Attractive fountain signs for it are mailed to druggists who are interested; all that is necessary to do is to write for them. In their advertisement in this issue they give full instructions for the proper way of serving it.

Chas. Lippincott & Co., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., advertise on another page of this issue a large stock of second-hand and shop-worn soda water apparatus which they offer at very low prices in order to reduce stock. They include fountains of every make, style and system, but service and appearance are guaranteed. They will furnish an illustrated price list on application.

STATE OF TRADE.

General Conditions Satisfactory.

New York, Oct. 30.—Affairs incident to the approaching Presidential election have continued to receive considerable attention, but commercial matters have not been wholly neglected, and business in a jobbing way has continued of satisfactory volume, and values of nearly all leading commodities have had fairly steady support. Opium has remained inactive, but the market has gradually hardened under the influence of the unfavorable crop news from Turkey, and quotations from first hands have advanced fully 5c. per pound, with holders inclined to sell only small parcels. Cables report continued drought in the growing districts and consequent further damage to autumn sowings, with holders in primary markets quoting higher prices.

The quinine situation has not improved, so far as the volume of business is concerned, but interest is expected to revive shortly, as there is to be an auction sale of 4,000 kilos in Batavia to-morrow, and the regular monthly bark sale will take place in Amsterdam on Thursday. On the latter day the shipments of bark from Java for the month of October will be announced, and if the quantity should prove to be small, lively bidding may be expected at the Amsterdam sale. Meanwhile manufacturers' prices are firmly maintained on the old basis, and outside speculative holders have modified their views somewhat owing to lack of demand. Cocaine and caffeine continue firm under the influences heretofore noted, but former quotations are still current. Cream tartar and tartaric acid have undergone no further quotable change, and leading manufacturers report a fair volume of business at the recently reduced prices.

Among the essential oils, interest has been centered chiefly in peppermint, which has continued to harden steadily both here and in producing markets of the West. There is no longer any doubt that the yield this year will be considerably less than for several years past, and a rumor is current that one or two of the leading bottlers are short of stock. Consequently the market is stronger in tone, and quotations are fully 10c. per pound higher than they were a week ago. Wormwood also is firmer owing to reports from producing districts to the effect that the output this season will be much smaller than usual. Sassafras continues firm under light stocks, and natural wintergreen is held with a fair degree of steadiness.

Lack of demand has imparted an easier feeling among holders of cubeb berries, and quotations for both whole and powdered have been reduced 1c. per pound. Grains of paradise are in better supply and obtainable at lower figures. Prickly ash berries are scarce and higher. New crop juniper berries have begun to arrive and are moving freely into channels of consumption at full quoted prices. Arnica flowers of prime quality are in light supply, both here and abroad, and quotations show a fractional advance. Colchicum and coriander seeds are both firmer under a similar influence, and flaxseed is higher in sympathy with primary markets, where substantial advances have recently been established. All varieties of cantharides are higher, owing to steadily diminishing stocks, and only small lots are obtainable. Ergot has developed increased activity, and a decidedly firmer feeling is manifested on the part of holders, it having transpired that stocks in Europe have been reduced to a minimum. Senega root has moved upward in price both here and in the West, and the available spot supply is under close control. Brazil wax is dull, and lower quotations are named for all grades. In the heavy chemical line, continued unsettled markets are reported for yellow prussiate of potash and prussiate of soda.

Unusual Amount of Illness Affects Prescription Trade.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Records show that the death rate this week is higher than it was last week, and that there is considerable general illness in the community hereabout. Diphtheria is especially prevalent. Typhoid fever is also found, with far more cases than the Board of Health likes to see. These diseases and other forms of sickness have been instrumental in making some extra business for druggists in general. Prescriptions have been a natural consequence. Other than for these immediate causes, business has been fairly good.

Prices keep rather steady, sales for the most part being for absolute needs. Opium is somewhat firmer. Quinine is not specially active. No special feature in essential oils, balsams, beans and others on the list is found. Election plays some part in the present trade conditions and causes buyers to wait awhile. Prices for chemicals show little change, although business in them is pretty good, some dealers being well satisfied with present trade. Cream of tartar has shown a decline, other than which there are no marked changes. There is not much demand for dyewoods. Gambier is a bit higher. Indigo is fairly well sought. Cutch is slow and all in all there is not much life to these things. Grain alcohol keeps steady and is in good demand, wood alcohol moving less freely. Waxes show little change. Sales are fair at steady prices.

Brisk in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—Reports from wholesalers show the city trade to have been very fair during the past week. Orders were numerous, and the aggregate of transactions ran up to large figures. The out-of-town business, however, did not assume marked proportions, and the various houses as a rule experienced no pronounced pressure from this direction. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals are busy and large quantities of goods are being distributed. The market for botanicals continues on the rise with respect to different articles, among them helionas dioica, aletis farinosa, wormwood (American), sassafras bark of root, prickly ash berries and oil of birch and sassafras. In some directions a slight decline is being noted. The movement in heavy chemicals continues to be of normal dimensions, at satisfactory figures. The retail trade continues to be devoid of special features.

Western Trade Prosperous.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—The drug trade has been very busy this week. The demand from outside sources has been large, and the manufacturers and jobbers have been busy all the week filling orders. There is a free movement in holiday goods and in sundries, though the demand for the former is slacking up, owing to the lateness of the season. This year, even though a Presidential year, is one of good business in the West. Never before has an impending Presidential election seemed to cut so small a figure in the actual business situation. The result of the election is quite generally regarded as certain—the question is one of majorities. Business is good, and doubtless will remain so all winter.

Fairly Good in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Business has been fairly good during the week past; while not at all brisk, the average amount of sales is better than was expected for a time so near election day. A number of dealers have settled the Presidential problem to their satisfaction, and are going ahead placing orders in the firm conviction that President McKinley will be re-elected. The big wholesale houses are now hustling for orders for the holiday trade, but most reports indicate that people are holding off their purchases until after election.

In the retail trade a good week is reported, the present unsettled weather creating quite a demand for seasonable remedies. Prescription business is fairly good.

The settlement of the coal strike has been received with much rejoicing all around, and the next few weeks will show a decided improvement in the orders of firms who supply the coal regions.

A Little Complaint from Detroit.

Detroit, Oct. 27.—It would be hard to imagine more beautiful weather for October, but it does not seem to be the best kind for a good drug trade. Druggists are complaining a little, and asking merchants in other lines how it fares with them. They report that even the grocers say they are doing a light business, in spite of the fact that people are supposed to eat whether the weather is unseasonable or not. On the whole, the month has not gone behind the Octobers, but it is not expected to show a very flattering gain over them.

Brightening Prospects in the Northwest.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 26.—There has been an unexpected brightening of prospects the past week so far as jobbers are concerned; not only a brightening of outlook, but an improvement in conditions. The most noticeable feature has been an increase in the number of out-of-town orders received. In addition, the jobbing houses of these cities have added not a little to their territory, particularly in Iowa. But the retailers, if not in a cave of gloom, are lurking not far from the entrance thereto. Only one of those questioned reported a satisfactory state of trade since the Era's last report. The one exception was a druggist who said his prescription business has held up as well as ever, though his general trade had fallen off somewhat. Hardly anybody is satisfied with his collections. Linseed oil went up again yesterday, this time two cents, making the price for boiled 76 cents, the highest ever yet reached.

C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, N. Y., now provide their Ale and Stout in half pint bottles in addition to the regular full pint size. This innovation provides a small bottle for a short drink, with the guarantee that goes with the brewery bottling, and enables an invalid to enjoy a glass of ale or stout without involving any waste. These half pints ought to be quick sellers. There is good profit on them, and if any druggist will put them in stock and let his local trade know that they have them they will prove to be business winners. For particulars in regard to prices, etc., address the manufacturers directly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Burnham Co., E. S. 8
Burr & Co., J. B. 2
Chattanooga Med. Co. ... Cov B
Evans & Sons, Chas. H. ... 4
Griffith, Wm. H. ..... Cov D
Home Soap Co. ..... Cov D
Hood & Co., C. I. ..... Cov C
Ideal Rubber Co. 7
Lanahan & Son, Wm. 8
McCormick & Co. 10
New York Quinine & Chemical Works ..... Cov D
Rubinat Serre Co. 17
Saltsburg Bottle Wks Co. .. 3
Scott & Bowne ..... Cov D
Wright Chemical Co., Chas. 8

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 30.—The volume of business continues of satisfactory proportions, notwithstanding the excitement incident to the approaching Presidential election, and the general market retains a steady undertone.

OPIUM.—Although foreign markets are firm, the slow demand for consumption has influenced an easier feeling, and jobbers have reduced quotations to $3.40@3.50 for 9 per cent., and $3.50@3.60 for 11 per cent., as to quantity.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small lots are moving fairly on consuming orders, and jobbing prices continue steady at $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent., and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., as to quantity, the outside figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—The market continues moderately active, and jobbing quotations remain nominally steady on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—Only a moderate inquiry was reported, and the market has ruled quiet with values unchanged but steady on the basis of 44@45c. in ounces, as to brand.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—Prime grades are in light supply and firmer, with jobbers' quotations advanced to 20@25c. for whole, 25@28c. for ground and 30@33c. for powdered.

COLCHICUM SEED.—Values are slightly higher, owing to reduced stocks, and the revised jobbing quotations are 35@40c. for whole, 38@42c. for ground and 40@45c. for powdered.

FLAXSEED.—Primary markets are decidedly stronger, and jobbers have advanced quotations to $7.75 per barrel and 5@6c. per lb. for less. Ground, 4¼@4½c. by the barrel and 5½@7c. for smaller quantities.

OIL PEPPERMINT.—Values are again higher, and jobbing quotations show a further advance to $1.60@1.80 for Wayne County, $1.35@1.60 for Western, $1.60@1.75 for H. G. H. and $1.70@1.85 for redistilled.

CORIANDER SEED.—Bleached is in reduced supply, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 8@11c. for whole, 11@13c. for ground and 15@17c. for powdered.

CANTHARIDES.—Quotations for the better grades have been further advanced to 75@85c. for whole and 80@90c. for powdered.

ERGOT.—Market stronger in sympathy with corresponding conditions abroad and jobbers have advanced their prices to 70@80c. for whole and 80@90c. for powdered.

SENEGA ROOT.—Primary markets are higher and quotations for jobbing quantities show an advance to 55@65c. for whole and 60@70c. for powdered.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.—Manufacturers' prices have been advanced and the revised jobbing range is $2.60@2.75 per lb. and 27@32c. per oz., according to quantity.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE.—Quotations have been reduced to 7@10c. for crystals and 9@10c. for granular. The latter in 5-lb. boxes, 10@12c., and in 1-lb. cartons 12@14c.

SANTONIN.—Jobbers have further advanced their quotations to $4.25@4.50 per lb. and 33@36c. per oz.

ALMONDS.—Light crops have stimulated a firmer feeling among holders and quotations for jobbing quantities have been marked up to 40@45c. for sweet and 41@45c. for bitter.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—A firmer feeling has developed and jobbing quotations have been advanced to 2½@3c. by the drum and 5@7c. for less.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE.—Easier in sympathy with raw material and the reduced quotations are 25@30c. for 30 per cent., 35@40c. for No. 1, and 40@45c. for C. P.

OIL CEDAR.—Pure has been marked up to 80@90c. and ordinary to 70@80c., as to quantity.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Powdered is firmer with an advance to $1.50@1.65 for small parcels.

ERGOTINE.—Stronger in sympathy with ergot and jobbers are holding at $4.50@4.75 per lb. and 37@40c. per ounce.

CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE.—Jobbers have reduced quotations to $1.25@1.40 for powdered and $1.65@1.80 for soluble crystals.

PAPAIN.—Market easier with sellers in a jobbing way at $1@1.25, as to quantity.

LINSEED OIL.—Under the influences noted last week prices have been further advanced to 78@79c. for raw by the barrel and 88@95c. for less, 80@81c. for boiled by the barrel and 90@$1 for less.

A New Tooth Powder Top.

We illustrate on another page in this issue a fine detachable metal tooth powder top which has just been patented by the Saltsburg Bottle Works Co., Pittsburg, Pa. It is one of the best and most economical devices yet offered to the trade. It is easily closed by simply pushing down and opened by pulling up. Its use will absolutely prevent waste and all spilling of powder, except upon the brush, and will increase the sales of any tooth powder. Druggists who put up their own tooth powder and are interested in such a device should write for sample and prices.

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THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Students whose applications are received after November 1 are put in the November class.

NEXT CLASS BEGINS NOVEMBER 10.

Students who matriculate for the November class will receive the lectures on General Chemistry contained in Part I. Students who began the work in the October class will receive on November 10 Part II. of the lectures, or that part of the work known as "Pharmaceutical Processes Involving Masses and Volumes."

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR THE FULL COURSE, $10.00.

If you are interested in this work, you should send in your order at once. For fuller particulars, see announcement facing third cover.

Write for new descriptive Prospectus. Address
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 Broadway, New York.

MATRICULATE FOR THE NOVEMBER CLASS.

The October class in the Era Course in Pharmacy is now a full month on its way and no more matriculates can be accepted for this class. The November class, however, is now forming and matriculates can be received up to the last day of the month. It is important that students enroll as promptly as possible. The first lectures to the November class will be mailed on the 10th, and if students do not matriculate until subsequent to that date, of course they lose several days which might have been devoted to the work. We want to have as large a November class as is that which started in October. We shall be pleased to send to any one interested a copy of the prospectus of the course fully describing it, its extent, cost, manner of conducting it, and also specimen pages of lectures and list of books which the student may at his option secure.

The October class will now receive Part II. of the lectures, consisting of that portion of general pharmacy devoted to a discussion of pharmaceutical processes involving masses and volumes. Part I., to be sent to November matriculates, discusses general and analytical chemistry.

Matriculate now, for, in regard to the Era Course in Pharmacy in particular, procrastination is the thief of time.

OPPOSED TO PATENTED ARTICLES IN THE U. S. P.

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association held recently, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association go on record as protesting against the admission into the Pharmacopœia of the United States of 1900 of all articles that are patented or with trade marks, believing that it is detrimental to the profession of pharmacy to make official any product which the pharmacist has not the right to manufacture.

We do not know whether this action will or can have any effect upon the Revision Committee, which must be governed by the formal rules adopted at the decennial convention held in Washington last May. But, be this as it may, the Massachusetts association has certainly voiced in a very clear and emphatic manner the real desire of the majority of the retail drug trade. We do not know that the argument against the admission of patented articles could be made any stronger than as set forth in this resolution, which to our mind amply covers all phases of the case in question. In brief, the retail druggist believes the Pharmacopœia should contain no preparation which he is debarred

from manufacturing himself secundum artem. Of course, attached to the discussion of this very important matter and closely connected too, is the consideration of the character and force of the United States patent and trade mark laws. If we could secure a revision of these laws whereby patents on products themselves would be no longer issued, the muddle would be very largely cleared up. Very many of these patented preparations objected to are by no means secret articles, but are substances of known and uniform composition, definite chemicals, and through their real virtue have won a place in the regard of the medical fraternity as medicaments of high value. It makes no difference what the drug trade may say or resolve, the physicians will employ these articles, and the question is whether it be better to hedge them about with all the restrictions possible under the circumstances (meaning inclusion in the Pharmacopoeia) or by denying them official recognition place them beyond the pale of legitimacy. The whole trouble is that our United States laws are at fault. This problem would not have arisen were product patents not in existence.

We are in thorough sympathy with the position assumed by our Massachusetts friends, but what will be the result thereof, so far as the action of the U. S. P. Revision Committee is concerned—that is another question.

THE NEXT N. W. D. A. MEETING.

The editorial from the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal republished in the Era of October 25, which referred to the invitation extended to and accepted by the N. W. D. A. to hold its next annual meeting in Montreal, has caused quite a little commotion in the trade. The position assumed by our Canadian contemporary is very adversely commented upon and its accuracy denied by some of the parties in interest. For instance, the secretary of the Proprietary Association of America, Mr. Joseph Leeming, of this city, states that the invitation to the N. W. D. A. came through a member of the Canadian branch of the firm with which he is connected and that the invitation was in all due and proper form and presented with full authority. The Canadian delegate, Mr. Miles, is first vice-president of the Montreal Board of Trade, which gave him authority to extend the invitation. He is also one of the vice-presidents of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada, from which body he brought credentials also. Some have stated that the position of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal was due to the fact that Mr. Miles conducts an opposition drug paper, and that the whole matter is merely one of personal rivalry.

It is just as well, however, to have it brought up at this time for discussion. Members of the wholesale trade in this city quite generally look with favor upon Montreal as a meeting place, and it makes little difference to them whether they receive a formal invitation or not. As one prominent wholesaler said: "We go where the majority at the convention think we want to go. We are assessed for the entertainment furnished wherever we go, and as we pay this without calling for outside assistance, we have a right to go to any city we choose. Still, if it should develop that the Montreal proposition is not favored, the Board of Control has it within its power to change the meeting place at its discretion."

And so endeth this lesson. The matter is worth no more talk.

THE SITUATION IN DETROIT.

A valued friend, a prominent retail druggist in Detroit, writes us a letter from which we extract the following:

I wish to call your attention to the inconsistency in the two articles on the Detroit situation, as they appear in your issue of October 25 on pages 445 and 466.

The article on page 466 is substantially correct so far as conditions exist. I cannot see how it could have inspired the editorial on page 445, or in the event of its not having inspired it, why two such directly opposite reports should appear in one issue.

Your editorial, should it happen to come to the notice of the party referred to (while not by name, so plainly that there can be no mistake in the inference), can have only one tendency, and that is to arouse an old feud which every effort is being made by the local druggists to wipe out.

There has been no plan adopted here to fight the cutters. Personally I have been for and anxious to have the N. A. R. D. plan tried and have held considerable confidence in its success, if carefully carried out, but the majority of our local druggists have favored the conciliatory plan, and your Detroit notes state the situation in this wise, with further comment that in all probability the conciliatory plan will be carried out in Detroit.

We had a meeting of the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association yesterday, at which time the report of the special committee referred to in your issue (page 466) was made and adopted.

I am enclosing price schedule and letter sent our local druggists to-day, which will explain our position. You will see there are no signs of "fight." I feel that you have done the local druggists an injustice in your last issue, and only hope that no harm comes to us from same. I should suggest that there is opportunity for explanation in your next issue.

We are very glad indeed to make an explanation, if such is needed. We confess, however, that we see no inconsistency or contradiction between the two articles to which our correspondent refers. The editorial was written, in type and printed some days before the news report was received. It accurately represented the conditions of affairs at that time, as reported to us from different sources in Detroit. The news story was a later development, and it will be seen that while the majority of members of the local association's executive committee favored an aggressive policy, one of fight, the minority, who desired conciliatory measures, succeeded in gaining their point to the extent of carrying the question along for farther consideration. On October 29 the local association had another meeting and adopted the plan of the minority of the committee, and accepted a price schedule, to go into effect November 1, which all of the druggists in the city are expected and, if we are not mistaken, have agreed to observe. Bearing in mind, thereore, that the editorial was written some days before the latter action reported was taken, it will be seen that it was only one portion of a continued story. It was at first proposed to fight the cutter, later to conciliate him, and finally, the third stage, the conciliatory method is adopted. Looking at the affair in this light, and under the circumstances as explained, we can detect no inconsistency or contradiction.

We congratulate te Detroit retail trade on having effected this amicable settlement of the difficulty. That city has suffered long enough from the evils of cutting practices and we believe even the most aggressive have become heartily sick of doing business at little or no profit, to say nothing of the retail trade at large, which has suffered so severely from the warfare. While the prices on the new schedule are not so greatly advanced as most would wish, they still afford a little more profit than heretofore, place all dealers on the same level, and are at least a starting point for better and more remunerative business in the future.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS BY THE BOARD.

Although the new Board of Pharmacy for the entire State of New York has not yet come into legal existence, there have been some informal meetings of the newly-elected members of the board to talk over matters and do a little preliminary work. Rules of procedure have been roughly mapped out and general principles laid down and discussed. Among the more important actions decided upon is the decision that the new board will make provisions for the examination of candidates in practical dispensing pharmacy. It is proposed to secure quarters where it will be possible to place before the applicant for registration all the apparatus, appliances and materials necessary for a practical demonstration of his capabilities as a compounder. In carrying out this idea numerous very considerable difficulties will of necessity be encountered. It is one thing to say we will give a practical examination and an altogether different thing to do it. It requires the fitting up of a laboratory and abundantly equipping it, and the selection of a permanent meeting place. Such a laboratory as is necessary cannot be transported from place to place, but must be in a permanent location. This is only one of the difficulties which the board will have to adjust. Just what is a fair and appropriate practical examination is a vexatiously difficult problem, and there are others which will make the board members do a whole lot of thinking. But the principle, that of testing the candidate's true facility as a dispensing pharmacist, is an eminently proper one and the decision of the board to establish such an examination will be very generally commended. There are some State boards now which have for years conducted such a practical examination, and there is no reason why in this great State it cannot be similarly carried out with success.

Petition to the Congress of the United States.

We, members of the drug trade of the United States in its several branches, retail druggists, wholesalers and jobbers, and manufacturers of proprietary preparations, herewith respectfully petition the Honorable Congress of the United States to repeal the special tax imposed under Schedule B, Section 25, and its dependent sections of the War Revenue Act of 1898, now in force, so far as such tax is laid upon medicinal preparations.

We seek this repeal for the following reasons:—

1.—This tax on medicines is class legislation, unjust and unduly burdensome.

2.—The tax is unequally distributed, being placed upon medicinal preparations which are necessities, and at the same time allowing to escape taxation a large number of articles which are as truly proprietary and which enjoy special protection under the copyright and trade mark laws.

3.—The revenue created by the enforcement of the law is no longer necessary, and the amount collected under this Schedule B is but a small proportion of the total revenue derived.

4.—The drug trade is already heavily taxed. Alcohol, which enters so largely into the manufacture of the preparations sold by us, is already taxed about 1,000 per cent., and the imposition of further taxation, as provided by this act, makes its operation oppressive.

5.—The intent of the law was to tax proprietary medicines only, but owing to its peculiar phraseology and the construction placed upon it by the officials, it does not reach nor apply to a large class of medicinal chemicals protected by trade mark, while on the other hand, it applies to nearly all drugs and medicines which are a necessity to the sick.

We ask relief, believing that the honorable members of Congress will realize the justice of our claims by repealing these unjust and burdensome provisions of the War Revenue Act.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

THE STAMP TAX AGITATION.

We print in this issue the names of a very few, comparatively, of the large number of firms and individuals in the several branches of the drug trade who have signed the petition for the removal of the stamp tax, and who not only have individually written their names, but have taken enough interest in the matter to go out and canvass for signatures. Many hundreds of these signatures have been forwarded and they are coming in by scores and hundreds in every mail. Succeeding issues of this paper will present more of them, though it will of course be impossible to print more than a small minority thereof.

We have made a rough classification of these signatures into manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. It will be seen also how wide is the geographical distribution. There is very evident a strong desire on the part of the drug trade to secure the removal of this stamp tax, and all agree that it is burdensome, unjust and unnecessary; three reasons than which none could be better for its abolition. The only point of difference is that brought out by our retail friends when they inquire whether, should the tax be removed, the manufacturers of proprietary preparations, who increased their price because of the tax, will see fit to reduce their figures to the previous level. Of course the manufacturing interests are a unit in their desire to secure the removal of the tax. The retailers are divided, but would be a unit also could they be assured of any resulting benefit to them in the matter of prices, etc. This, surely, is a matter of much moment which concerns the relations between the manufacturers and the retailers, and one which must be left to them to adjudicate satisfactorily.

One thing is certain; if the tax be removed, the drug trade in all its branches cannot be in any worse position than at present, while the prospects are that it would be materially benefited.

Besides the names of signers taken wholly at random we print a number of letters from retailers, jobbers and proprietors. In these communications numerous points of interest are brought forth which certainly call for farther discussion and elucidation. We want to hear from every one in the trade who has any opinion and desire in this matter. We shall be pleased to supply copies of the blank petition to any one who will take the trouble to send us a postal card request. We have received full reports from many towns and cities, from individuals who have gone to the trouble of making a personal canvass to secure signatures. If there is any weight in numbers, the monster petition which the drug trade is preparing in this way for presentation to Congress ought certainly to exert a force which our representatives at Washington cannot afford to belittle or disregard. Now that the election is over and we know whom to address on this matter, it should be the personal duty of every member of the trade to urge his Congressman to do all in his power to secure the removal of this stamp tax. Here is a case where "influoence" can be appropriately exerted.

A FEW SIGNATURES.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

NEW YORK.—Lehr & Fink, Henry Klein & Co., R. W. Robinson & Son, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Patterson & Purdy, Schieffelin & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Orlando H. Jadwin, Tarrant & Co.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Winkelman & Brown Drug Co., Gilbert Bros. & Co., Jas. Baily & Son, Gilpin, Langdon & Co., John B. Hurtt & Co., Muth Bros. & Co., Stevens & Harmanson, Boykin & Carmer Co., Carr, Owens & Heineman, the Loewy Drug Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Robinson-Pettet Co., Neat-Richardson Drug Co., Peter-Bauer Drug Co.

RICHMOND, VA.—Powers-Taylor Drug Co., Owens & Minor Drug Co.

PEORIA, ILL.—Colburn, Birks & Co., Barker & Wheeler & Co.

WACO, TEX.—The Behrens Drug Co., Waco Drug and Stationery Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Mack & Co.

DULUTH, MINN.—L. W. Leithhead Drug Co.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—J. N. Murdoch.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Woodard, Clarke & Co.

HELENA, MONT.—Parchen Drug Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Plimpton, Cowan & Co.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—John Schaap.

MANUFACTURERS.

NEW YORK CITY.—M. J. Breitenbach Co., A. M. Bininger & Co.'s successors, E. S. Burnham Co., Wallace & Co., Stallman & Fulton Co., Holtin Chemical Co., Dundas Dick & Co., Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., J. Milhau's Son, a corporation, Hegeman & Co., Hudnut's Pharmacy, Seabury & Johnson, Lee Medicant Co., Jackson March, Hickman Manufacturing Co., Abbey Effervescent Co., Estate of Dr. S. I. Tobias, Dr. Herrick's Family Medicine Co., The Centaur Company, Ely Bros., Franklin Hart Remedy Co., The Reinschild Chemical Co., Wm. R. Warner & Co., Keasbey & Mattison Co., American Therapeutic Co., Renova Medical Co., Lucon Chemical Co, Wagner Infant Food Co., Globe Remedy Co., the Vapo Cresolene Co., Mathew Mahler.

CHICAGO.—The Strickland Co., Strickland Wine Co., Hoffmann Piano Co., Hartwig Drug Co., Industrial Publishing Co., Danks & Co., East India Remedy Co., E. C. Clay & Co., Sulphume Company, The Dr. Russell Medicine Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Peacock Chemical Co., Ka-No Remedy Co., Derma Remedy Co., Sultan Drug Co., the Cannon Manufacturing Co., Baker-Eidson Chemical Co., Smith Medical Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Emil Cauffmaar Co., Wilcox Specific Medicine Co., the Wolff Chemical Co., the Handy Tablet Co., Penn Pharmacal Co.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Amick Chemical Co., Stewart Soap Co., "Merit" Medicine Co.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Lorrimer & Co., Emerson Drug Co., Terrill & Ricaud, Sharp & Dohme.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Crab Orchard Water Co., California Fig Syrup Co.

PIQUA, O.—The George H. Rundle Co., the Germithol Chemical Co., the Perce Pain Powder Co.

WACO, TEX.—Artesian Manufacturing and Bottling Co., The Rotan Grocery Co.

ATLANTA, GA.—John B. Daniel, Lamar & Rankin Drug Co.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—German Medicine Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—F. M. Austin.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Morgan Drug Co.

BATH, N. H.—James W. Foster Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hart Remedy Co.

BURLINGTON, VT.—Yucca Co.

INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, IND.—Sterling Remedy Co.

LITITZ, PA.—Inland Chemical Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Tri-Elixiria Remedy Co.

PORTLAND, ORE.—S. Heitshu, Canning, Wallace & Company.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Wisconsin Pharmacal Co.

RETAILERS AND OTHERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—John A. Miller, Fred A. Grazer, D. M. Gove, Fred Hohlweg, David M. Fletcher, P. Flatow, H. W. Baxter, E. Happersberger, E. J. Arneth, J. L. Potts Drug Co., Chas. F. Newman, Th. L. Sulzberger, Newton's Pharmacy, Leon di Nola & Co., Edward J. Bogel, Golden Rule Pharmacy, Western Drug Co., Edward R. Hanlon, M. D., T. F. Bacon, M. D., Chemical Hall, Ignatz Beck, Laura Goodman, A. White, A. di Nola, H. Haman, D. Ryan, Castro Street Pharmacy, A. J. Mills, A. E. Scannell, Ed. N. Ayers.

RICHMOND, VA.—Wm. P. Partin, George W. Turner, R. S. Harrison, B. Edgar Shine, B. C. Lewis, P. C. Slaughter, W. M. Finyser & Co., J. Blair, A. W. Notling, Irving L. Beveridge, A. Greenewold, G. W. Latimer, W. F. Warrinner, W. F. Noel, John F. Bauer, W. H. Snook, A. E. Johann, M. Fill. Seay, Chas. H. Warren, W. T. Witte & Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Stoddart Bros., Hugh A. Sloan, W. B. Lake, F. M. Dunning, Geo. B. Rogers, H. M. Wilkinson, Peterson Bros., William Coulson, Thos. M. Johnson, A. B. Strode, W. S. O'Brien, Denny & Field, J. P. & J. W. Diehl, Willis G. Gregory, J. W. Menzies, J. B. Mason, Charles W. Derr, C. N. Riggs, C. K. Brown, J. H. Sharp, George E. Sykes, F. J. Wiltsey, J. A. Lockie, E. A. Kingston.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Oscar E. Ross, Arnold & Co., Williamson & Watts, R. H. Councell, H. L. Troxel, E. H. Kabernagel, J. P. Piquet, Albert E. Kilner, George H. Stewart, A. J. Corning, F. W. Bien, Charles L. Meyer, John M. Wiesil, J. Edwin Hengst, James P. Frames & Son, William H. Dull, Otto G. Schumann, William W. Cherry, John T. Kelly, R. T. Waters, W. P. Barnett, G. Woltereck.

PEORIA, ILL.—E. A. Schmid, John F. Herschong, L. T. Sprague, F. H. Vonachen, Herman L. Ziegler, Jas. F. Rowcliffe, Sam. Coffinberry, John Kneer, Jr., J. B. Greithaupt, A. F. Campen, Albert Zimmerman, M. J. Ruggles, F. Lueder, Nicaise Drug Co., Ryan Drug Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Chas. A. Eckels, Thos. V. Kennedy, Allen L. Lehman, Edward Webber, William Paul Weinich, Julian Taylor, Paul Eckels, Charles M. Alford, C. C. H. Kirtin, Henry Jonas, Abe Schopf, Edwin Partenh.

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—Opera House Drug Co., C. W. Aust, Charles H. Slocum, Lignell & Sodergren, Frank H. Niehoff, A. A. Campbell, B. D. Merrell, F. D. Priest, Fulton & Fulton Co., J. Hanson, Jos. Herb, William Spicer.

WACO, TEX.—E. J Sultan, H. C. Risher & Co., the Morrison Drug Co., Provident Drug Co., W. E. Colgin, Rohrer Drug Co., W. F. Thomason, Pipkin Bros., the Pipkin-Blair Drug Co., S. L. Keown, William L. Tucker.

DULUTH, MINN.—S. J. Nygren, M. L. Olander, D. Welsgreen, Jr., Emile Peterson, C. J. Tufte, A. Qually, O. K. Weinman, F. W. Kugler & Co., Max Wirth, F. Scott, W. A. Abbett, Draper Drug Co.

CINCINNATI, O.—Von Mohl & Co., J. W. Brinster, C. R. Pugh, M. McMahan, B. D. Eggleston, E. P. Hyatt, E. Reed, G. Cameron, A. Watters, C. Strunk, E. L. White, J. Hoffmeister.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—E. W. Grimm, E. P. Brown, E. G. Stephenson, B. G. Bryan, W. I. Boreman, Ruberry & Stout, C. M. Jones, B. M. Clark, Clark, Murdock & Co.

GEORGETOWN, ILL.—E. M. Smith, N. L. James, J. A. Frazier, Jr., D. H. Bowen, H. W. Morris, C. C. Moore, O. P. Clark, C. William Davis, C. B. Spang, E. E. Moore, W. C. Cowan, F. E. Kespler.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Geo. A. Newman Co., Simon N. Jones Co., Nock & Synder, T. B. Taylor & Co., J. B. Baird, C. J. Rosenham & Co., Buschenmeyer Bros.

NEW YORK CITY.—Reid, Yeomans & Cubitt, Joseph L. Weil, August Uhl, George M. Kneuper, Perry's Pharmacy, William Wilson, S. F. Haddad, Fred. J. Mertz, Gustav Pfingsten, M. D.

HELENA, MONT.—J. B. Lockwood, F. C. Sutphin, J. E. O'Connor, Schonborn Drug Co., R. E. Harris, H. Werby, Edward Mitchell, Emil Starz.

ATTICA, IND.—G. F. Martin, S. D. Clegg, H. B. Schwanz, John R. Newlin, Jas. C. Soller, C. H. Barger, W. P. Rhodes, F. M. Fugazzi.

PIQUA, O.—Greenamyer & Co., J. D. Holtzenmann & Co., C. G. Piercy, Brandriff & Hedges, A. C. Wilson.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Aldrich Pharmacy, S. G. Skidmore & Co., Laue-Davis Drug Co., L. W. Moody, J. A. Clemenson, Brooke Drug Co.

ATLANTA, GA.—Brown & Allen, DeLamater & Todd, Elkin-Watson Drug Co., Benjamin's Pharmacy, R. L. Palmer.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—J. P. Davis, J. M. Sparks, J. H. Carnahan, W. F. Blocker.

BATH, N. H.—B. A. Stymest, C. B. Pelton, J. B. Hibbard.

LITITZ, PA.—Dr. Jas. C. Probst, Chas. B. Miller.

INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, IND.—Edward S. Boughan.

CHICAGO.—J. R. Bowman.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Dr. E. W. Higbee.

WHAT THE TRADE THINKS.

In my opinion the latest number of the Era to hand, that of the 18th inst., is the best one ever published. There is more business in it than in any number I have ever read.

It is not my purpose to discuss any particular subject under consideration in the Era of the 18th, but I think that we ought to get together as druggists of these United States, without regard to past party affiliations and laying aside our political prejudices as to race, color or previous condition of servitude (I served five years as apprentice to learn the drug trade, as per indentures, signed, sealed, delivered and stamped) and by button-holing and wire-pulling simply and naturally compel our representatives and senators in Congress assembled to repeal the Stamp Tax. Your petition will help, but we must go further and that at once.

Now, sirs, "I want t' know," as the Yankees of Massachusetts say, if you are in favor of the whole hog in regard to the repeal of the Stamp Tax, that is, are you in favor of the retailers making a demand on the manufacturers to put prices back to what they were before the Spanish War and enforcing that demand?

To give a couple of cases in point: There is Captain Ayer who charges us a dollar a dozen more for his sarsaparilla than he did two years and a half ago, while at the same time he pays out as per requirement of the Stamp Tax law only thirty cents per dozen more; and there is also Judge Hood, who "propriets," to use an Artemus Ward expression, Hood's Sarsaparilla, he also puts by a little more out of the wholesale price than he used to "befoh de wah," if he does not it is not our fault, for he certainly gets seventy-five cents per dozen more for his production than he used to and the stamps cost him thirty cents per dozen only in dozen lots.

The remarks "For applicants for State Board Examinations" are right to the point, especially that particular question as to how paregoric is made, and the answer that the applicant "always consults the Dispensatory when in doubt," is one that we hear bobbing up serenely and ubiquitously.

I would be willing to wager, Mr. Era, that if you were to mail the question, "Which is the authority for official preparations, the U. S. Pharmacopœia or the U. S. Dispensatory?" to every druggist in business in these United States, one-half the replies would read, "the U. S. Dispensatory." The Pharmacopœia should be used more generally than it is and every druggist should be trained so as to require no medium between him and his authority.

The contribution, "What Kind of a Library should a Pharmacist Seek to Possess?" is very good and applies with force to the supposed paregoric question, especially if the pharmacist has any apprentices who are being instructed by him with a view to their ultimate registration, either with or without a course in any school or college of pharmacy, who should be trained to consult various authorities when in doubt.

J. M. STANSFIELD.

Bradentown, Fla.

Your request for opinions on the repeal of the Stamp Tax deserves a reply, hence I would say I believe this to be unjust taxation. First, because it singles out one class of proprietary goods, perhaps owing to the fact of the over modesty and apathy of the drug trade, especially the retail trade, for as is well known there are too many of us who are always ready to criticise what others are doing or have done in obtaining legislation, etc., but very few who are ready to give either time or thought to such matters. Secondly, it should be repealed because there is no longer any necessity for it, as the Government has more than enough to pay for the results of the late war without it.

However, if repealed through the efforts of the retailer it looks about as though it might be a repetition of the chestnut and cat fable, for what assurance have we that the manufacturers of proprietaries, who were so prompt to charge us two and even six cents for a 5c cent stamp, will return to ante-bellum prices?

It is true the N. A. R. D. assures us that the manufacturers are now willing to come to proper terms with the retailer, but even that seems to mean only so long as the manufacturer and jobber get the "chestnuts;" for I recall being one of the organizers of the N. A. R. D. at St. Louis and that a resolution was passed at that meeting fixing the price not to exceed $2 per dozen for 25 cent, $4 per dozen for 50 cent, and $8 per dozen for $1 articles, which was reaffirmed at Cincinnati about a year later, and about six weeks after the chairman of the Executive Committee (who in the mean time had seen the gold of the N. W. D. A.) made an agreement with the Ayer Co. whereby they charge $2.40 per dozen for a 25 cent article and only very few who had raised their prices higher than the scale decided upon at St. Louis have reduced them up to the present time. Hence it seems the N. A. R. D. has been captured by the N. W. D. A. and P. A. again through the apathy of the retailer. And while encouraging the retailer to work for the repeal of the Stamp Tax, can you not at the same time give him a good dose of anti-apathetic serum of some kind that will cause him to wake up and truly look after his own interests by either constituting himself a committee to organize the trade in his locality or joining and working with such organizations as already exist?

Hoping to receive a blank petition from you and wishing you success, I remain,

Sincerely,

LOUIS SCHULZE.

Baltimore, Md.

We herewith enclose petition filled out. We are heartily in sympathy with the movement, and shall make it a point to interview our member of Congress and urge upon him the importance of helping us to repeal this unjust tax. Thanking you in the name of the drug trade for your interest in this matter, we are.

THE BROWN MEDICINE CO.,
A. N. DANIELS, Secretary.

Erie, Pa.

We hope some steps may be taken to induce the manufacturers to sign a petition to Congress in which they will agree to return to old prices. Why should any retail druggist want the tax removed when he continues to pay the advance price to the manufacturer? Your petition says the "drug trade" is already heavily taxed, and that this tax makes it burdensome. This is true, but will the repeal of the Stamp Duty relieve any one of the 40,000 retail druggists? I see that Mr. Willet, of Augusta, Ga., has the same idea of the matter that we have. Those who are taking an interest in it and sending in signed petitions are manufacturers. In the name of humanity and for the love of justice let the Era bend its efforts to the relief of the class that is really suffering from this taxation, thousands of whom make only a bare living out of their business.

W. S. JOHNSON & SON.

Henderson, Ky.

We hand you herewith petition to Congress, signed by Messrs. Langley, Michaels & Co. and ourselves. We intended making an exhaustive canvass for signatures, but have been forestalled by our friends, Messrs. Mack & Co., who have their canvasser now at work securing signatures of every druggist in this city. Deeply appreciating your efforts in this important and just measure, and hoping that success will crown your efforts, placing the proprietary medicine concerns of the United States under lasting obligation to you, we remain, sincerely yours.,

THE CALIFORNIA PHARMACAL CO.,
By F. A. HABER, President.

San Francisco, Cal.

In your issue of The Era for October 25th we note that you are circulating among the druggists of this country a petition favoring the abolition of the Stamp Tax Act. As we are in favor of any well considered plan looking to the accomplishment of that desirable end, if you will send us copies of that petition, we shall be pleased to distribute them among our traveling salesmen and enlist their services in securing signatures.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

You certainly have our co-operation in your effort to repeal these laws, and you can rest assured we will render you any assistance possible in the matter. We attach our signature as requested. With best wishes,

Dallas, Tex. **PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO.,**
Per W. J. WORSHAM, V. P. and Manager.

We have signed the petition you sent; also have got all of the druggists in town to do likewise, and return the petition to you. Trust you will have success in this undertaking.

THE NORWICH PHARMACAL CO.,
Per O. G. BELL.

Norwich, N. Y.

We have been noticing the efforts that you have been making to get the obnoxious war tax taken off the patent medicines, and if we can aid you in any way in bringing this about, you can count on our co-operation.

J. & C. MAGUIRE MEDICAL CO.

St. Louis, Mo.

Herewith petition received from you a few days since with reference to repealing War Tax on proprietary medicines. If this petition had been longer and we had had time, we would have obtained more names.

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND NERVINE CO.,
St. Joseph, Mo. JOHN F. IMEL, Gen. Mgr.

We take pleasure in returning to you herewith petition, which we have signed. Anything further we can do for you in this connection, kindly advise.

Denver, Colo. **W. A. HOVER & CO.**

I wrote the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; also our members of Congress. Got a favorable reply from all.

DR. JOHN LEESON.

Cadillac, Mich.

I take great pleasure in handing you enclosed signed petition to Congress in favor of the repeal of the war tax. It bears the names of the best drug and proprietary people in the lower part of the city.

H. B. HARDING.

New York.

We enclose you herewith signed petition to Congress, as per your request. We sincerely hope you will be successful in your efforts in having the stamp tax on medicines removed.

THE S. H. MEDICINE CO.

South Bend, Ind.

Alcohol, etc., is taxed extremely. Most manufacturers of medicine use it, and they pay the tax on it, and afterward on their preparations—two taxes on alcohol.

A. J. KALB.

Quincy, Ill.

Enclosed please find petition signed by the druggists of Knoxville.

CHAPMAN, WHITE, LYONS CO.

Knoxville, Tenn.

THESE WANT PETITIONS.

Please send me a number of petitions to Congress to repeal the tax on proprietary medicines. I believe we can do some good in Philadelphia, as you have said. It will be a splendid opportunity to have an expression from the candidates for Congress.

Philadelphia, Pa. JAMES C. PERRY.

Please send me copy petition to the Congress of the United States to repeal unjust War Revenue Act and you will much oblige. I have always thought this an unjust tax.

Bellefonte, Pa. C. M. PARRISH.

We have but two drug stores in our town, but if you will send me copy of petition to Congress on War Tax repeal I will sign it and get the other druggist's signature as well.

Oxford, Pa. CLEM B. McCULLOUGH.

Please send us one dozen petitions to Congress regarding special tax schedule B. I want to send them to the different druggists in this county.

Graham, N. C. J. C. SIMMONS.

Your effort to secure the repeal of the Stamp Act has my approval. If you will send blank will sign and endeavor to have others do so.

D.W.HUTCHINSON.

East Downingtown, Pa.

Send petition for my signature to present to next Congress to repeal Stamp Act, which is a burden to the drug trade.

J. P. ROTHERMEL.

Lewistown, Pa.

Please send me a petition for Congress of the United States. I think this attempt is O. K.

C. G. SPENCE.

McKees Rocks, Pa.

Please send me copy of petition to Congress relating to repeal of Stamp Tax.

Ashbourne, Pa. M. M. OSBORNE.

Please send us the petition to remove Stamp Tax as published in your Era of 25th. We will sign and return.

Clarksville, Tenn. FLETCHER & ELLIS.

Please send blank for petition to Congress to repeal the Stamp Tax.

U. M. FRIEDMANN.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please mail half dozen petitions for repeal of Stamp Tax. S. M. G. WENCK & SON.

Northumberland, Pa.

(Specially Prepared for the Era).

THE EARLY DAYS OF PHARMACY.

(Continued from page 196, Aug. 2.)

THIRD PAPER.

THE FIRST FRENCH APOTHECARIES.

The science of Cordova and Salerno found its way to Montpellier as early as the seventh century. It is claimed that at this epoch some kind of a medical school was established in this city, one of the busiest in Southern France at that period. Here the merchants of Lombardy and Sicily, Spain, Morocco, Tunis, Egypt met to transact business with the French, Anglo-Saxons, etc. Doubtless drugs and spices were among the wares thus exchanged and the Moorish civilization of Spain thus worked its way northward.

As invasion and persecution drove the Arabs and Jews from Spain and other parts, many took refuge in

A FOURTEENTH CENTURY PHARMACY.

(From Guy de Chauliau).

Languedoc, and the city of Montpellier continued to be an important centre for doctors and pharmacists. When the Popes formally founded the University in the Thirteenth century medicine formed almost the exclusive study.

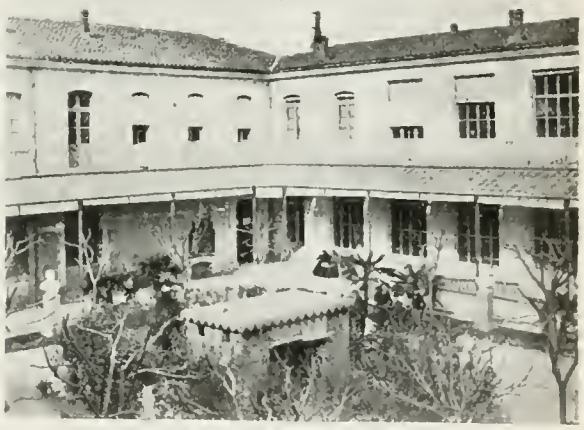
In the British Museum (Sloane MS. No. 100) one may still read the medical advice "written from Montpeleris to Quene Isabel of Vngland, at ye preier (prayer) of ye Kyng of Ffraunce."

Isabel, wife of King Edward II. of England (1307-1327) was sister of the King of France, and were these directions of a more particular and less general nature, we might claim for this quaint old document the title of

The Most Ancient English Prescription in Existence.

But, prescription or laws of health, its antiquity renders it worthy of quotation:

"**This** is good for to smelle to for ye brayn: Camomylle, violet flowris, reed rose flowris. These ben good for ye brayn also: To drynke wiyn mesurably hot to yool wiyn. To eat sauge (sage) namely ye poudre (the powder). To eate notmegis (nutmegs?) actuable. To kebe youre heed ofte. To waissche youre hondis and feet ofte asesurably wakynge, asesurably slepige. To heere mesurably likynge noise, as mynstalse (minstrelsy) or song. To eate ofte mustard. To ete ofte amanger pep. to ete letuaries (electuaries?) made of rede rosis" (red roses).



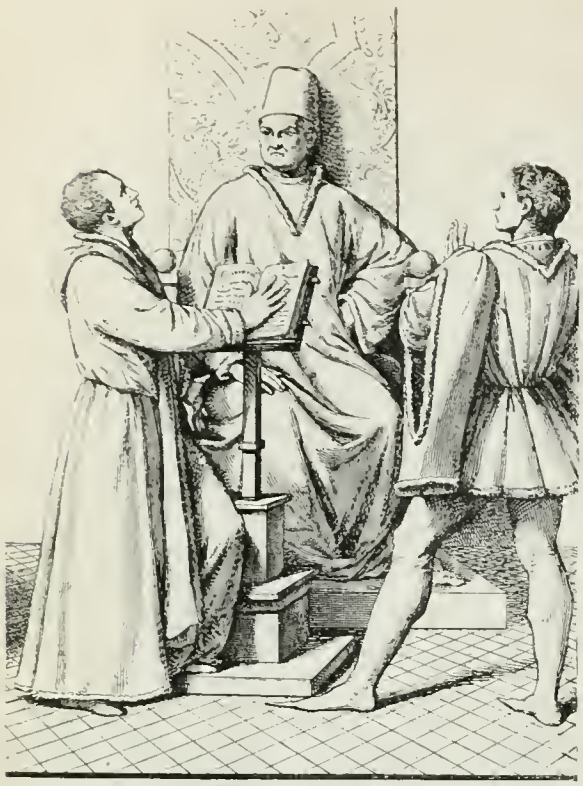
MONTPELLIER SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.
The Quadrangle.

This lengthy and curious treatment may or may not have improved Isabel's brain power, but in any case she had sufficient intelligence to avoid, if not actually to plot, her wretched husband's doom. But to return to

Montpellier and Its University.

We learn from the city statutes that pharmacies were inspected as early as 1340. The "Grande Chirurgie" of Guy de Chauliac, master surgeon at the University, which was published in 1362, contains some 750 medicaments, mostly drawn from Galen, Serapion and Avicenna. It is from a miniature in this ancient work that our artist has reproduced the costumes and attributes of the French doctor and apothecary of the Fourteenth century shown in the illustration which heads this article.

In 1496 Charles VIII. decreed the yearly inspection of pharmacies by the chancellor and procuror of the University of Medicine and the "Bayle" or chief of the Corporation of Apothecaries. There were about 1,000 students at Montpellier in those days, from Languedoc, Burgundy, Spain, Italy, Flanders, Germany and the Rhineland. Rabelais studied at the School of Medicine, a building which stood on the site now occupied by the Montpellier Superior School of Pharmacy. In 1572 a College of Pharmacy was established and the apothecaries separated from the grocers, and in 1593 the first



MCCCC. N° 21.

THE OATH ON THE GOSPELS.

Royal Jardin des Plantes was founded at Montpellier. This ancient botanical garden still exists, and (though the instruction in botany and pharmacy at Montpellier now-a-days is quite up-to-date) one's thoughts run back to the days of monastic study as one paces its quiet paths or as one strolls up the steep narrow pebble-paved streets to the School of Pharmacy and enters the quiet cloistered quadrangle. Rabelais, Renoudot and Rondelet, the Catelans and de Candolle, Balard, the Planchons—how many famous names cluster around this ancient site.

But to proceed.

The Apothecary-Grocers

came into existence some eight or nine centuries ago, at any rate in the South of France, for the statutes of Arles, which date from 1150, contain an article to the effect that these "speciadores," as they were called, should prepare prescriptions in accordance with the Antidotary.

The Apothecary's Oath.

taken in Languedoc in the Thirteenth century, has also been preserved; it is conjectured by some to have been based on certain writings of Hippocrates. The more elaborate form of oath, quoted by Brice Bauderon and other writers, is perhaps of somewhat later date, but is sufficiently curious to quote at full length. This was the formula sworn to by the pharmacist of the Middle Ages when, after passing his examination, he was received formally into the corporation as a "Christian and God-fearing Master of Apothecary." It is evidently drawn up by the Faculty of Medicine of the epoch.

I swear and promise before God, Author and Creator of all things, essentially One and distinguished in three eternally blessed Persons, that I will observe exactly all the following articles:

And first, I swear and promise to live and die in the Christian faith.

Item: To love and honor my parents as much as possible.

Item: To honor, respect and serve, as far as possible, not only the doctors who have instructed me in the knowledge of the precepts of Pharmacy, but also the preceptors and Master Pharmacists under whom I have learnt my calling.

Item: Not to slander any of my former doctors, master pharmacists, or any others whatever.

Item: To do all I can for the honor, glory, ornament and majesty of medicine.

Item: Not to teach its secrets and rareties to idiots and ingrates.

Item: To do nothing rashly without consulting a doctor, or merely in hopes of gain.

Item: To give no medicament or purgative to invalids afflicted with a malady without first taking counsel of some learned doctor.

Item: Not to touch the shameful and forbidden parts of women except by great necessity; i. e., when it is necessary to apply remedies thereupon.

Item: To reveal to no one the secrets confided to me.

Item: Never to give any person any kind of poison to drink, and never to advise any one to give it, even to his greatest enemies.

Item: Never to administer any abortive potion.

Item: Never to try to perform midwifery in any fashion, except by doctor's instructions.

Item: To execute exactly the prescriptions of doctors, neither adding nor diminishing, so long as they are drawn up according to the rules of the art.

Item: Never to use any substitute without the advice of some one wiser than myself.

Item: To disavow and avoid like the plague itself the scandalous and totally pernicious style of practice used by charlatans, empirics and alchemic bellows-blowers to the great shame of the magistrates who tolerate them.

Item: To give aid and assistance indifferently to all who employ me, and finally to keep no stale or bad drug in my shop.

And may God bless me always so long as I observe these promises.

Thirteenth Century Drugs.

Jean de Garlande, who lived about 1250, tells us that in his time the apothecaries sold "confectiones," electuaries, "radices cum herbis," ginger, pepper, cummin, cloves, cinnamon, aniseed, fennel, wax, candles, sugar and liquorice. In the very earliest days of pharmacy in France the grocers' and even the chandlers' business was intimately linked with the drug trade. In this connection we may quote the

First Historical Allusion to Apothecaries at Paris,

which is to be found in the "Livre de Métiers" of Etienne Boileau Prevot (Mayor) of Paris, who was charged by Louis IX. to reorganize the city guilds about 1268. It runs as follows:

"Wax dealers, Pepperers and Apothecaries owe no tax or duty on the articles named if they sell at the King's Balance." And further on we read that "these are the Free Guilds of the city of Paris, and owe not the King's Watch (police duty); also the estaveurs, all apothecaries, vendors of bowls and platters, etc." And as late as 1484 the the Grocer - Apothecaries' Corporation of Paris appears to have included four classes — the "druggists," the "apothecaries," the "wax dealers" and the "confituriers." For sugar and sweetmeats were also an important item of the apothecary-grocers' stock.

The Charlatan (By Gerard Dow).

The First French Apothecary

whose name is on record appears to have been Guillaume Testart, who supplied (in 1400) "sugar, aniseed, coriander and apothecaries" (presumably medicaments) to the children of King Charles VI. of France and his queen, Isabel of Bavaria. Did they have too much candy and too little "apothecaries" or was it the other way about? History is silent on this subject, but they all died young except one lad, who was crowned—thanks to Joan of Arc—king of France at Rheims in later years.

Nor did our French forefathers despise the profits of veterinary medicine. Guion Moreau, "apothecary of the king," in 1480, sends in a bill for drugs and medicines, also ointments, plasters and powders for "sick and wounded dogs." The apothecaries were, however, something more than mere traders, even in the earliest ages, for we find them called in as experts in cases of actual or suspected poisoning. Thus, in 1378, when Blanche of Navarre, sister of Charles V. of France, died at Evreux, an apothecary in that Norman town known as Simon the Lombard, was appointed to examine the viscera and reported that the cause of death was not poisoning, as

suspected, but probably heart disease. Again, when the Englishman Woudreton was tried for poisoning in 1484, five Parisian apothecaries as well as five surgeons were appointed to examine and report on the arsenic which he employed and gave full replies on the subject. Of this Paris Corporation of Apothecaries we shall speak more fully in our next article.

Candy for the Princes.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.*

The Metric System is a decimal system. The entire civilized world uses the decimal system of **notation**, and the fact that our arithmetic is founded on the scale of ten is the main reason why our money and our weights and measures should be reckoned on that scale. If our notation were **duodecimal**, then it would be **advantageous** and (as time goes on and calculations become more complicated) **imperative**, that money, lineal dimensions, volumes, weights, time units and all other measurements should be expressed in the same duodecimal scale.

The advantages of a duodecimal system over the decimal are usually recognized among mathematicians, if for no other reason because 12 can be divided by 2, 3, 4 and 6, whereas 10 is divisible by only 2 and 5. We are told that if our ancestors had had 12 fingers instead of 10, our system of notation would have been duodecimal. But the decimal scale of numbers is so strongly fixed on civilization that it will probably never be displaced. Once let a people adopt its **arithmetic scale** and fix its radix, and every computation by arithmetic will eventually be forced into that scale. And so the man who introduced the decimal notation into Europe from Arabia, in the twelfth century, made it impossible for any system of money, or of weights and measures other than the decimal to subserve the best interests of mankind. This statement seems too nearly axiomatic to need elucidation, and yet the strongest objection ever raised against the use of the Metric System—and it even now occasionally rears its head—is that duodecimal measures are better than decimal. There is no question that with a **duodecimal notation**—the superiority of which in some respects is granted—any measurement scale should also be duodecimal, but there is not harmony with decimal notation and duodecimal measures. Measurements and their computation must go hand in hand, or, briefly put, **like notation scale, like mensure scale.**

The origin of this notation is lost in antiquity, and has not been definitely traced further back than the seventh century of our era, it being known to have been used in India in 669 A. D., though probably much older than this. It was introduced into Europe during the twelfth or early thirteenth century, and by the **end** of the thirteenth century all scholars had become acquainted with it. The decimal point did not come into general use till the beginning of the eighteenth century, four hundred years later.

Leaving the middle ages and arithmetic, we proceed to speak briefly of the history of Metric Weights and Measures. In the light of subsequent events it seems singular that the United States should have been the first country in the world to make a scale for its money to correspond with its arithmetic, and should be one of the last to swing into line its other standards of measurement. But such is the fact. In 1786 our decimal system of money was adopted.

From time to time attempts were made to have Congress adopt a decimal system of measurements. In 1817, John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, was requested by the Senate to report on the Metric System. His voluminous report—some 235 pages, including appendices—was submitted four years later. He strongly favored the ultimate use of the so-called French system, but thought it unwise to adopt it at that time.

France was the first nation to adopt such a system, which at the time of Adam's report had been in operation there for a quarter of a century. In 1790 Prince de Talleyrand proposed to the Constituent Assembly of France that the many systems in use in that country be changed into one system, and that that be a decimal one, founded on the pendulum. This was adopted by the Assembly and sanctioned by Louis XVI. It was proposed that the French Academy and the Royal Society of Great Britain appoint a joint Commission. England declined, but Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland were finally represented in the proceedings of the Academy.

Three plans for a lineal standard were proposed by the Commission—which consisted of the ablest living mathematicians—(1) a pendulum beating seconds; (2) a quadrant of the equator; (3) a quadrant of the meridian. The last was selected, and it was decided that the ten-millionth part of this quadrant should be the unit—a meter. Multiples and divisors of this, and volumes and weights dependent upon it, were provided for. The **system** was provisionally established by law, August 1, 1793, the **nomenclature** nearly two years later, April 7, 1795. For seven years the survey of the meridian went on, and in 1799 representatives from ten countries assembled in France to settle the details from the result of the survey and to fix a "definite meter." The Metric System thus went into operation in France. But the example was not quickly followed by other states. About twenty years later the Netherlands appears to have been the first to adopt it. In 1869 an International Commission of Weights and Measures, consisting of representatives of nineteen leading nations, reported in its favor, and many adopted it. One after another, different countries have joined in, until practically all the States of Europe, except Russia and England, use the system, either exclusively or very generally. The same can be said of the States of South America, of our new West India possessions, of Mexico and the States of Central America, as well as parts of Asia and Africa. Germany in 1870 enacted a compulsory law to go into effect in two years. Before the expiration of the two years everybody was using the system.

In England an Act passed in 1864 allowed the use of the meter and its companions if any persons chose to use them. In 1868 there was almost enacted a compulsory Metric System measure, the bill having passed the second reading in the House of Commons, which usually means adoption, but it was suddenly withdrawn. In 1878 Parliament passed an act forbidding the use of any weights or measures not the Board of Trade standards, thus illegalizing the Metric System. This continued till 1897, when another act was passed which re-established permissive use. The British Pharmacopœia, published in 1899, gives the metric weights after the imperial, and in the next revision will give the metric first. The Educational Department in Great Britain has recently made the teaching of the Metric System compulsory in the elementary schools. In 1895 a Committee of Parliament, after an exhaustive report, recommended its exclusive use. Pres. Mendenhall recently stated that the Metric System had in five years made more progress in England than in thirty years in the United States.

Russia has lately issued a permissive law similar in purport to that of England and the United States. It went into effect January 1, 1900, of their era.

The Russian Ukase of 1894 directs that after a certain date the system shall be used by all druggists in the empire. It has been used in the medical department of the Russian Army since 1896. A bill is in preparation by the Minister of Finance of that country for its compulsory use throughout the Russian Empire in every department of trade. The bill has received the approbation of the State Council, and soon we expect this vast empire of over 100,000,000 people to use the international system exclusively, for in that country it takes but a short time for a "bill" to become a "law." Then there will be left only the United States and Great Britain with her possessions using an antiquated time-wasting system.

In our own country one of the many interesting at-

*A paper read by Mr. Rufus P. Williams, President of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, at a meeting of the American Chemical Society.

tempts at a Decimal Scale was made in 1857 by a joint special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York and the American Geographical and Statistical Society. After denouncing the French system as being atheistic in its origin, and as requiring a knowledge of Latin and Greek and the acquisition of a "noisy vocabulary," this committee proposed to have Congress adopt a Decimal System with English names. These names were never written in Uncle Sam's Statute Books. The first legislation by Congress was July 28th, 1866, an Act which legalized Metric Weights and Measures, but did not make their use compulsory. It is the only important Act ever passed on the subject by the national legislative body. Thus the three conservative countries—Russia, England and United States—are believers in the international system to the extent of allowing its use, if their citizens elect to use it, and the tendency in the two former countries is rapidly towards its exclusive use. In 36 nations the Metric System is now the standard; in three its use is permissive, in no civilized country is it prohibited, and in every one there is some enactment regarding the system. Every decade its use more nearly approaches the exclusive, and no instance is recorded of a nation's going back to the old system after once adopting the new. According to the report of the **Decimal Association** of England, 1898, there are 448,000,000 people who use the system with at least theoretical exclusiveness.

Though our Congress has never passed any measure on the subject more radical than the permissive Act of 1866, bills have been reported for several years by the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, who have used the most cogent arguments in favor of passing a law requiring Government use of the system in all its transactions with the people, such as in custom houses, but Congress has not yet complied. Two such bills were reported at the last Session of Congress, and are now in Committee. They are almost identical, except as to the date assigned for adoption of the system. One of these will be reported at the next Session of Congress, with possible changes of dates, and the members of the Committee express hope of its passage at that time. The first one, H. R. 104, introduced by Rep. Littauer, December 4th, 1899, is as follows: "Be it enacted, etc. That from and after the 1st of July, 1902, all the Departments of the Government of the United States, in the transaction of all business requiring the use of weights and measurement, except in completing the survey of public lands, shall employ and use only the weights and measures of the Metric System; and from the said 1st day of July, 1902, the Metric System of weights and measures shall be the legal standard of weights and measures recognized in the United States." The main feature of these bills is compulsory use by the Government, which it is thought will result in accelerated voluntary use by the people. For years the various heads of departments have expressed themselves in favor of such a law.

It seems desirable to examine briefly the results at the present time to ascertain whether permissive legislation alone—as shown by a 34 years' experiment—is sufficient, or whether we need a compulsory law. A brief statement will be made of the chief industries in which the Metric System has been employed and the extent of its use, so far as it has been possible to ascertain.

It is impossible to state to what extent the system is taught in **grammar schools** side by side with "compound numbers." In science teaching—particularly in physics and chemistry, as taught in high schools, academies and colleges, medical and technological schools—the new system has wholly supplanted the old. Our college text books of physics and chemistry first adopted the Metric System for their experimental work during the years from 1860—1870. High school texts followed, though nearly 20 years later, the first one to make the change being in 1878. Not a single text book of any scope in these subjects now uses anything but the International System, and probably not a school where science is studied employs the old system. This alone is a tremendous advance in a quarter of a century.

The system has been adopted in metallurgy, assaying, pharmacy, electricity, biology, and to some extent in coinage and medicine. The basis of micrometer measurements under the microscope, as, for example, in bacteriological work, is the $^1/_{1000}$ of a millimeter; for finer work, $^1/_{100000}$ of a millimeter, the English divisions never being employed. While medical and pharmaceutical schools have long employed the decimal scale in general chemistry and analysis, prescriptions have until lately been written in grains, scruples and drams. A change is rapidly coming. One large drug firm says that now half its prescriptions are written in metric terms, and the number is on the increase. Another firm says fully three-quarters are thus written; in smaller cities, it is not over ten per cent. This change is mainly due to the fact that the 1890 United States Pharmacopœia, issued in 1893, adopted exclusively the Metric System. It seems certain that all medical schools and colleges of pharmacy will soon follow, and that the English system will become obsolete with the profession, except among the older physicians.

A few wholesale dealers and manufacturers of drugs and chemicals employ it. E. R. Squibb & Sons, of Brooklyn, use the International System exclusively throughout, and have done so for eight years. They say: "If we were back to avoirdupois, we should change again as in 1892."

The very extensive works of the Solvay Process Company of Syracuse, N. Y., employ the system in every possible way in the manufacture of soda ash and bicarbonate. They use it for weighing coal and other supplies, for water and other liquids, for the calculation of heat units and measurements of temperatures, in fact for everything except linear measurements and such drawings as go outside of their works. Their **sales** are necessarily made by the English System. They say: "We find no disadvantages, and would be very glad could our entire work be upon the Metric System."

The Merrimac Chemical Company of Massachusetts, in 1893, built a factory for their extensive sulphuric acid works, in which all the tanks were made on Metric dimensions, so that one centimeter in depth equals some number of liters, e. g., 100 or 150. They say: "We have found this to be a great convenience, both in taking stock and in the daily work. There was no difficulty in instructing the workmen to use the system."

The Penn. Salt Manufacturing Company has just built a large plant entirely upon Metric dimensions.

The Waltham Watch Company has used the Metric System exclusively since 1869. They say: "It has proved to be exceedingly convenient and satisfactory."

William Sellers & Co. have used it for injector work more than forty years.

The system is used almost entirely in the manufacturing of electrical goods, and in electrical engineering.

Makers of gauges, measuring implements, draughtsman's supplies and the like, have some call for Metric instruments.

Dealers in chemical and physical supplies for schools and colleges have to use both the English and the French systems. These dealers prefer the latter, and use it whenever it is possible. All importations of glassware, etc., must be made on that scale. Certain goods are always made on the Metric plan; as, e. g., rubber stoppers. Teachers of science might, in a small way, aid the cause by ordering all their supplies according to the international system, instead of the English.

The Library Bureau of Boston, which has branch offices in the leading cities of the world, is helping the cause. All its millions of cards and its thousands of cases have exact Metric dimensions. Even the paper which is made for the company is of Metric dimensions, and each variety is made of a definite number of grams per square meter. They say there is not the least difficulty in the application of these measures by the hundreds of workmen employed in the manufacture of their goods. The system has been in use for twenty-five years by the American Library Association, whose headquarters are at Albany. In the State Library and other departments of the University of the State of New York, it is used for all blanks and other measurements.

It is the concurrent testimony of the concerns that have reported on its use that the system is perfectly simple and easy of application, and that it has great advantages over the English.

In the annual reports of the Curator of Classical Antiquities of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the measurements of statuary and all other objects and specimens are expressed in meters and decimals, and have been since the first issue in 1876. It is so much simpler to write 1.32 M. than 4 ft. $3^{21}/_{25}$ in., that all museums will be likely sooner or later to adopt this plan.

The large steel and iron companies use the English measures except for export trade. But exports seem likely to have an important bearing on this use, since for the thirty days of April, 1900, more than $40,000,000 worth of manufactured goods were exported from the United States. The opinion of large iron and steel manufacturers is shown by the adoption, in 1896, by the Association of American Steel Manufacturers of resolutions strongly indorsing the bill then before Congress. Here were twelve of the great steel and iron manufacturers urging their members individually to ask their Representatives in Congress to support the Metric Bill.

Opinions of many persons qualified to judge—not only in this country and England, but in Germany—are to the effect that the exports of Great Britain and the United States have suffered, and those of Germany have increased, by reason of the non-use of this system in the two former countries. "Made in Germany" is the trademark of that country. A few years ago, the Dry Goods Economist of New York asked an opinion of leading houses all over the country as to the merits of the International system. One hundred and eighty-seven favorable replies were received from 29 States and not one adverse reply. Trade organizations and scientific societies of all sorts have time and again expressed themselves in favor of the meter.

The 1866 law is supposed to allow the Government to use Metric measurements in its contracts, if it so chooses. It has done so in the following departments and cases:

(1) In the Department of the Coast and Goedetic Survey, the meter was adopted as the standard in the beginning and has been so used ever since.

(2) In the Agricultural Department, in all scientific work in chemistry, etc.; and in the Natural History work Metric measurements are exclusively used.

(3) The Post Office Department uses it for foreign mails to metric countries, but not for domestic. Postal cards are of metric dimensions, and certain coins have been made to Metric weights and measures.

(4) In the Department of Surgeon-General of the Army and also that of the Navy, all contracts for medical supplies embody the Metric System, and all containers—boxes and bottles—are of metric dimensions.

(5) Regulations for U. S. Marine Hospital Service, 1897, made its use compulsory.

(6) In Cuba and Porto Rico the Government uses the system exclusively in all official and domestic work. These countries adopted it years ago.

The people want the example of Government before they will generally make use of the system, and Congress must legislate before the Governmental Departments will adopt.

How can we aid the cause? Is it worth while to try?

It is a conservative estimate that every child would save a year in education if the International System were exclusively used in this country, and some claim two or three years. Seventy million years lost during the lifetime of one generation of men is a fairly strong argument; but this youthful loss is little when compared to that in practical life. John Quincy Adams, who studied the Metric System as few men have, said: "It is in design the greatest invention of human ingenuity since that of printing." President Mendenhall some years ago computed that there are in this country every year from forty to fifty thousand million transactions requiring measuring or weighing, and he says: "Nothing else is so universal as the use of weights and measures, and in nothing else would an improvement be so universally felt."

Now if this International System is such an enormous "time saver"—as every man who has ever used it knows—what a tremendous waste of time and energy the American people are undergoing because they are behind the rest of the world. No legislative progress has been made in the direction of weights and measures for thirty-four years, and in this respect **we stand to-day below every other nation in Christendom.**

National legislation is the thing most needed. How can men, individually or as a body, aid in promoting legislative action? In two ways:

(1) By taking favorable action as Associations, not merely by passing resolutions that the given society favors the passage of the Metric Bill—though that is essential—but by appointing a permanent committee, whose members are vitally interested in Metric reform, and will correspond with metrologists, congressmen and Metric committees similarly appointed in other associations, so that all may work for the desired result. There are thousands of clubs, societies and associations—scientific, educational, manufacturing, trade, social and popular—many of whose members are more or less interested in this question. If every interested organization would take that sort of action, the Bill, which will probably be reported in December, 1900, might easily become law, for no "politics" can be urged against it.

(2) By individual effort—writing to Members of Congress and Senators, stating the facts and asking for favorable action, and by showing the public the superiority of the new system over the old. **Enlightened sentiment in this country is overwhelmingly in favor of the adoption and use of this system,** not only among scholars and scientists, but among tradespeople and manufacturers, but it is safe to say that a majority of our congressmen do not know this fact and will not realize it till organized societies and individuals make it a part of their duty to force Congress to **remember the Metric System.** Uncle Sam has fallen asleep over his weights and measures, while his neighbors are stealing a march on him.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Liquid Shampoo.—(W. J. J.)—Try one of the following: (1) Oil of lavender, 10 minims; rectified spirit, ½ ounce; soft soap, U. S. P., 2 ounces; distilled water, enough to make 6 ounces. The preparation may be perfumed as desired by dissolving the essential oil or other odoriferous substance in the alcohol. (2) Potassium carbonate, 1 ounce; spirit of ammonia, 2 ounces; soft soap, U. S. P., 1 ounce; glycerin, 1 ounce; tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; tincture of capsicum, ½ ounce; alcohol, 10 ounces; water, enough to make 1 quart. Dissolve, mix and perfume. After standing 24 hours the liquid may be filtered. (3) Tincture of quillaja, 10 fl. ounces; cologne water, 4 fl. ounces; glycerin, 3 fl. drams; fluid extract of jaborandi, 4 fl. drams; orange flower water, enough to make 32 fl. ounces.

Hair Grower.—(A. M.)—See last week's Era, page 484. Here are some other formulas:

(1)	Castor oil	2	fl. drams
	Oleo-balsamic mixture	3	fl. ounces
	Tincture of cantharides	3	fl. drams
	Benzoic acid	2	drams
	Tannic acid	1½	drams
	Alcohol	8	fl. ounces

Mix and filter.

(2)	Quinine sulphate	15	grains
	Cologne water	3	fl. drams
	Rum	3½	fl. ounces
	Alcohol	4	fl. ounces
	Glycerin	3	fl. ounces
	Rose water	21	fl. ounces
	Alkannin, sufficient to color.		

Mix and filter (Dietrich).

A French formula for a clear solution containing lead is the following:

(3)	Lead acetate	1	dram
	Saturated solution of hyposulphite of sodium, a sufficiency.		
	Glycerin	1	ounce
	Rectified spirit	½	ounce
	Rose water, to	20	ounces

To the lead salt dissolved in 2 ounces of water add the solution of sodium hyposulphite until the precipitate formed is redissolved. Continue to add half as much more hyposulphite, then the rest of the ingredients.

Repairing Mirrors.—(J. H. M.)—The method of repairing a mirror depends entirely upon its character. If it is a silver mirror it is best to remove the entire coating and re-silver it. Here is a process:

Dissolve 1 ounce of silver nitrate in 3 ounces of distilled water, add 1 ounce of water of ammonia and 3

ounces of alcohol. Let the solution stand for about four hours and then filter. When ready to use, add to each ounce of this liquid which is to be employed, ¼ ounce of glucose previously dissolved in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water. Having cleaned the glass thoroughly, cover it with the liquid at a temperature of 100° F., which temperature must be maintained until deposition of the silver is complete. When quite dry, coat the surface with mastic varnish.

If the mirror has a mercury back, you may be successful in a trial of one of the following methods:

(1) Clean the bare portion of the glass by rubbing it gently with fine cotton, taking care to remove any trace of dust and grease. If this cleaning be not done very carefully, defects will appear around the place repaired. With the point of your knife cut upon the back of another looking glass around a portion of the silvering of the required form, but a little larger. Upon it place a small drop of mercury; a drop the size of a pin's head will be sufficient for a surface equal to the size of the head of a nail. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrates the amalgam to where it was cut off with the knife, and the required piece may now be lifted and removed to the place to be repaired. This is the most difficult part of the operation. Then press lightly the renewed portion with cotton; it hardens almost immediately, and the glass presents the same appearance as a new one.

(2) Pour upon a sheet of tinfoil about 3 drams of quicksilver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a flat table, face downward; place the foil upon the damaged portion of the glass; lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place upon it a block of wood or piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it sufficient weight to press it down tight; let it remain in this position a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COAL-TAR INDUSTRY.*

By H. W. JAYNE.

As the end of the century approaches it is interesting and instructive to look back and note the wonderful growth of the chemical industries and the great changes they have undergone, especially in the last few years, in which many of them have been revolutionized.

It may be of interest to some to consider the growth and present condition of one of the greatest of these, that of coal-tar and its products.

This industry, which originated in the endeavor to utilize a troublesome by-product, has grown to be one which without doubt employs more scientific men in its study and development than any other, and a description of all its products and their manufacture would be a review of the greater part of the organic chemistry of to-day.

About 1822 coal-tar was first distilled in England, but it was not until 1856, the date of the discovery of the first aniline colors, that the industry became an important one, and it is in the last twenty years only that it has attained its present gigantic proportions.

At first the entire supply of tar was derived from the distillation of coal in the manufacture of illuminating gas, but under the constantly increasing demand new sources have been developed, and these latter may in time become our main supply.

The coal-tar produced in modern gas plants is quite different from that of some years ago. Cast iron retorts were then used and the temperature of carbonization was comparatively low. The tar in consequence was generally quite fluid and contained considerable toluene, xylene and phenols, some naphthalene and free carbon. With the introduction of fire clay retorts a marked change was noted and to-day the extreme high heat produced by the use of regenerators yields a tar which, considered from the standpoint of the distiller, is of much poorer quality.

The aim of the gas manufacturer is to get the largest amount of gas of good quality that can be obtained from the kind of coal carbonized. The high temperatures employed to do this cause the volatile products as they are evolved during the distillation to be decomposed in contact with the intensely heated sides of the retort with separation of free carbon, and, as exhausters are universally used, this is drawn out with the gases and deposited with the tar.

The higher phenols and hydrocarbons are split up with formation of large quantities of naphthalene; therefore, the tar is heavier in gravity and thicker in consistency on account of the presence of more naphthalene and carbon and less of the liquid portions.

As the use of coal-tar products became more general, the demand for tar increased and in consequence the price advanced. The supply being to a certain extent fixed manufacturers were stimulated to look for other sources of supply. Several plants were built in Europe and one in America having the production of tar and ammonia as their chief aim, but these were soon found to be unprofitable. Attention, however, had been called at an early date to the waste of these by-products in the manufacture of coke, and inventors without number entered the field with ovens designed to produce a good coke and at the same time save the tar and ammonia. A number of these, varying in minor details of construction, have been found to work well in practice; besides, many beehive ovens have been provided with condensing plants for collecting the by-products. The tar obtained from these latter ovens and also from the gases of blasting furnaces is, however, quite different in composition from that obtained from gas works or improved coke ovens.

The temperature at which the coal is carbonized in the former being much lower, the tar contains practically no aromatic bodies, and when distilled yields oils which are free from naphthalene, benzene and phenol, but instead contains compounds of the paraffin series, large amounts of higher complex phenols and paraffin. Such tars are, therefore, of no value to the manufacturer of refined coal-tar products.

In the United States, owing to the extended use of oil and carburetted water gas, the output of coal-tar has been very much less in proportion to the population than in Europe, and it has been heretofore necessary to make up the deficiency by importing creosote oil and pitch. In the last few years, however, there has been a considerable addition to the domestic supply. A number of beehive ovens have been fitted with condensing plants and large batteries of improved coke ovens have been erected and from these a fine grade of coke and considerable tar is obtained. The American coals appear to be much richer than those carbonized abroad.

In these ovens none of the charge is burnt to supply the heat necessary for the carbonization as is the case with the older forms of ovens and therefore the yield of coke is very much larger and may even amount to more than the analysis of the coal would seem to warrant, this being due to the deposition of carbon on the surface of the coke by the decomposition of a part of the tar as it is distilled.

The fact of a larger yield and purer quality of coke must, it seems, finally force other manufacturers to adopt improved ovens, and if even a part of the 20,000,000 tons of coke yearly produced in this country was made in such ovens with recovery of tar, we would pass from the condition of a shortage of supply to a veritable flood of tar, for even a small portion of which there would not appear to be a market.

One of the forms of ovens successfully introduced is the Semet-Solvay, of which about 400 are in operation in this country. Those interested in the subject will find a full description of them in an article by J. D. Pennock, which appeared in this journal in 1899.

The Otto-Hofmann ovens are used very extensively abroad, and through the kindness of Dr. Schniewind, chemist of the company, I am informed that 680 ovens are in operation in the United States, and that 400 are now being erected in Canada. The most interesting of these plants is that at Everett, near Boston, Mass., where 400 ovens are in successful operation. These have been fully described and illustrated by Dr. Schniewind in

*Chairman's address at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Section American Chemical Society, May 17, 1900. (Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.)

articles which have appeared in the Progressive Age. The plant is so situated that coal from Nova Scotia can be discharged directly from the steamers and labor is reduced to a minimum by use of every modern appliance for handling the materials used and produced.

The gas as it distils being higher in candle-power in the first hours of carbonization, this portion is collected by itself and after removal of tar and ammonia is supplied to the city of Boston and vicinity. The gas coming off in the latter part of the distillation is used, after the tar has been removed, to heat the ovens. The coke is equal in quality to the best metallurgical coke, and is sold for this purpose or broken into various sizes for domestic use.

It would seem that this novel and interesting application of the coke oven is destined to come into general use for large cities.

The tar from these ovens resembles the average retort tar except that it does not contain as much low-boiling hydrocarbons or phenol.

A certain amount of tar is also obtained from the manufacture of oil and water gas, but these are of much less value than pure coal tar. The water-gas tar is especially difficult to utilize as it contains from 50 to 75 per cent. of water in the state of an emulsion which will not separate on standing.

In the United States tar is usually distilled into light oil, heavy oil and pitch. The light oil comprises the first portions of the distillate until the oil, as it runs off, sinks in water. The entire distillate when mixed has a gravity of from 0.93 to 0.98. Its nature has varied with the change in the tar as noted above, formerly they were quite fluid, but now in most cases they are semisolid from naphthalene.

The pitch remaining in the still after the distillation is known as soft pitch, and is adapted for roofing or paving purposes.

Formerly it was customary to run to hard pitch which was sent abroad to be used in the manufacture of compressed fuel; the anthracene oil obtained by this distillation was filtered and the anthracene pressed in hydraulic presses, making 40 per cent. anthracene. This was shipped to England and used in the manfacture of alizarin. At that time anthracene was one of the most valuable of the crude tar products, but the price has now fallen so low that it does not pay to export it, and there is very little sale for hard pitch as the manufacture of briquettes for fuel is carried on in a limited way only. The manufacture of anthracene has, therefore, been abandoned for some years.

The demand for creosote oil has, on the contrary, been constantly increasing owing to its extensive use in creosoting lumber, a number of plants for this purpose being in operation here.

Oil for this purpose is required to conform to certain specifications; formerly it was deemed necessary to have a large amount of tar acids, but now it is recognized that the naphthalene is a much more important agent in the preservation of lumber, and in consequence specifications require 40 to 50 per cent. to be present and in cold weather the oils are often entirely solid from separated naphthalene. In this connection it is well to call attention to the fact that many specifications call for 50 per cent. of naphthalene and yet require the oil to be limpid at 90° F., which is an impossibility when such a large amount of naphthalene is present.

When we come to consider the refined products of coal-tar we can, in the short time at our disposal, mention only the most important. In general it may be said that each year greater purity is demanded by consumers and a large number of commercial products are practically chemically pure.

This branch of the industry has not made as great strides in the United States as it should. A severe blow was dealt when nearly all the protective duties were removed a few years ago. Formerly there was on the most of them a duty of 20 per cent., which enabled the American manufacturer to compete notwithstanding the higher wages ruling here.

The use of special labor-saving machinery which has done so much to enable our manufacturers to enter the markets of the world is not an important factor in this industry which, owing to its nature, does not permit the extensive use of such labor-saving devices, and where machinery can be used we find the German manufacturers, who are our chief competitors, have the most improved devices in this line.

If we compare the estimates of cost of manufacture by American and German experts, the item of labor is seen to be a very serious one. For ordinary labor we must pay from 14 to 15 cents per hour; German estimates are based on 6 to 7 cents. In the pay of skilled mechanics the difference is even more striking: Carpenters, masons, machinists, boiler and tank makers receive from 30 to 45 cents per hour, while the prices abroad are scarcely 50 per cent. of these. This has a two-fold effect on the industry: First, in increasing the item of repairs and maintenance, which, owing to the nature of the business, is a very large one, necessitating the constant renewal of parts destroyed in the processes. Second, it handicaps the manufacturer by requiring a larger outlay of capital to erect the plant than is the case abroad. A conservative estimate would be that an average plant would cost twice as much here as in Germany.

Of all the refined products, benzene has probably been subject to the greatest fluctuations. The demand for this article increased so rapidly that the price became very high, and efforts were made in all directions to perfect processes which would produce it independently of the gas works. It was at this time that the endeavor was made both in Europe and America to distil coal in retorts at the mines with the making of benzene as their prime object; but, as already stated, these were soon abandoned. A plant was also built in Ohio to manufacture benzene and its homologues from petroleum residues, but without success.

Attention had been called at an early day to the large amount of benzene present in the coal gas, amounting to about twenty times as much as is present in the tar from the same gas. It was manifestly impossible to remove it from the gas without destroying, to a large extent, its illuminating power, but this objection did not hold good with the gas obtained from the improved coke ovens, and appliances were added to these plants to remove this benzene. A large number of such plants are in operation abroad at this time; the gas from the ovens after removal of tar and ammonia is forced through specially designed towers, in which the gas is brought into intimate contact with a fraction of oil from coal tar. This oil absorbs the benzene, and when saturated is heated and the crude benzene driven out. The product thus obtained is equal to about 90 per cent. benzene; that is to say, consists of about 70 per cent. benzene, 20 to 25 per cent. of toluene, and the balance of higher bodies. The introduction of these benzene extracting plants may be said to have been too successful, as the price has fallen to such an extent that the extraction at present is hardly remunerative. We are, however, assured of a source of supply which can be readily increased as the demand warrants. The present supply is undoubtedly more than the demand; toluene, however, is not obtained in such large quantities by this method and as the demand is steadily increasing owing to many new uses, among them the manufacture of artificial indigo, the price has been advanced so that it is now selling abroad at a higher price than benzene, while formerly the reverse was the case. At the present time there is no plant in operation in this country extracting the benzene from gas.

The low price of benzene permits it to be used in many industries as a solvent for the extraction of chemicals and drugs, and immense quantities are used abroad for enriching gas.

Naphthalene is one of the coal-tar products which is now manufactured on a very large scale in a great degree of purity. This article has advanced considerably in price, owing both to the great demand, and to the fact that crude naphthalene is now readily sold without removal from the creosote oil for reasons stated above. Before the duties were removed there were three factories manufacturing the article in this country; since it has been placed on the free list only one of these survives. The output is chiefly used as a substitute for camphor for destroying moths.

Crystal carbolic acid or phenol is one of the few tar products which has not suffered the general decline.

In all the varied new sources of supply of other tar

products, none has been found which promises increased output of phenol. The coke oven tar does not appear to yield much phenol, so that while the supply is constant or perhaps increasing slightly, it does not keep pace with the large demand, the chief of which is for the manufacture of picric and salicylic acids. A limited amount of phenol is made in this country, and considerable refined from imported materials, but the great bulk comes to us in a finished condition from Europe.

Nitrobenzene, nitrotoluene and other nitro compounds are made in one factory, the output being mainly used by manufacturers of colors and explosives. A certain quantity of rectified nitrobenzene, known as oil of myrbane, is used by manufacturers of soaps and oils.

Aniline oil, which is made in such large quantities abroad, is not made at present in this country. Its manufacture was undertaken a number of years ago by makers of colors, but abandoned, as it was found the article could be imported at less cost. A factory, however, is now being equipped for its manufacture, and in a few weeks will be in operation.

Acetanilide is made by two or three factories and they supply nearly all the requirements of this market.

When the tariff on coal tar products was revised and most articles placed on the free list, for some reason salicylic and benzoic acids were singled out from all other compounds and favored with the specific duty of 10 cents per pound. In consequence a number of works are now producing the former acid, using imported phenol.

The finer organic compounds are apparently not produced except vanillin, which is being made by at least two if not three firms.

Notwithstanding the great competition of Europe in aniline colors, the American manufacturers have in the last few years made decided strides, although as yet they appear to have confined themselves to the older standard colors. They are aided by a duty of 20 per cent. with practically all their raw materials free. They still labor, however, under the disadvantage of having to import a great deal of their supplies. There are at present five factories in operation.

It will be seen from this rapid review that there is still a wide field for the chemist and manufacturer in this country; and with a gradual increase in the output of crude materials, it is to be hoped and expected that in a few years we will produce a large amount of the enormous quantity of these products now imported.

England appears to have fallen out of the race in the competition for the American trade, especially in the finer coal-tar products, and Germany is now in the lead, even competing with England in the cruder preparations. To show the important position held by Germany, attention is called to the statistics compiled by the German Government up to July, 1898, on which date there were twenty-five factories devoted to anilin and anilin dyes, and forty-eight establishments which made dyestuffs, carbolic acid and other coal-tar preparations. Among the exports for 1898 were:

9,321 metric tons alizarin.
18,712 metric tons coal tar colors.
12,360 metric tons aniline oil and salts.

In this latter class the exports of 1898 were nineteen times as much as in 1883.

FOR PURE FOOD AND DRUGS.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.

To the Editor: It was with much pleasure I read in your recent issue your comments on the report submitted at the last meeting of the N. W. D. A. by the committee on Adulterations and am, indeed, glad to note your recommendations in favor of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug bill.

Such articles as that written by you have a very beneficial effect, as it acts as a caution to both the jobber and the retailer, although some dealers will try to continue doing business "at the old stand in their own way," as illustrated by a shipment of Thymol, which we have just received from New York, which is quite freely mixed with borax.

They seem to be impervious to everything but their own greed for profit, but I believe I am safe in saying that the time is short in which such practices will be tolerated, as, with the help of such journals as yours we will surely succeed in our efforts to make such actions criminal.

I am confident that the party who made this shipment of Thymol had no excuse to offer, for I understood some weeks before this shipment was made to us that such goods were on the New York market.

With the assurance of my high regard, I am,

Yours very truly,
JOHN F. QUEENY.

RE PROFITED FROM THE ERA COURSE.

Wooster, Ohio, Oct. 28.

To the Editor: I finished the Era Course in June, 1900, and received a fine diploma, which I feel proud of. Then four months after receiving my diploma I went before the Ohio State Board examination at Columbus, Ohio, held October 9, 1900, and passed it O. K. I consider the Era Course a friend, a good way to fit one for State Board examinations, and advise all if not able to attend a school of pharmacy to take the Era Course to prepare themselves for the State Board examinations. I recommend the Era Course.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. E. BIXLER.

BRICKS FROM GLASS WORKS REFUSE.

In modern times so much of the profit in industrial establishments comes from the bye-products that it is interesting to learn of any new process. The glass works industry of this country is so important that a report of Consul Boyle, of Liverpool, calling attention to a discovery in making bricks from glass works refuse in England is particularly valuable. He says that Dr. Ormandy, of St. Helen's, formerly master of science at the Gamble Technical Institute, that city, has recently discovered a process by which good furnace bricks can be made from glass works refuse. St. Helen's, which is a few miles from Liverpool, is not only the centre of the English chemical trade, but contains a number of large glass works. The millions of tons of refuse which have been accumulating around the glass works heretofore have been treated as of no commercial value. The refuse consists mainly of spent sand, minute particles of glass and about 3 per cent. of iron from the various processes, and it has hitherto been considered that the presence of the iron prevented the use of the material for the manufacture of bricks. Patents have been taken out to protect the process, and a large firm has engaged Dr. Ormandy's services. After making various experiments the firm is now putting up an extensive plant for the manufacture of bricks. It is claimed that the bricks will stand a great amount of heat. They are about the color of silica bricks and can be glazed. Considerable secrecy is observed as to the process.

JAPAN WAX is contained in the berries—between the kernel and the outer coat—of several species of Rhus, the most important being R. succedanea, which flourishes especially in the western provinces of Japan. The berries are stored in straw until mature, then crushed by a wooden hammer in a wooden funnel-shaped trough and winnowed to separate the chaffy husk. The powder, after sifting and fanning, is steamed in hempen sacks and the latter then subjected to pressure in wooden wedge-presses. The flow of wax is sometimes accelerated by the addition of a small quantity of oil of Perilla ocimoides. The crude wax thus obtained consists of a coarse, greenish, tallow-like mass (yield about 15 per cent. of the weight of the berries). It is used in the manufacture of candles. The crude article is refined by melting, pressing through strong cotton sacks and allowing to drop into cold water. The thin flakes of wax thus obtained are bleached by exposure to the sun in shallow baskets, the material being frequently turned and sprinkled with water, and, if necessary, being subsequently remelted. The refined wax melts at 42° to 55° C.

NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Private letters from German soldiers in China tell of frightful tortures and slaughter of Chinese in battles with German troops. No quarter was given, and after being compelled to dig their own graves, the Chinese were beaten, shot or sabred to death. The scenes are said to be indescribable.

Five of the powers have agreed to the Chinese policy of the open door, and the integrity of the Empire, as embodied in the Anglo-German compact, reserving action on the third clause of the agreement.

Secretary Hay has cabled Commissioner Rockhill his appointment as Councillor of the American Legation at Pekin to assist Minister Conger in the negotiations for final settlement.

It is reported from Washington that the great nations in settling the Chinese complications, have decided to hold the Imperial Government responsible for the Boxer outrages, and that the Empress is consequently to be excluded in the reorganization of the government of the Empire. The indemnity question is also receiving attention.

A French detachment has occupied the Imperial tombs at Si-Ling; the allies have as prisoners about one hundred members of the Imperial harem, and they have recovered the body of the favorite wife of Emperor Kwang-Su, who was drowned by order of the Empress Dowager.

After the capture of the Chinese city of Pao-Ting-Fu by the allied forces, it was divided into districts, and looting was forbidden in the British quarter, but the German, French and Italian troops have sacked their districts.

It is rumored at Canton that the French are prepared to send 1,000 troops from Saigon to Canton. This report, together with the presence of numerous French war ships, has aroused suspicions among the Chinese regarding French designs. The reformers threatened that if the French attempt to seize Canton, the Cantonese will lay the city in ruins.

By the unanimous verdict of the foreign Ministers at Pekin, eleven high Chinese officials, including Prince Tuan, are condemned to death. Three of the Boxer leaders have already taken their own lives.

Other Foreign News.

Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of Lord Salisbury as Premier and Lord Privy Seal, the Marquis of Lansdowne as Foreign Secretary, William St. John Broderick as Secretary for War, the Earl of Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty and C. T. Ritchie as Home Secretary.

The Carlist agitation in Spain, according to the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, is declining, but press dispatches say it is increasing.

Spain is to have a new navy; it will be built by French firms.

Serious anti-tax riots have occurred in Roumania.

Severe fighting is reported between Austro-Hungarian and Montenegrin troops over a boundary dispute.

The German government has adopted the American system of Consular reports.

Count Tolstoi is writing a new drama entitled "A Corpse."

The Mexican census shows that the city of Mexico has more than 400,000 population. The population of the Federal district, including the capital city, is in excess of half a million.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has chartered a vessel to proceed to Franz Josef Land in search of three missing exploration expeditions.

A Venezuelan town was destroyed by an earthquake last Monday and twenty-five lives were lost. The people of Caracas are camping out of doors, as the earth tremors continue.

Gen. Botha is reported to be marching with a strong force of Boers to invade Cape Colony.

Sterner measures are being taken to suppress guerillas in South Africa by the British military authorities. Boer women are being imprisoned at Bloemfontein.

The welcome to the returning City Imperial Volunteers in London last week was the greatest town show since the Queen's Jubilee; the tremendous crush of the throngs led to many accidents and to a panic in Fleet street, eight or ten people being killed outright, and more than two hundred seriously injured; at night the city was given over to a saturnalia of drunkenness.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his campaign tours, traveled through twenty-four States, appeared in 567 towns and made 673 speeches. His audiences aggregated 3,000,000 people.

Mr. Bryan broke the spellbinding record on Monday of last week, when he made thirty speeches in one day.

Other Domestic News.

In a pitched battle last week between the strikers at the Riverside works of the National Tube Company, at Wheeling, West Va., and the men who have taken their places, Walter Davis was fatally injured.

Ex-Mayor Strong, of New York City, under whose administration Col. Waring made his famous improvements in the street cleaning departments, and the public schools were greatly improved, died in New York last week of heart failure.

The Cuban Constitutional Convention is in session in Havana this week.

The four men charged with being responsible for the death of Jennie Bosschieter in Paterson, N. J., were indicted for murder last week by the Grand Jury.

The Naval Construction Board has adopted a programme for 1901 which contemplates the building of thirty-two vessels—three battleships, two armored cruisers, twenty-two gunboats and five auxiliary vessels.

Representative Hardin, of Wilkes, a member of the Georgia Legislature, was seriously wounded, and Representative Cann and two other legislators were cut severely in a fight with knives, which took place last week aboard a special train occupied by the members of the Legislature on the way to Valdosta to attend the State Fair. Senator Hardaway is said to have done the stabbing.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for October were $51,626,067, and the expenditures $47,993,637, leaving a surplus for the month of $3,632,430.

Miners in several anthracite collieries where work was resumed struck last week, excessive docking being alleged in one case, violation of wage agreement in another and refusal to reinstate union engineers.

The Indian Bureau finds that the new system of transporting Indian supplies by dealing directly with the railroads instead of through contractors, has effected a saving of 20 per cent., or $40,000, in transportation expenses for the last fiscal year.

The Civil Tribunal at Paris has appointed George J. Gould trustee for his sister, the Countess of Castellane, whose husband is alleged to have spent 23,000,000 francs in four years.

The total population of the United States is 76,295,220, an increase of 13,225,464 in the past ten years, or nearly 21 per cent.

New York State has a population of 7,268,000, more than the entire Union had by the census of 1810. At that time the population of the United States was 7,239,881. New York is more populous now than any kingdom of Europe, outside the circle of the great powers, Turkey and Spain. It has more inhabitants than the two kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, more than the Netherlands and Denmark combined, more than Ireland and Wales, and nearly twice as many as Scotland.

Congress will probably admit Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona as States. There are eight States, including one of the original thirteen, which have fewer inhabitants than Oklahoma. The 398,245 people of that Territory would entitle it to two Representatives in Congress. New Mexico, with 193,777 inhabitants, ranks ahead of the States of Delaware, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming, and Arizona, with 122,212, is ahead of the last two. The Indian Territory has 391,960 inhabitants, and as soon as an arrangement can be made with the tribes that now control its government, it will be entitled to admission as a State, too.

The War Department last week made an order discontinuing the "Division of Cuba" with its two departments, and establishing "The Department of Cuba" to the command of which Governor-General Wood is assigned. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is ordered to the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Elwell S. Otis to the Department of the Lakes.

The Philippine Commission has prepared, and will soon promulgate a new customs tariff for the islands.

"77" Breaks Up Colds, that "Hang On" Grip.

The season is now ripe for the rapid sale of "77" and it will pay you to keep a good supply on hand. A remedy for an acute disease is wanted quickly and unless supplied when called for the sale is lost, the customer going elsewhere to obtain his wants. We, therefore, ask that each druggist carry a stock of at least a dozen vials and send to us for posters and snipes for his window; also a supply of Dr. Humphreys' Manual telling all about Humphreys' Specifics and a handsome sign sent free. A postal card will do. Address the Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Company, William and John streets, New York.

THE DRUG NEWS.

GROCERS MAY SELL PATENTS.

Supreme Court of Illinois So Holds in Recent Cases.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—In the case of Theo. Noel vs. The People of Illinois, the Supreme Court recently handed down a decision which declares void and unconstitutional that part of the pharmacy law which forbids the sale of patent medicines by other persons than registered pharmacists. The decision is in part as follows:

Mr. Justice Magruder delivered the opinion of the Court.

"Upon the trial of the case in the court below, the appellant asked the court to hold as law in the decision of the case several propositions of law, questioning the constitutionality of Sections 2 and 8 of the act of the Legislature of Illinois, entitled: 'An Act to Regulate the Practice of Pharmacy in Illinois, as amended and in force July 1, 1895.' These propositions were refused by the trial court, and to the ruling of the court in this regard exception was duly taken by appellant. The question thus presented for our consideration is the constitutionality of said sections 2 and 8 of the Pharmacy Act.

"The proviso to Section 2 provides that nothing contained in the act shall apply to or interfere with the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and domestic remedies by retail dealers in localities as "hereinafter provided." The words "as hereinafter provided" refer to Section 8 of the act.

"* * * * It is manifest that Section 8 vests an arbitrary power in the Board of Pharmacy to say who shall, and who shall not, sell the usual domestic and proprietary remedies in villages and other localities, and just exactly what they are allowed to sell. Section 8 in no way regulates or controls the discretion vested thereby in the board. The official discretion, conferred upon the board, is unregulated, and not subject to any permanent provisions operating generally and impartially. No conditions are prescribed upon which the permit authorizing the sale of the usual domestic remedies and proprietary medicines is to be issued. A law which thus invests any board or body of officials with a discretion which is purely arbitrary and which may be exercised in the interest of a favored few, is invalid. * * * * Laws thus conferring discretionary and arbitrary power upon statutory officials, are not only invalid for the reasons stated, but amount in effect to a delegation by the Legislature of its legislative functions to the board or officials in question.

* * * * * * *

"The act contains nowhere any provision for the inspection or analysis of these patent or proprietary medicines by the registered pharmacists, who are clothed with the power to sell them.

"Undoubtedly the Legislature has the right, under the police power, to pass enactments for the benefit and promotion of the public health. But it is well settled that the exercise of the police power must be limited to such measures as are designed to promote the public health, the public morals, the public safety or the public welfare. When it can be seen from the provisions of a statute that it has no tendency to promote the public health, safety, morals, comfort or welfare, the courts are authorized to declare it invalid. It is unquestionably true that the State has as much right to regulate the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and domestic remedies as it has to regulate the sale of any other kinds of medicines and remedies. But these patent and proprietary medicines and remedies are generally put up in sealed packages. In this form they can as well be sold by any person as by a registered pharmacist. The vice of the present Pharmacy act is that it gives to the registered pharmacists the exclusive privilege of selling these patent and proprietary medicines and remedies, and excludes all other persons from doing so, while at the same time it makes no requirement of such registered pharmacists that they make any analysis, inspection or examination of the same. In this regard the act gives to registered pharmacists a monopoly of the business of selling patent medicines without in any manner protecting the public health. * * * * Counsel for the People claim that registered pharmacists are more likely to know the qualities of these patent medicines than other persons, who are not registered pharmacists. But registered pharmacists will be as apt as other men to sell such patent medicines as there is a public demand for, when they are relieved of all responsibility for the character of such medicines, and are not required in any way to guarantee their character or adaptability to the cures which they claim to effect.

"Section 2 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State provides that 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.' Involved in the right to own property is the right to sell it: and when the owner is deprived of the right to sell his property he is deprived of his property within the meaning of the Constitution, because there is thereby taken from him one of the incidents of ownership."

The Court goes on to point out that the restriction placed upon the sale of proprietary medicines is special legislation favoring one class to the exclusion of others, creating a monopoly, and is therefore unconstitutional and void. The Court is careful to point out that only sections 2 and 8 of the law are held invalid—all the rest of the law is good.

The same principles governed the decision in C. O. Overland v. the People of Illinois, decided last week. Overland was a grocer who was fined for selling patent medicines. He appealed to the Supreme Court and won.

New York and Vicinity.

DRUG TRADE PARADES FOR SOUND MONEY.

The members of the drug trade turned out en masse in the great Sound Money parade of Saturday last, and of the many organizations of business men in line, the appearance the drug men presented, not only in point of numbers—for the rain had little effect—but in military bearing, was of the first quality. At the head of the swinging columns, heedless of the disagreeable weather, marched Major General Edward L. Molineux, and his appearance all along the line of march was greeted with cheers. Behind the diminutive gray-haired veteran came the solid ranks of marching men from every manufacturing and jobbing house, from retail stores and from the New York College of Pharmacy. Of course the rain prevented some from attending, but the deficiencies were more than made up by the enthusiasm of those who did. Unfortunately, Governor Roosevelt missed a good portion of the drug men as he was at lunch when the sections began to go by the reviewing stand, but he returned in time to wave his hat to the "Gold Men from Gold Street" who bore a banner on which was the following: "Bryan, 1896, 'I shall cry out against the gold standard as long as I have breath to speak.' Bryan 1900, 'But when I strike New York I lose my breath.'"

Five bands accompanied the drug men, and it is safe to say the music furnished tune to march by for as many of the drug men Saturday as were in the parade of '96, when there were nearly 5,000, and in '96 the weather was fine on the day of the parade.

It was impossible to secure accurate information con-

cerning the absentees, so the entire program of the drug trade division is given as follows:

Major-Gen. Edward L. Mollneux, Marshal.

Andrew B. Rogers, Chief of Staff.

Staff.—Samuel W. Bowne, Sturgis Coffin, W. S. Merserean, Geo. R. Hiller, Wm. Brookfield, Theo. Welcker, John Anderson, E. W. Fitch, E. L. Stauffen, John McKesson, Jr.; S. H. Carragan, David E. Green, Geo. A. Meyer, Chas. H. Patrick, Runyon Pyatt, A. Klipstein, James A. Webb, Wm. D. Faris, A. B. Garner, Geo. W. Fortmeyer, Walter Longman, Darwin R. James, Francis E. Dodge, A. F. Bradlch, B. T. Fairchild, W. R. Peters, Horatio C. King.

Aides.—Isaac V. S. Hiller, William S. Douglass, Wm. De Zeller, David E. Green, Jr.

First Section, Geo. J. Seabury, commanding.

Staff.—Wm. Jay Schieffelin, Arthur A. Stillwell, Edward G. Wells, Henry B. Platt, C. E. Tyler, J. Seaver Page, S. W. Burr, Frank H. Sloan, H. B. Harding, J. D. Titsworth, Edward Kemp, Jr.; Jas. G. Shaw, James Hartford, Thos. P. Cook, Fred. B. Perry.

Aides.—Schuyler Schieffelin, Chas. A. Miller, Samuel G. Moneypenny.

Delegations from the following firms: Schieffelin & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., Lanman & Kemp, H. J. Baker & Bro., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Dodge & Olcott, Merck & Co., Powers & Weightman, Fraser Tablet Triturate Co., A. A. Stillwell, Geo. Lueders & Co., Humpreys Homeopathic Co., Henry B. Platt, General Chemical Co., Seabury & Johnson New York Quinine & Chemical Co., Breitenbach Co., J. B. Gruman, Frederick Ludham, C. N. Crittenton Co., A. Klipstein & Co., Archibald & Lewis, Edward Hill's Son & Co., Wing & Evans, White Tar Co., National Remedy Co., Towns & James, R. Hillers Sons Company, A. U. Andrus & Co., The S. H. Wetmore Co., Fritzsche Bros., Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Tartar Chemical Works, Peek & Velsor, Jas. H. Taft & Co., Chas. Pfizer & Co., A. Chiris, D. D. Williamson & Co., W. R. Peters & Co., Croton Chemical Co., J. A. Webb & Son, Armstrong Cork Co., Tyler & Finch Co., Wm. J. Barker, J. H. Francis, Graefenburg Co., S. S. Stafford, T. & S. C. White, Chas. Cooper & Co., Gregory & Jennings, Royal Baking Powder Co., Pacific Coast Borax Co., Drug Publications.

Second Section James B. Horner, commanding.

Staff.—G. Clinton McKesson, John B. Ladd, Sidney M. Colgate, H. S. Chatfield, Chas. Downer, Albert H. Tatum, R. P. Wilson, F. Rawolle, Geo. F. Henry, Chas. O. Weisz, Fred. M. Robinson, W. W. Tamlyn, J. Edward Young, Jr.; E. H. Hammer, Russell Parker.

Aides.—P. S. Tilden Geo. B. Martin, Hugh C. Peters.

Delegations from the following firms: McKesson & Robbins, Thurston & Bradlch, Ladd & Coffin, Colgate & Co., Lazell, Dalley & Co., Solon Palmer, R. W. Robinson & Son, Rogers & Pyatt, Henry Klein & Co., J. M. Maris & Co., Moxie Nerve Food Co., E. L. Kalbfleisch & Son Fox, Fultz & Co., Carter Medicine Co., T. C. Morgan & Co., Frederick Stearns & Co., W. L. Strauss, & Co., Meinecke & Co., Theo. Ricksecker Co., Ed. Pinaud, Lorenz & Co., Keasbey & Mattison Co., Schering & Glatz, Max Zeller, Brookfield Glass Co., The Alden Speares Sons Co., Whitall, Tatum & Co., J. B. Horner, D. R. James & Bro., Van Duzer Extract Co., R. W. Phair & Co., Bichels & Techow, Maltine Mfg. Co., Church & Dwight Co., Sharp & Dohme, Battelle & Renwick, Vapo-Cresolene Co., D. E. Green & Co., Parker, Stearns & Sutton Stallman & Fulton, Johnson & Johnson, Norwich Pharmacal Co., F. R. Arnold & Co., Henry Allen, Neidlinger Bros., Herman Tappan, Goetting & Co., Read, Holliday & Co., Rudisch & Co., W. R. Warner & Co., Dr. Herrick's Family Medicine Co., Mineralized Rubber Co.

Third Section, Samuel W. Fairchild, commanding.

Staff.—W. H. Wickham, Thos. F. Main, H. T. Jarrett, Albert Plaut, W. A. Hamann, I. Sherwood Coffin, Chas. S. Littell, O. H. Jadwin, P. H. Fowler, F. A. Von Stade, Albert Bruen, Otto P. Amend, Chas. W. Purdy, Wm. B. Kaufman, E. W. Dusenbury.

Aides.—Dr. H. C. Lovis, Frank S. De Ronde, M. G. Foster.

Delegations from the following firms: Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Lehn & Fink, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Coffin, Redington & Co., Roessler & Hasslacher Co., Tarrant & Co., Eimer & Amend, Scott & Bowne, Magnus & Lauer, C. C. Phillips Co., C. O. Bigelow, C. T. Hurlbut, S. G. McCotter & Co., J. August Boos, The Celluloid Co., L. Knelsel & Co., F. H. Kalbfleisch Co., A. Moses Sons & Co., T. C. Morgan & Co., New York & Boston Dye Wood Co., O. H. Jadwin, H. M. Polhemus, Hall & Ruckel, H. W. Henning & Son, Chas. Roome Parmelee, Patterson & Purdy W. J. Bush & Co., Chas. H. Rutherford, Dillon & Co., Bellevue Medical Students, College of Pharmacy, Jas. C. Butler & Co., John Carle & Sons, Max Frankel Co., Pigot, Sayre & Co., E. Fougera & Co.

Fourth Section, R. P. Rowe, commanding.

Staff.—Carl Merz, H. M. Polhemus, James Langmuler, F. M. Patrick, James H. Taft, Jr.; Geo. W. Gladwin, Harry Hall, Cecil S. Molineux W. H. Andrews John Doshe, M. D. Eger, Harry R. Smith, Louis C. Gillespie, E. M. Roberts W. I. Walker.

Aides.—E. B. Horton, A. C. Saunders, J. A. McMicken, Jr.

Delegations from the following firms: F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Co., H. W. Johns Mfg. Co., Heller & Merz, American Linseed Co., National Lead Co., J. Lee Smith & Co., Pratt & Lambert F. Bredt & Co., Berry Bros., W. J. Matheson & Co., F. Reichard, Frank S. De Ronde Co., Chas. H. Gillespie & Sons, Gellen & Co., New Jersey Paint Works, Brass Paint Co., Chilton Mfg. Co., Turkey Red Oil Co., S. Winterbourne & Co., W. G. Hoople, Binney & Smith, Alsberg & Pepper, Leggett & Bros., E. O. Murdock, Prince Mfg. Co., A. B. Ansbacher & Co., W. H. Rankin, Chas. Mosher & Co.

Fifth Section, S. V. V. Huntington, commanding.

Staff.—Chas. T. Pierce, Chas. A. Childs, George M. Boardman, W. B. Templeton, H. Smith, Wm. E. Lucas, M. Hermann, A. H. Schmidt, W. H. Scheel, W. F. Armstrong, H. Rosenberg, P. S. Jennings, F. Lavanberg, William Zinsser, A. V. Hart.

Aides.—Wm. M. Stiles, L. E. Mollneux, E. A. Spink.

Delegations from the following firms: Ed. Smith & Co., Longman & Martinez, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Chas. A. Childs & Co., Standard Varnish Co., Aq. Rich Co., F. O. Pierce & Co., E. K. Austin, Hildreth Varnish Co., Hanlon & Goodman, J. W. Masury & Son, Brooklyn Varnish Co., Smith & Nichols, Meyer & Lowenstein, John Lucas & Co., Paterson, Boardman & Co., New York Shellac Co., Robert P. Wilson & Co., Benjamin Moore & Co., Marx & Rawolle, Wm. Zinsser & Co., Bradley & Smith, J. M. C. Martins' Sons, Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., F. Lavanberg, J. J. Adams & Co., M. Herrman & Co., McCafferty & Holton, Rosenthal & Bro., Miles Bros. & Co., Valentine & Co., Sondheim, Alsberg & Co., Mica Roofing Co., Duche & Son, Standard Paint Co., W. H. Scheel, Taintor Mfg. Co., Emil Cahman & Co., Chas. Townsend.

BUSINESS QUICKLY RE-ESTABLISHED AFTER FIRE.

Many favorable comments are being expressed by the trade upon the speedy manner in which the M. J. Breitenbach Co. resumed business operations after being almost wholly wiped out by the disastrous fire in the building of Tarrant & Co., Monday, Oct. 29. Within an hour after the catastrophe workmen, including bottle men, printers, box makers, etc., were busily engaged in reuniting the chain of business, and by working night and day, in a very short time had a shipment sufficient to put up 200 gross of its preparation on the wharf. Much is also being uttered in praise of the heroic work of two of the company's office employes, Miss Gleason and Miss Lang, both of whom had narrow escapes. They had been coached for just such occasions, and when the alarm was given closed the safe and fled, not waiting for hats or coats. When they were outside the building one of the young ladies remembered that the books of the firm were still in the office, and, going back, secured them, carrying them to a safe place. Their delay nearly had fatal results, as in their flight they were felled to the street by the force of the terrific explosion, but, bruised and stunned, clung tenaciously to the firm's property. Messrs. M. J. Breitenbach and Edward Wells, of the firm, have located a temporary office at 68 Warren street.

HUDSON COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Appointed by the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

Frank O. Cole, Jersey City; E. T. Stein, Jersey City; J. N. Petterson, Bayonne.

Dear Sir: You cannot but be aware of the evils that are harassing the retail druggists throughout our county. Upon some they weigh more heavily than upon others. Hence a spirit of discontent has arisen and a means of relief is desired and sought for to alleviate the distressing conditins of trade.

A remedy may be found in a unification of effort, so that the strength of organization may accomplish the desired effect.

To secure for ourselves a better scale of prices and to foster the best interests of the drug trade in Bayonne, we desire your co-operation in our efforts to establish a live and energetic druggists' association in this town.

The history of similar organizations throughout our State is fruitful of good results. We should not be behind in securing to ourselves a like good, that will lift the druggist above the position of drudgery.

A meeting will be called at Brown's Hall, Avenue D, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, Bayonne, N. J., Monday, November 5, 1900, at 10 P. M., at which the work of organization will be instituted. If you are in sympathy with the movement for bettering the condition of every druggist of this town, present yourself at this meeting, whereat individual views will be heard and acted upon. Should you be unable to attend, kindly acquaint any of the undersigned with your interest in this important movement.

J. N. PETTERSON,
C. D. AYERS & CO.,
A. SCHLIEMER,
C. H. ROSE,
C. H. LANDEL,
J. H. BURCHILL,
W. WHITEHEAD.

NORTH HUDSON DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the North Hudson Druggists' Association was held in Imperial Hall, West Hoboken, N. J., Thursday evening, October 25, and was largely attended. Chairman August Frank presided. Secretary Lang read the minutes of the previous meeting, following which a committee was named, of all who could attend, to go to the meeting of the Joint Committee of the Pharmaceutical Associations held in this city Monday, November 5. A report was received from the Committee on Shorter Hours and it was said that all the druggists in North Hudson County, numbering twenty-one, were conforming with the agreement circulated some time ago by Chairman Frank and were closing their stores at 10 o'clock in the evening. The committee named at a previous meeting to draw up a schedule of prices was ready to report with a price list, but in view of the action to be taken by the associations in Greater New York it was recommended that the report should lie over for presentation at the second meeting in November. Chairman Frank gave a comprehensive report of the recent meeting for the formation of a new organization in Hoboken, and it was agreed to co-operate with the new association as much as possible. The invitation extended by former President J. C. Gallagher, of the Jersey City Druggists' Association, was received and accepted.

FIRST COMMERCIAL LECTURE IN BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Hon. W. L. Perkins, of the law firm of Perkins & Butler, of this city, delivered the first of what is to be a series of lectures on practical business as applied to the retail drug trade before an audience of about seventy-five students in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Wednesday evening, October 31. Mr. Perkins made the theme of his first talk the simple business conditions that confront the graduate of pharmacy about to assume proprietorship of a retail store and outlined in a very plain manner the laws regulating commercial exchange. He endeavored to impress upon the minds of his auditors a policy of cautiousness, shrewdness and business diplomacy that would best fit them for the buying and selling in the retail store. He characterized the druggist and pharmacist as professional men who have entered the world of commerce and must be prepared to cope successfully with the difficulties which attend the "merchandising" parts of their calling. He touched briefly on commercial paper with reference to the drawing and paying of bills, in cash, check or note, and then answered questions on these subjects. In the coming lectures, one of which is to be given each month during the college course, Mr. Perkins will take up the matters of leases, bills of sale, chattel mortgages, etc., together with the laws on the subject, and will devote one special lecture to the pharmacy law.

CHECK SWINDLER CAUGHT.

John S. Silver was arrested in a flat at No. 1232 Fulton street, Bronx Borough, Wednesday evening, October 31, on complaint of Henry Buch, druggist at No. 661 Columbus avenue, who charges him with passing a worthless check. Druggist Buch is not the only one Silver has defrauded with bad checks, as he had been working merchants on Columbus avenue since before August 1, at which time he was arrested on the same charge. At the time of his arrest, Silver was paroled in the custody of his counsel, who said he was C. A. Reed. Whenever the case was called after that, it was adjourned. The result was that many of the complainants grew tired of going to court. Finally the District Attorney's office took the matter in hand, and Assistant District Attorney Keith advised that a complaint be taken against Silver. Magistrate Zeller issued a warrant for Silver on complaint of Mr. Buch and a policeman arrested him, although Silver threatened the officer with all kinds of trouble. Silver was held in $1,000 bail, which he furnished, for trial.

German Apothecaries' Society.

The last meeting of the German Apothecaries' Society was held at the rooms, No. 192 Third avenue, Thursday evening, November 1. A representative of this paper was present to report the proceedings, but was requested to withdraw, hence the Era has no record of the business transacted.

Dantes Gets One Year.

"Edmond Dantes," otherwise Gerald Levine, whose history in pharmacy was given at length in the Era of last week, was sentenced by Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions, Wednesday October 31, to serve one year in State's prison on a charge of forging his name to a diploma issued by the New York College of Pharmacy, May 3, 1892, to Charles H. Hall, a druggist in Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES.

——Andrew Jackson Schick, more familiarly known to the trade as "Arthur" Schick, and for many years employed as traveling salesman for Wm. R. Warner & Co., died at St. Vincent's Hospital Wednesday, October 24, after a short illness with consumption, aged sixty-four years. Had it not been for a chance discovery by one of the nurses of the hospital of a card in a pocket of Mr. Schick's clothing it is possible the body would have been buried with the unidentified dead, as he refused to disclose his name to the hospital authorities and destroyed all evidences on his person that would lead to his identity. The card bore the name and address of H. H. Risley, son of Chas. F. Risley, of C. F. Risley & Co., 46 Cortlandt street, by whom Mr. Schick was employed as salesman and bookkeeper during the last two years of his life. Mr. Schick learned the drug business with Bullock & Crenshaw, Philadelphia, by whom he was employed for a number of years. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in the same class with William R. Warner, of William R. Warner & Co., and was in Mr. Warner's employ for ten years as traveling salesman and two years as manager of the New York office of the concern. Mr. Schick served as captain of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil War. The body was shipped to Philadelphia where it was buried in the family plot in Mt. Moriah Cemetery by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Schick. One daughter also survives him. Mr. Schick enjoyed a large acquaintance in the trade throughout the United States.

——It developed during the last week that the explosions which destroyed the building of Tarrant & Co. and many other business firms, Monday, October 29, were due to chemical or heat action on chlorate of potash, large quantities of which were stored in the building. It has been stated that the following firms stored the chemicals there: Rogers & Pyatt, McKesson & Robbins, Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna and R. W. Phair & Co. It has also been stated that Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin had 100 barrels of sulphur in the place. The investigation by the Fire Marshal has not yet been concluded, but it is hinted that Tarrant & Co.'s insurance policies may be vitiated if it is proven that the chlorate of potash was stored in the building in violation of the law, and it has been said that criminal action may result.

——Jacob Fredericks, who said he was a medical student and resided at No. 1,420 Amsterdam avenue, was arrested Friday evening on a charge of swindling, preferred by Hamilton Aley, Jr., a druggist of No. 1,961 Amsterdam avenue. Fredericks went to Mr. Aley's store Friday evening with a prescription and asked that it be filled and sent to his address together with change for $5. Mr. Aley became suspicious and questioned the fellow, who immediately ran from the store, but was caught by Dr. E. A. Norton, of Broadway and 159th street, who was passing at the time. He was arraigned in Harlem Police Court Saturday morning and held for trial. For some time past druggists in Harlem have been victimized by a plan the same as the one tried by Fredericks on Mr. Aley and it is believed the medical student is the person who is guilty of the work.

——Joseph De Giorgi and Mariana H. Mason, students at the New York College of Pharmacy, living at 1987 Broadway, were arrested Wednesday evening, October 31, on warrants issued by Magistrate Zeller charging illegal registration. The complaint is said to have been made by a boarding house proprietor whose house the young men had recently left. The contention of the police was that the young men had not resided in the country the requisite four months. In court Thursday morning the young men told Magistrate Zeller they had lived in the county for the last year but during the sum-

mer months De Giorgi had been employed in Asbury Park and Mason had been spending a vacation with his parents. They were promptly discharged.

—The November bulletin of the Scientific Alliance of New York has been issued, and contains the following schedule of meetings for the month: Friday, Nov. 9, Chemical Society; Monday, Nov. 12, Academy of Sciences; Tuesday, Nov. 13, Torrey Botanical Club; Friday, Nov. 16, Microscopical Society (Annual Exhibition); Monday, Nov. 19, Mineralogical Club; Monday, Nov. 19, Academy of Sciences; Tuesday, Nov. 20, Entomological Society; Monday, Nov. 26, Academy of Sciences; Tuesday, Nov. 27, Linnæan Society; Wednesday, Nov. 28, Torrey Botanical Club. The Society requests that members inform their friends that visitors interested in the subjects announced are welcome at all the meetings of the societies.

—In consequence of the recent fire and explosions which destroyed the Tarrant and other buildings, Monday, October 29, a number of the large jobbing houses have removed their stocks of chlorate of potash, etc., to safer places. A number of men have visited the drug houses during the last few days on tours of inspection. It is hinted that the men were in employ of the fire department and were looking up particulars concerning the Tarrant fire. It was said that one firm which handles heavy chemicals removed as much as seven tons from its building during the week and that the same concern had nearly five times this amount destroyed in the Tarrant fire.

—It is understood that the well-known store of W. B. Parkin & Co., for many years located on the corner of Sixty-sixth street and Columbus avenue, has been rented to other parties for the year beginning May 1, 1901. Parkin & Co. will remain in the locality provided a suitable site for another store be obtained. It is stated that the neighborhood offered better advantages to a liquor store than a drug store and this was the reason for the refusal to renew Parkin & Co.'s lease.

—The Walpole Chemical Co. has incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $100,000 and will manufacture paints and chemicals at East Orange, N. J. The incorporators are W. J. Matheson and R. A. Shaw. Another concern to incorporate under the laws of New Jersey is the Billings-Clapp Co., and it will deal in the same line. Its capital stock is also $100,000, and its incorporators are R. A. Shaw, C. H. Otis, C. W. Millard and C. W. Joy, all of New York.

—Mr. Walker, of the New York Telephone Company, was to have met the following committee of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association at the store of W. H. Porr, Saturday evening, Nov. 3: President R. R. Smith, William Schaaf, W. H. Porr and A. E. Gebhardt, for the purpose of offering something of benefit in the matter of telephone rates. Word was received Saturday morning that Mr. Walker could not be present, so the meeting was postponed indefinitely.

—The committee of the German Apothecaries' Society having in charge the entertainment proposed at a recent meeting, have arranged to have the outing at Piel Bros.' Brewery, corner Liberty and Sheffield avenues, Brooklyn, Thursday, November 15. The programme will include bowling from 3 o'clock to 7 P. M., a medal to be given to the one securing the best score; a supper will be served and a stag entertainment in the evening.

—A slight fire occurred in the fifth floor of the building at 20 Cedar street, occupied by the Croton Chemical Co. and Dillon & Co., Wednesday morning, October 31. The Croton Chemical Co. deals in saltpetre and borax and Dillon & Co. handle drugs and chemicals. Fortunately the blaze did not get a chance to spread, else a serious fire might have resulted.

—The schedules of Annie J. Lawrie, doing business as Lawrie & Co., and who recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, have been filed as follows: Liabilities, $7,803.41, and assets, $4,169.74. Of the assets there is $1,800 represented in stock in trade, consisting of dyestuffs, chemicals and acids, also fixtures. The debts due on open accounts are $1,685.80.

—Among the druggists who have visited the trade during the last week were the following: James M. Love, Kansas City; H. C. Ogden, of Ogden & Shimer, Middletown, N. Y.; W. H. Hyler, Port Chester, N. Y.; Dr. C. B. Strong, Bayside, L. I.; J. C. McClure, Coxsackie, N. Y.; C. Dickinson, New Britain, Conn., and N. M. Strong, North Woodbury, Conn.

—Henry Siebenborn, druggist at 255 Ninth avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market Court Wednesday, October 31, on a charge of allowing an unregistered clerk in his employ to compound prescriptions, the New York Board of Pharmacy being complainant. Mr. Siebenborn was held for trial and was admitted to bail.

—Henry H. Risley, who for many years has been with his father, Charles F. Risley, of C. F. Risley & Co., proprietary medicines, at 46 Cortlandt street, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. He has been confined to his house for the last seven weeks, but is expected to be out in a short time.

—The games of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association were not played last Saturday because of the Sound Money Parade. This Saturday the following teams will contest: Seabury & Johnson, Johnson & Johnson, Dodge & Olcott, National Lead Co., General Chemical Co. and Church, Dwight & Co.

—The American Institute of Electro Therapeutics has incorporated to supply drugs, electricity and remedies for diseases. The offices of the concern are located in this city and the capital stock is $5,000. The incorporators are S. G. Tracy, W. H. McIntosh and E. E. Black, all of this city.

—Prof. George C. Diekman, as stated last week, has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture on the new Pharmacy law before the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association at its next meeting, November 19. All druggists in the city are invited to be present.

—The next meeting of the members of the new All-State Board of Pharmacy is to be held in the New York College of Pharmacy, November 15. The session will begin in the morning, and will probably continue throughout the day.

—The drug firm of Adams & Co. at Saugerties, N. Y., has gone out of business. Harry W. Adams writes that Adams & Co., 3 North Perry street, Johnstown, N. Y., is a new firm and has no connection with the old one.

—J. J. Ogle, formerly manager for H. A. Cassebeer, at Seventy-fifth street and Madison avenue, is now manager in the Sherman Square Pharmacy at Seventieth street and Broadway, recently owned by A. P. Kerley & Co.

—There is to be circulated shortly throughout the State 10,000 pamphlet copies of the new pharmacy law. The work has been conveniently indexed, is printed with wide margin and bound strongly for preservation.

—The importations of drugs, chemicals, etc., to this port for the week ending Nov. 2 amounted to $813,578. The largest shipments were of brimstone, of which there was $100,755 worth.

The next sitting of the New York City Board of Pharmacy will be held in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Monday, November 19, when a number of applicants will be examined.

—The Empire Baking Powder Co. of this city has incorporated with a capital of $1,000. The incorporators are B. S. Heller, F. Jellenik and N. D. Stern, all of New York City.

—William O. Luttman, of 440 Columbus avenue, is to remove his store to another address in the neighborhood, the place having been rented to other parties.

—Ambrose M. McGregor, president of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. and director of the Standard Oil Company, died at his house in this city last week.

—T. P. Cook, manager of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, returned Friday, November 2, from a visit of several weeks in the South.

—Chauncey N. Hemlon will open a drug store in Suffern, N. Y., November 17. Mr. Hemlon is a young man and has bright prospects before him.

—The Retail Druggists' Association will meet to-morrow evening. At the meeting held October 26 ten persons were elected to membership.

—The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club wheeled to Madison, N. J., last Thursday and to-day the members are at Oakwood, Staten Island.

—Julius Lifschitz has purchased the store of William Vincent, corner of Atlantic and Albany avenues, Brooklyn.

—A. Braunstein will open a new store at Bushwick avenue and Boerum street, Brooklyn, about November 10.

—Frank E. Brownell has resigned his position with A. W. Day at Asbury Park and is now living in this city.

—E. C. Woodstock is no longer connected with the pharmacy of Theodore Merritt's Sons at Newburgh, N. Y.

—O. F. Fuller, president of the Fuller & Fuller Co., of Chicago, called on friends in the trade last week.

—William J. Cremin has discontinued his connection with the pharmacy of C. Landell at Bayonne, N. J.

—John J. Evans, of Liverpool, England, was a visitor at the Drug Trade Club during last week.

—A. M. Pergans has lately become clerk in George W. Burns' pharmacy at Bernardsville, N. J.

—L. Woelfert has recently purchased the store of Oscar Linke at 6 Sumner avenue, Brooklyn.

—P. H. Hall, auditor for Parke, Davis & Co., at Detroit, Mich., is in the city for a few days.

—J. W. Ballou, of New Haven, Conn., was in town calling on old friends last week.

—A. E. Pickhard, a well-known druggist of Roslyn, L. I., was married recently.

—Alexander Goldman has sold his store, corner Market and Monroe streets.

—John Corr has accepted a position with A. Richter, 1010 Third avenue.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

New York Explosion Recalls a Similar Fatality in Boston.

Boston, Nov. 3.—The fearful explosion at the Tarrant plant in New York recalls a somewhat similar fatality which occurred here on the evening of May 26, 1875. The scene was the old brick building at the corner of Washington and Lagrange streets, on the ground floor of which there was a drug store. About half past six an explosion occurred which left it and part of the adjoining structure in ruins. Fire followed the explosion. At the time there were in the drug store several customers, all of whom miraculously escaped. Three fatalities resulted. At the time of the explosion no cause was known, and up to the present time it always has remained a mystery. Some thought that explosives were stored in the cellar of the drug store, but the proprietor, E. G. Dow, stated that there was nothing which would cause such an explosion, with the exception of soda water generators.

Box Manufacturer's Will to be Contested.

Boston, Nov. 3.—Druggists throughout New England and elsewhere knew Charles Place, the old-time box manufacturer, who recently died in Cambridge. He manufactured at his large plant many of the kinds of paper boxes which druggists use so constantly. It is interesting, therefore, considering that the man is alleged to have led a dual life, to know that his will has been filed at the Middlesex Probate Court, East Cambridge, by Andrew J. Rady, attorney for Elfereta M. Worden, with whom the testator lived at the time of his decease, at 314 Broadway, Cambridge. The will gives to each of the two daughters (married) by his first wife, $5. All the real estate, personal and mixed, he gives and bequeaths (subject to the lawful claims of his wife, Martha E. Place) to three children (by Elfereta M. Worden, the second wife—known as Place) in three equal parts, to have and to hold, the same to them, their heirs and assigns forever. He nominates Dr. Joseph A. Wolcott, of Cambridge, as sole executor of the will. The will was made October 15, 1900, and the signature looks as if he were feeble then. The first wife, Martha E., lives in Somerville. She claims there never was a divorce. Dr. Wolcott, the executor named in the will, has filed his bond to the amount of $12,800 and has reported that the amount of real estate he has found is $16,000, while the personal estate amounts to $6,400. He asks for the allowance of the will and that letters testamentary shall issue him. The appraisers suggested were Henry Russell, George Close and Edward C. Wheeler, all of Cambridge. The will, it is said, will be contested by the first wife of Place and his legitimate children.

NOTES.

—At the annual meeting of the Paint and Oil Club of New England, held this week, thirty members were present to dine at Parker's. President F. H. Newton presided. George B. Dexter was chosen a member of the Pricing Committee for November and Robert Archer was elected a delegate to the State Board of Trade for three years. The following named officers were elected: President, Norris S. Wilson; vice-president, J. William Rice; secretary, C. W. Willis; treasurer, W. S. Cutler; directors, F. H. Newton, S. G. King, R. D. Archer, George B. Dexter, Leander Fobes, M. W. Brownell and J. Russell Marble.

—Mrs. Albert Eayrs, formerly of Jamaica Plain, and widow of Albert Eayrs, the druggist, who died last spring, attempted to take her own life by jumping into the Merrimac River from a bridge at Concord, N. H. She was rescued by a man who was boating at the time. Mrs. Eayrs has been seriously ill since Mr. Eayrs' death. His drug store, on Green street, Jamaica Plain, never has been opened since his death. It still stands stocked with fixtures and goods, practically as he left it.

—A new device for administering drugs and medicines has been invented by a Worcester dentist, Dr. W. O. Bloom. It is in the form of a glass tube, with a bulb at the end with an opening near the top for pouring in the medicine. The bulb is graduated so that exact quantities of medicine can be measured. The tube is curved in such a way that by slowly twisting the bulb in one hand the medicine is poured into the throat of the patient.

—A seventeen-year-old boy went a-thieving one day this week and finally brought up in a police station. He paid a visit to the drug store of the Walker-Rintels Company, 244 Boylston street, and took possession of two hair brushes. Clerks caught him in the act and held him until the police arrived.

—An evening fire this week in the rear of the Walker-Rintels Drug Company's Back Bay store, corner of Boylston and Church streets, fortunately did not amount to much, although dangerously near to doing so. It was confined to a lot of empty boxes in the alleyway back of the store.

—Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed this week is that of Arthur A. Stinson, a druggist of this city with a store at 2698 Washington street, in the Roxbury district. His liabilities are $4,818 and he is without assets.

—John W. Tirrell, of Canton, is the president and William B. Tirrell of the same town is treasurer of Tirrell's Pharmacy Company just organized at Kittery, Me., with a capital stock of $5,000, of which nothing is paid in.

—John Ferrin, for some time druggist at the corner of Tremont street and Concord Square, is now the owner of the well-known Dudley Pharmacy, Boylston street and Park Square, which he purchased last month.

—Josiah Bryant, one of the senior salesmen of the Eastern Drug Company, and who has been ill during several weeks past, is now recovering and it is expected that before long he will be able to be back at his desk.

—Edgar J. Howland, a Somerville druggist, who also is a physician, is a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $2,666 and his assets are about $200 more than that—$2,888.

—The week's exports from the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, $13,785; india rubber manufactures, $15,116; tobacco, $17,319; was, $370, and spirits, $48,642.

The Barnes Botanic Drug Co., Tullahoma, Tenn., have gone into receiver's hands. They were dealers in crude drugs. It is reported that their liabilities are about $8,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE PHARMACY BOARD PROSECUTIONS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1.—The hearing of the cases of Philadelphia druggists summoned before Magistrate Cunningham for violation of that part of the State Pharmacy law relating to the public display of certificates of registration and renewal thereof, came to an abrupt ending last Tuesday in an unexpected manner. Four druggists, unrepresented by counsel, had appeared, pleaded guilty and had paid their fine and costs, $12.50; two had paid and given notice of appeal and the fifth case was being tried when lawyer John H. Fow interrupted the hearing with a challenge of the power of the State Board's attorney to ask questions of his client tending to make him give evidence against himself. In the legal wrangle that followed, the credentials of the board's attorney were also challenged and demanded, as were the credentials of the two agents of the board who had gathered the evidence in these cases. The magistrate sustained all these points. Then it was found that while the board's attorney has his credentials, those of the agents had been left by them at their hotel, and a further legal tussle ensued.

The result of these challenges and arguments was a continuation and postponement of all cases until Monday, November 12 ,at 10 A. M., this agreement being reached after a conference between the attorneys for the druggists, the board's attorney and its members present.

This is looked upon by the druggists as being greatly in their favor, as giving them time to reach some understanding with the State Board in regard to cases of a minor nature. The State Board was represented by A. T. Stewart, of Towanda; J. H. Fow represented several druggists individually and W. W. Wallace appeared for the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists. Quite a number of prominent local retailers were at the hearing, which had excited a general interest among the trade, as were also reporters from most of the daily papers, who looked upon the affair as quite an item from a humorous view.

In the hands of these news gatherers the "crusade," as they term it, of the State Board has been distorted into an entirely different aspect from what it really is. Although there was quite a bit of hard feeling against the board at first, since matters have appeared in their true light nothing but the unfair reports in the daily papers have given anyone cause to disparage the efforts of the board to enforce the State law. It is now pretty generally recognized that while the State Pharmacy law is what it is, the board had nothing else to choose except to see that it is complied with; if any one is caught napping it is his own fault for not obeying the law's provisions. The only point on which the druggists take issue with the board is in those cases where men have been summoned for violating the law in not displaying the certificate of renewal as well as that of registration. There is much in favor of their contention, for the majority of business men would naturally look upon the renewal certificate as merely a receipt for the money they had paid in and would never think of doing anything else except filing it away with other business receipts. Also many hold that it was the part of the board to notify druggists when they sent this renewal certificate that it, too, had to be displayed along with the certificate of registration.

It is on this contention that the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists have employed counsel to defend such cases and have called a mass meeting of druggists to take action looking to a final settlement of the disputed question. There is not, nor has there been, the slightest intention of the part of the P. A. R. D. to defy the State Board; on the contrary, one of the articles of this association's constitution requires that none but "registered pharmacists" can become members, and the P. A. R. D., through its members and officers has afforded and is now affording every possible help to the State Board to bring to justice that class of offenders which brings so much discredit on the good name of pharmacy. This is noted, as there seems to be a misconception in some quarters of the position taken by the P. A. R. D. (in its efforts to assist unintentional offenders and those who offended because of a mistaken idea of the law) to come to an understanding with the State Board without the necessity of a public trial.

With this purpose in view a delegation from the P. A. R. D. went to Harrisburg yesterday to confer with President Emanuel and others of the State Board. President McIntyre, Executive Committee Chairman Perry, Vice-president Hoch, Secretary Rumsey and W. L. Cliffe were the representatives of their association and the interview was, it is reported, very pleasant and entirely without friction. The delegates, Mr. Cliffe presenting their arguments chiefly, endeavored to bring the board to see the matter as they did; that is, where no wilful or flagrant violation of the law was found, to withdraw the case, and of course while nothing definite can yet be said there is a strong belief that the board will take this action.

It is understood that the board in withdrawing these cases will do so because of the evident intention of this class of offenders to comply with the law by displaying their certificate of registration, and that they did not also display the certificate of renewal is considered to be from either an oversight or from ignorance of this requirement. And so what threatened to be a most disagreeable clash between the State Pharmacy Board and the druggists of Philadelphia seems likely to pass off with the best of feeling on both sides. As said last week, the board is composed of able and fair-minded men and the hot-headed ones are now beginning to see that the board could not do otherwise than it did when it started in to enforce generally the State law. The evident willingness of the board to "do the square thing" fully justifies the claim that they had no intention of a "persecution" or a "round up" of fines, as many at first accused them. Most of the criticism can really be traced to the over-zeal of the agents, who had in many cases exceeded their instructions.

MASS MEETING OF PHILADELPHIA DRUGGISTS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—A mass meeting of the retail druggists of this city was held yesterday under the auspices of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the recent action of the State Pharmacy Board in prefering charges of violations of the State Pharmacy law against a large number of druggists here and to learn how it might be possible to settle many of the merely technical offences outside of court.

In the discussion, which followed the regular meeting of the P. A. R. D., it was shown that many druggists were quite ignorant of the provision of the law relating to the display of renewal certificates and also of the power and obligation of the board to enforce this and other sections. Mr. W. L. Cliffe presented clearly the results of the conference between the association's committee and President Emanuel of the State Board, saying that while the board desired to act fairly towards technical violations there was nothing to be done by those whose neglect to display certificates of registration put them at fault but to pay their fine. Mr. Perry and others also spoke along this line, counselling respect for the State Board and expressing confidence in its desire to act fairly. There was none of the anticipated violent opposition to the State Board, sober second thought having brought even those most indignant last week to see that they were only "bucking up against" the law as it now stands. There was a general expression of opinion that the present State Pharmacy law is woefully inadequate and unsuitable, the section calling for an annual fee of $1, payable every three years, for renewal of registration being particularly unjust to druggists. A strong sentiment has been aroused for a repeal of the present law and the enactment of proper regulations to govern the profession of pharmacy in this State.

The result of the meeting was a decision to wait further action until the reply of the board had been received by the association's committee. If necessary legal counsel was to be engaged to defend all cases where the violation was unintentional or ignorant. The wisdom of this course and of the moderate counsel advised by those best informed was fully vindicated by the following com-

munication, received later, from the attorney of the State Board:

To the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association:

Gentlemen: The State Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Pennsylvania, by its attorney, respectfully submits the following proposition:

First. The board will insist upon the display of certificates of registration and will not discontinue prosecutions for a non-compliance with this provision.

Second. The board will not discontinue cases brought for a violation of the Poison and Adulteration section.

Third. In relation to the suits now pending before Magistrate Cunningham, the board will ask that all cases be dismissed at the cost of the board in the following instances, namely: Where a druggist will state that he was not aware that it was necessary to display his renewal certificate; that he has honestly attempted to comply with the law, or that he has received no notice that it was necessary to so display his renewal certificate, and the board will accept the druggist's own statement as to those facts and order suits discontinued without further evidence.

Fourth. Where, however, the evidence shows that the violation was wilful and malicious, with full knowledge and notice, the board will insist upon the fine being imposed, but innocent violators will be discharged.

Fifth. That hereafter the present prosecutions and notoriety shall be deemed sufficient notice to druggists in this city to comply with the law and subsequent violations will not be excused.

The attorney for the board hereby agrees to meet a committee of your association and discuss any modifications of the foregoing proposition and endeavor to amicably adjust any differences.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. T. STEWART.

Attorney for the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board.

Philadelphia, November 2, 1900.

Action on this communication will probably be taken at once by the Executive Committee of the P. A. R. D. and the committee appointed to confer with the State Board, the results of which will be made known early in the week.

The concessions granted by the State Board are precisely those asked for by the P. A. R. D. committee, and no doubt will be received by druggists generally with great satisfaction. This is but another addition to the long list of achievements of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists for the benefit of Philadelphia druggists. It is indeed a pleasure to note the zeal and energy displayed by this association in every question affecting the interests of the retail druggists, and it certainly affords a shining example of the good that a real, live druggists' association can do for its members. Philadelphia to-day can boast of having the most active, energetic and successful organization of retail druggists of any of the larger cities.

NOTES.

——Alexander, hospital steward of the battleship Indiana, a P. C. P. graduate, has left the naval service by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment and expects to take up the study of medicine as his future profession. It has often been commented through the Navy that P. C. P. men stand at the top of the ladder as regards efficiency and good character and that most of them generally wind up either in the profession of medicine or as owners of the finest pharmacy in whatever place they may locate. Two P. C. P. boys, Messrs. Evans & Goss, are now owners of the largest and finest drug store in Nagasaki, Japan, which they bought from an Englishman and proceeded to make a big success of along American lines.

——The Code of Ethics of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy College of Pharmacy has practically not been altered since 1840. That such should be the case is indeed a testimonial to the far-sighted men who then composed and adopted a Code of Ethics that has stood as a model ever since. The proposed change in the by-laws provides for the appointment of a Committee on Nominations to propose candidates for election to the different offices and regulations for the manner of so doing. It is also proposed to have the certificate of membership issued by the college copyrighted to prevent infringement and possible fraudulent imitation.

——There is a strong probability that a Bowling League will be formed among the employes of the wholesale drug houses here after the example of New York, Baltimore, etc. It is proposed to have each firm represented by a team and to have regular contests, and as soon as the clubs are in working order to pick out a team to challenge New York and Baltimore. The promoters and those who have signified their intention of joining bowling clubs are very enthusiastic over the outlook.

——A very fine display of otto of rose and nero.i, with five and ten gallon containers of rose and orange flower water, in their original packages, was a feature of J. P. Frey's window display at his Sixteenth and Tasker streets store last week. Many passers-by stopped to look at the queer packages which held in so small a bulk so many dollars' worth of the rare and valuable perfumes.

——Two changes in ownership are noted. W. Webb has bought out Mr. Hummels, of Thirtieth and Richmond streets, and J. W. Laughren succeeds Mr. Kyle at 2909 Kensington avenue.

——Mr. Hagenbuch, who was formerly in business at Fifty-first and Baltimore avenue, has given up his store and is now with Stoevrer's Broad Street Station Pharmacy.

——C. Whittaker, manager of the Glenside Pharmacy, has purchased an interest in the business and will make several much-needed additions to meet the increase of trade.

——Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crawford were made happy a few days ago by the arrival of a new girl, a baby one, who secured a situation on the 15th with Mrs. Crawford.

——F. W. Jordan has disposed of his pharmacy at Tacony and has taken charge of the stores at Second street and Lehigh avenue and Thirteenth and Vine streets.

——Walter E. Lee, formerly with Dr. Cantrell, of South Second street, has accepted a position with N. Richardson at Sixth and Diamond streets.

——W. H. Ricker, of Nineteenth and Dickinson streets, has joined the noble army of benedicts and is being kept busy dodging congratulations.

BALTIMORE.

The Troubles of the Houchens'.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Mary E. Houchens, of 623 Hopkins avenue, was before Justice Lewis, at the Northeastern Police Station, last Sunday to answer the charge of libel preferred by her husband, Dr. J. T. Houchens. The couple do not live together and their disagreements have formed food for the neighborhood gossip for some time past. When they separated, several years ago, the wife continued to manufacture and sell on her own account a medicine of which Dr. Houchens claims to be the patentee and which, he said, he alone had the right to manufacture. The wife, on her part, asserted that she had assisted the husband in his business and was as much entitled to the use of the formula in question as he. Each has since been pursuing his own course. Lately, however, according to the statements of the husband, the wife has caused to be printed and circulated handbills bearing the wife's name and setting forth among other things that "I, Mary E. Houchens, his wife, possess, the original recipe, given to me by him fourteen years ago, and have been manufacturing the medicine for the trade in his absence." It was also alleged in the circular that the husband had been guilty of improper conduct with a former servant. This latter clause prompted Dr. Houchens to have the wife of his bosom arrested on a warrant. The accused waived a hearing and was released on bail for the action of the criminal court, where the next scene in this domestic drama will be enacted.

Among the Bowlers.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—Surprises are still the order of the day, or rather, of the evening, in the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club contests. Last season James Baily & Son were accounted a fairly strong team and they are still to be regarded as a formidable opponent. But McCormick & Co., this season's newcomers, took them in hand on Tuesday night and made them look like thirty cents, to employ classic language. The infants took all three games by scores which cannot be considered high, but which did the business effectively. The totals were: McCormick & Co., 707, 721 and 770 points; James Baily & Son, 696, 686 and 725. No remarkable individual records were made during the evening, neither were there any astonishingly low ones. The work of all

the bowlers was exceptionally even. To-night Sharp & Dohme gave battle to Parke, Davis & Co., taking all three games handily. The losers developed several weak spots and the work of the stronger men proved ineffective in pulling up averages. The present standing of the teams is as follows:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per cent.
Root and Herbs	5	1	.833
McCormick & Co.	7	2	.778
Sharp & Dohme	5	4	.556
James Baily & Son	5	4	.556
Muth Bros. & Co.	4	5	.444
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	3	6	.333
Parke, Davis & Co.	1	8	.125

The Tarrant Disaster.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—The destruction of Tarrant & Company's establishment in New York was extensively discussed by manufacturing pharmacists here this week, who scanned eagerly every detail of the published accounts and expressed themselves as being of the belief that the disaster was caused primarily by fire which came in contact with certain gases and caused a series of explosions. "You will note," said one experienced chemist to the Era correspondent, "that shortly after the fire had broken out there was a slight explosion, followed about four minutes later by a tremendous detonation, which blew out the walls. It is evident that gases of chlorate of potash or some other substance coming in contact with the flames were exploded."

DETROIT.

THEY'VE GOT TOGETHER NOW.

Detroit, Nov. 1.—To-day, November 1, the new schedule of prices for drugs goes into effect in this city. The committee of five of the local druggists' association, appointed less than two weeks ago, worked like Trojans and submitted a report on Tuesday of this week which was adopted without a dissenting voice. Everybody is in on it—all the druggists, all the cutters (even the most aggressive), all the department stores. The new schedule comprises about 150 articles, all of which have been raised from 10 to 20 per cent. on the prices which have prevailed to a greater or less extent among the cutters ever since the evil broke out in Detroit, and which continued up to this morning. Articles which have been sold for 67 cents are now marked 75, 80 and even 85 cents; 17 cent articles are up to 20, and so all along the list. These prices are the minimum agreed upon and no one can in honor go below them. If violations are made they will be accidental and will be remedied as soon as possible.

The Tuesday meeting was largely attended and proved very satisfactory. The "conciliatory basis" idea had been faithfully adhered to and seemed the best possible plan to work upon—more profitable to the trade and better for all. Druggists of the city feel that a big step forward has been taken, in that everybody in the city to-day is selling upon an agreed basis. It is something to start from, even if it does not at this time mean selling goods at full prices. It is hoped and believed that another raise can be made in a few months. The fact of the new schedule is not being advertised, for it is thought best not to call the attention of the public at large to it. If the change can be made without attracting much notice and exercising the public unduly, the druggists will feel that they are on safer ground than for several years.

NOTES.

—H. C. Clark, of Farrand, Williams & Clark, has returned from a trip down East. While in New York City Mr. Clark was a guest at the Booksellers' Club banquet where he heard one of the Pekin University professors give a talk on "Influence of Literature upon the Chinese." The speaker gave the English words of some of the Chinese songs, which were unusually pleasing and beautiful, Mr. Clark says. On the whole the literature was said to be decidedly elevating in its influence.

—The Michigan Drug Co. are trying to perfect plans by which they can add to their building or build it higher. This is necessary because of the great increase in their manufacturing department. October business in this department is reported to be about double that of October, 1899.

—A. P. Breitenbach, for several years in the drug business at the corner of Champlain and Sheridan avenues, Detroit, has sold to J. D. Hogg. The new firm will be Hogg & Walters. Mr. Hogg has a store on Jefferson avenue which he will continue to run.

—State Food Commissioner Grosvenor, of Michigan, has ordered a chemical analysis of the chewing gum sold in the penny-in-the-slot machines about the city. It is being claimed that cocaine and other harmful drugs enter into the gum.

CHICAGO.

A Druggists' Association Plays Politics.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—The Executive Committee of the Druggists' Protective Association of Chicago, consisting of Messrs. Emil Thiele, president; Hermann Fry, first vice-president; Rudolf Stangohr, second vice-president; Rudolf P. Braun, third vice-president; Jno. J. Doehm, T. L. James, R. C. Frerksen, S. C. Yeoman, treasurer, and Alfred P. Knight, secretary, have issued the following circular, which, in the expressive phrase of the well-known local maker of epigrams, "finally hitches the association to the tail of the free silver kite":

Bro. Druggist: Do you wish a continuance for the next four years of the present spying, entrapping and informing of Chaffee and the prosecution of Kitt Gould? Do you want another four years of fear and dread lest you should be held up on the charge of violating some little technical law and taken miles from home before one or another of the far-famed justices of the peace only to put political spoil in the pocket of our persecutor, not for the public good, as he would have you and the public believe?

If not, vote for Julius Goldzier for States Attorney and appeal to every Republican friend of yours who has a keener sense of decency and justice than political partisanship to do the same.

Remember that the present States Attorney appointed Kitt Gould to the position and retains him there, therefore agreeing with his conduct apparently for purely political reasons, is therefore responsible and should suffer in consequence. Vote yourself and don't fail to influence others to vote for Julius Goldzier for States Attorney, and just as sure as he is elected we shall get a fair show, which is all we want.

We want no favors, only justice.

THE COMMITTEE.

It is broadly hinted that at least one member prominent in the counsels of the Protective Association has not ceased to harbor political aspirations, having already figured somewhat in that arena. He is a strong man and impresses his views upon his associates usually with considerable success.

NOTES.

—In the Business Men's League Saturday night, October 27, the Drug Trade rollers were twice defeated by the Publishers. Scores: Publishers, 832, 761, 774; Drug Trade, 797, 929, 732. In the second game the druggists made an unusual score and won.

—Dr. James, of James & Dewey, Sixty-third street and Woodlawn avenue, has been absent several weeks attending his sister who is seriously ill at Gilbert Station, Illinois.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hitchcock, Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets, returned last week from their wedding trip. They have begun housekeeping in a neat flat on Garfield Boulevard.

—A. G. Castor has bought the goods and fixtures of the F. E. McKenzie pharmacy at Lake street and Homan avenue, recently foreclosed by Peter Van Schaack & Sons.

—The store formerly owned by Edward A. Schmidt, deceased, at 3022 Archer avenue, has been sold to the firm of Rush & Schmidt for a consideration of $2,350.

—J. H. Prouty, organizer for the N. A. R. D., has been retained by the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association to push organization work in Chicago.

—A. J. Kettering, 2601 South Halsted street, was the nominee of the Republicans for member of the General Assembly from the First District.

—George Ritter, formerly at Fifty-first street and Ashland avenue, has moved his store to Sixty-ninth street and Stewart avenue.

—B. Winholt, 208 Grand avenue, has sold out to Dr. J. F. Stanton, who has christened the store the "Diamond Pharmacy."

——Campbell Brothers, Chicago Heights, Ill., have sold out to Oliver & Company, who also own a store in Harvey, Ill.

——It is reported that the Hampden Pharmacy at Thirty-ninth street and Langley avenue is negotiating to sell out.

——C. L. Feldkamp, 400 North Ashland avenue, has sold out.

THE NORTHWEST.

JAPANESE CHEMIST'S OBSERVATIONS.

St. Paul, Nov. 2.—A Japanese chemist of high station was in this city the other day and advanced a number of instructive ideas in an interview. It was Dr. Matsujino Kamoshita, of Tokio, agricultural chemist of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Dr. Kamoshita is on his way back to Japan from the Paris Exposition. He was Japan's agricultural commissioner to the great fair, and he acquired much valuable information which he intends to put into practice upon his return. The Doctor is greatly interested in the situation in China, but did not care to discuss the situation at length, owing to his governmental position. He says that China has been misrepresented to a considerable extent and that the people have not been altogether to blame for the present mix-up. With all the great powers undertaking to transact the country's business for it, he says, it is small wonder that the people did finally show resentment. He does not approve of the Boxer methods of retaliation, however, and thinks that the chief conspirators should be severely dealt with. He believes the powers will finally recognize the wisdom of letting China alone, at least so far as the proposed partition of the empire is concerned. It is not written, he declares, that China, "the most venerable of the nations, in which the arts of civilization were first taught," is to be dismembered because she has for various reasons become a laggard in the race. He maintains that the country still has a future.

Dr. Kamoshita declares that it would be the height of folly for the United States to relinquish its hold on the Philippines. Said he:

"People who have not visited the Philippines can have no idea of the vast amount of material wealth which there awaits development. Those islands will contribute immensely to the prosperity of the United States. The outcome of the elections in the United States is being awaited with the utmost interest in Japan. America has had such an influence on my country for the good that we are naturally concerned about everything which might change conditions here. We hope to see Mr. McKinley elected; the triumph of the Republican party will mean much to us as a stimulant to the trade relations between the two countries, which are being emphasized more and more by the growing commerce with the Philippines. The moment the United States lets go of the islands Japan stands ready to shoulder the burden, and all the other powers would be willing. We were glad to see Admiral Dewey in the Orient. When Commodore Perry opened up our ports to the world he conferred a hidden blessing on us. That was the signal for the gigantic strides forward in civilization and progress which Japan has taken in the last fifty years. Japan will be with the United States when it becomes necessary to form international alliances for mutual protection."

NOTES.

——Successions: E. D. Putnam & Co., Harris, Ia., by Ira J. Burleson, Jr.; Lion Drug Co., Clinton, Minn., by John Onstad; Scallin Bros., Scotland, S. D., by Woodward & Filbert; Kinyon & Hess, Des Moines, Ia., by J. W. Hess; H. H. Lexvold & Co., Roland, Ia., by T. P. Hermanson; F. H. Ellis, Nebraska City, Neb., by J. C. Thygeson; Smart & Bottelson, Blue Earth City, Minn., by Bottelson & Co.; Tabler, Marquis & Co., Colfax, Ia., by F. A. Marquis & Co.; Lawrence & Cummins, La Porte, Ia., by Cummins & O'Reiley.

——The plant of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company in this city was slightly damaged by fire this week. An employe left a pot of grease on the fire when the plant was closed for the night, which boiled over and would have destroyed the building had it not been discovered by a policeman just in time.

——According to the published reports A. Rasmussen, formerly of this city, and Dassell, passed the examination before the Montana board at its last meeting with an average of 91 2-3, thus upholding the honor and dignity of the State of Minnesota.

——G. M. Larson has left Mr. Davenport's drug store, St. Paul, and is taking a vacation.

——F. G. Haas, of F. S. Thompson & Co., Salem, Ore., has sold his interest to his wife.

——The stock of J. A. Johnson, Des Moines, Ia., has been sold under mortgage.

——O. G. Berg is now employed in Boyden's drug store, Hudson, Wis.

——M. E. (Mrs. C. H.) Westbrook, Manila, Ia., has given a bill of sale.

——A. J. Schilling is preparing to start at Raymond, Minn.

ST. LOUIS.

THE DRUG CLERKS AND THEIR AIMS.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—While all over the land we see the drug clerks, especially of the large cities, making strenuous efforts, but usually without success, to secure shorter hours, the drug clerks of St. Louis are gradually gaining this point and apparently without any effort. Many drug clerks in this city will be surprised to hear this statement, but if they will make a comparison of their condition to-day with that of five years ago they will see the truth of the statement. Of course when the proprietor tells how much easier time the drug clerk of to-day has than when he was a drug clerk, they think he has personal reasons for doing so. This city has probably the oldest drug clerks' organization in the country. The records of this society and the memory of its old-time members show that there has never been any decided action towards securing shorter hours for the drug clerks. They have gone about to accomplish this object in a surer way. The membership of the organization has always been made up of the most competent, energetic and ambitious drug clerks of the city, and the records show that the majority of them become proprietors within a very few years. At the meetings of the society there is always more or less discussion of topics of the day and the shorter hour question always receives its due attention, but always terminates with the old pledge that when the members become proprietors they will see that their clerks are treated fair in this respect. That they keep their word is a long-established fact. They take pride in pointing out the interest they take in their clerks and the admirable hours they give him. The old rule in this city was for a clerk to work from 6.30 or 7 in the morning until 10.30 or 11.30 at night, with one afternoon or evening off each week, which, however, was frequently missed. Occasionally he would get a Sunday afternoon or evening off. In many cases when he got his afternoon and evening off he could not leave the store until 1.30 and would be obliged to return from 6 to 7.30 and allow the proprietor to leisurely eat supper. There is scarcely a store in the city now where the clerk can complain of such treatment.

In nearly all the large stores in the city where they have more than one registered clerk, each one gets off every other afternoon and evening and has every other Sunday to himself, and they can always depend upon this. These proprietors say they find this rule very satisfactory. They get excellent service from their clerks and the clerks are highly pleased with the arrangements. This rule was first established by M. W. Alexander, who for many years was the star druggist of the city. And for many years it was the ambition of a host of the local clerks to secure a position in that store. As his clerks would leave him to open stores of their own or become managers of some other stores, their first move would be to arrange desirable hours for those in their employ. Stores where such hours are observed are so numerous in the city now that a proprietor who endeavors to work his clerk according to the old system finds it very difficult to keep a competent assistant. The Drug Clerks' Society has a bureau of information, and all drug clerks are assisted in securing desirable positions and proprietors

are furnished reliable clerks. A list of the proprietors who are disagreeable to work for is kept, as well as of the incompetent clerks but it is hardly necessary to go further into details on this point.

NOTES.

—The annual meeting of the St. Louis Paint, Oil and Drug Club was held at the Mercantile Club on October 18. Meetings will be held throughout the winter on the third Thursday of each month. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Gregg, Jr.; vice-president, George A. Merrell; secretary, J. A. Venable; treasurer, F. Westerbeck; directors, W. H. Baker, C. W. Blow, D. P. Daugherty, A. A. Eberson and M. H. Stearns. After considerable discussion of business topics, an elegant supper was served.

—The Omega Phi Society, an organization among the senior students of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has been organized for the season and the following officers elected: President, W. P. Forbes, Missouri; vice-president, J. J. Miller, Missouri; secretary, I. Sewell, Texas; treasurer, Mr. Polly, Nebraska; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Dye, of Texas. They hold meetings every week, when the principal business is the conducting of a quiz on the various branches taught in the college.

—E. W. Groves, who for the past three years has been making his home at Asheville, N. C., has removed his family to this city and will once more assume complete charge of the Paris Medicine Co. They have moved their entire plant into a new and more commodious building just adjoining the old plant. Mr. Seeley, his son-in-law, accompanies him and will take charge of their tablet department.

—Hector Labadie, one of the leading wholesale druggists of the City of Mexico, is spending a few days in this city on his way to Europe. He says that proprietary medicines as well as a great many other lines manufactured in the United States are rapidly gaining in popularity with the Mexicans. He will spend several days in New York City before sailing for Europe.

—Marbury & Kidd, C. P. Cooper and M. G. Terrill, all of Ruston, La., have purchased new drug store outfits in this market during the past few days. They had a big fire down there a short time ago which destroyed almost the entire business portion of the town.

—Dr. F. J. Minich, city desk man for the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., has arrived home from Chicago, where he spent the first vacation he has taken in five years.

—J. B. Hicks has purchased the drug store at Boyl avenue and Old Manchester road, where he has worked as chief clerk for the past year.

—J. F. Hassebrock, High and Washington streets, is hunting for anything which wears hair, horns or feathers down near Bon Terre, Mo.

—B. A. Plumpe, 8200 North Broadway, with a number of his friends has been holding protracted coon hunts up above the Chain of Rocks.

—F. C. Euler has become proprietor of the drug store at Broadway and O'Fallon street recently owned by Dr. B. J. Ludwig.

—W. C. Lieser has purchased the drug store at Eads and Nebraska avenues formerly owned by the late Barth Kissel.

—Mrs. Cook is opening a branch store at Pocatello, Idaho. She has been in the drug business there for some time.

—The date of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society annual ball is set for November 15 at Pickwick Hall.

—Otto F. Trauble, Jefferson and Choteau avenues, is away on a big quail hunt near Windfield, Mo.

—Will Farris has purchased the T. J. Fletscher drug store at Sedalia, Mo.

—Davis & Scholl are opening a new drug store at Harrisonville, Mo.

—Dr. A. L. Lemon is opening a new drug store at Lincoln, Mo.

DR. HIRAM GREENTREE, for a number of years in the drug business on Pennsylvania avenue, near Cumberland street, Baltimore, died on October 28 at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. R. Watkins, 724 Cumberland street, of bilious dysentery. He was a man of middle age and had a host of friends.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 29.

—The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were held in Laval University, Quebec City, in October. Twenty-two students in all presented themselves, ten being for the minor and twelve for the major; of these only three were successful in the former and four in the latter. The successful students are as follows in order of merit: Miss A. Provost, of Sorel; V. F. Forquis, of St. Constant; Maurice O. Dion, of Levis, and L. Edgar Martel, of St. Romald, as licentiates of pharmacy, and Edmond Vadboncoeur, T. A. Swift and Wilfred Barolet, of Montreal, as certified clerks. The examiners and their subjects were as follows: Alex. B. J. Moore, materia medica and toxicology; R. W. Williams, botany; Henri Lanctot, chemistry; W. H. Chapman, practical chemistry; A. J. Laurance, pharmacy, and Edmond Giroux, dispensing and weights and measures. The examinations will be notable in the annals of the association because of the fact that Miss Provost came out on top with more than sufficient marks to obtain the gold medal which will be presented to her next month. When it is taken into consideration that the medal has not been won since '96 the honor is all the greater to the present winner. The number of marks required to obtain the medal is 80 per cent., while Miss Provost procured 81.1. She is not only the gold medalist of the year, but is also the first lady graduate of the association and has taken the full course of lectures at the Montreal College of Pharmacy. Miss Provost is at present the recipient of congratulations on all sides, while her pharmacy at Sorel will no doubt be on a par with the talented new-fledged apothecary. Edmond Vadboncoeur was also fortunate in the minor in winning the silver medal.

—The Windsor Hotel was, a few evenings ago, the scene of a very enjoyable dinner given by J. J. Evans, of Evans & Co., Liverpool, to the heads of departments and travelers of Evans & Sons, Ltd. A. B. Evans, the resident director, occupied the vice-chair. After the good things were disposed of, speeches, songs and stories were in order. Among those who largely contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Alex. B. J. Moore, laboratory superintendent; J. A. Tellier, East End representative, and J. A. Dyke, assistant manager. At the close of the festivities all present wished Mr. Evans and his son Kenneth bon voyage, as they intend sailing for home by the Oceanic on the 31st inst. and are accompanied by Mr. Castle.

—The prevailing strike at the Valleyfield Cotton Mills has called quite a number of our drug clerks into active service. Several belong to the Army Medical Corps, also to the regiments which have been called out to quell the riots. Unfortunately their services were badly needed, several of the troops being seriously hurt and it was good to know that employers did not stand in the way when their clerks were ordered out on military duty.

—George Brockelhurst, son of G. G. Brockelhurst, apothecary, St. Johns, Newfoundland, is in the city and intends following the courses of lectures at the Montreal College of pharmacy and if possible gain the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Association. There happens to be no pharmacy law in Newfoundland and the young man is anxious to bring back a Canadian diploma to the city of his birth and enter into business with his father.

—The officers of the Retail Druggists' Association had a lengthy interview with Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, with regard to the signing of the card issued by the Association. The feeling of the firm in question is that they will gladly sign any requisition of the association providing it is for the welfare of the retailer and at the same time not inconsistent with the integrity of the firm in question.

—At the preliminary examinations for admittance to the study of pharmacy held this month, twenty-one students presented themselves, eight of whom were successful, as follows: A. H. Hugill, S. Fifle, E. Lepailleur, F. St. Louis, A. Cadieux, P. A. Bolvin, E. Morel and J. A. Richard. The examiners were Professors Isaac Gammell and J. O. Cassegrain.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

GEORGIA.—Douglasville.—T. A. Duke, deceased.
ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—Hensel Bros., No. 1273 West Lake street, succeeded by Arthur Hensel.
Decatur.—W. F. Neisler Drug & Supply Company, succeeded by Neisler-Burwell Drug Company.
Dwight.—G. A. Seymour, deceased.
IOWA.—Cresco.—John H. Luers Drug Company, sold to Shuttleworth Drug Company.
Des Moines.—Kinyon-Hess Drug Company, Seventh and Walnut streets, succeeded by J. W. Hess.
Glenwood.—William Skillicom & Co., sold to H. S. Tubbs & Co.
La Porte City.—Lawrence & Cummins, succeeded by Cummins & O'Reilly.
KENTUCKY.—Bandana.—Henly & Hahs, succeeded by W. A. Hahs.
MAINE.—Caribou.—E. H. Pushor, sold to Herbert Hackett.
MARYLAND.—Baltimore.—Dr. Hiram Greentree, No. 2000 Penn avenue, deceased.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Fitchburg.—The Cleghorn Pharmacy, Fairmount, corner of Clarenden streets, sold to J. C. Roy.
MICHIGAN.—St. Clair.—A. F. Milliken, damaged by fire; insured.
NEBRASKA.—Blue Hill.—D. Stevens, removed to Eustis.
Eustis.—S. L. Rowe, sold to D. Stevens.
Nebraska City.—F. H. Ellis, sold to J. C. Thygeson.
NEW JERSEY.—Trenton.—H. Tidd, sold to Louis W. Long.
NEW YORK.—Johnstown.—Adams & Co., No. 3 North Perry street, new store.
New York City.—Caswell, Massey & Co., No. 202 Fifth avenue, should be added to D. D. List.——Flannery's Pharmacy, No. 103 West Forty-second street, sold to B. Tauber.——Jones & Co., 115th street and St. Nicholas avenue, sold to M. Hollander.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Lenoir.—Todd & Shell, succeeded by J. E. Shell & Co.
Randleman.—W. A. Underwood, should be added to D. D. List.
Tryon.—Missildine & Grady, succeeded by E. E. Missildine.
OHIO.—Lima.—Estate of William Timberlake, sold to Lee Beeler.
OREGON.—Monroe.—William C. Band, deceased.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Corry.—C. O. Babbitt, of the firm of C. O. Babbitt & Son, deceased.
Scranton.—Loftus & Melvin, No. 237 Wyoming avenue, succeeded by John J. Loftus.
SOUTH DAKOTA.—Scotland.—Scallin Brothers, sold to Woodward & Filbert.
TEXAS.—Bridgeport.—R. D. Ward, succeeded by R. D. Ward & Co.
De Leon.—Rush & Ayers, succeeded by R. H. Rush.
Van Alstyne.—C. E. Brown & L. A. Cartwright have consolidated under the firm style of Brown & Cartwright.
VERMONT.—Poultney.—C. W. Humphrey, sold to P. D. Kinney.
VIRGINIA.—Salem.—Dillard & Persinger, succeeded by W. B. Dillard.
WASHINGTON.—Friday Harbor, San Juan County.—Friday Harbor Drug Company, Alice L. Summers, manager, should be added to D. D. List.
WISCONSIN.—Potosi.—Ennor & Spaulding, succeeded by Ennor & Seaton.

Drug buyers in need of anything made of cork can have their wants supplied by Justus Brauer & Son, No. 248 North Front street, Philadelphia, Pa. This business was established by Mr. Brauer in 1865, and has steadily prospered. They manufacture machine-cut corks of all descriptions, but their specialties are fine prescription and homeopathic corks. They also deal in bungs and taps, and are sole agents for patent beer wrappers. They are the original patentees of cork lining, which has proven to be one of the best non-conductors for refrigerating purposes.

Druggists' Advertising.

There is a growing interest on the part of the retail druggist in local advertising. We mean advertising in his local paper, and in this manner to lead customers into his store. If newspaper advertising of this character is properly conducted, in conjunction with appropriate window displays, it will not only pay for itself, but will make a big difference in the druggist's balance sheet at the end of the year. We have prepared a lot of electrotypes intended for the use of druggists who use their local newspapers for this purpose. They can also be used for circulars, folders or booklets intended for distribution among their customers. The illustration here is simply one of some 300 cuts which we have on hand. Most of these are illustrated in a 16-page pamphlet which we will send free of charge to any druggist who will take the trouble to write for it. From this pamphlet he can select such cuts as he thinks he can use, which we will send at the following rates: 50c. each, three for $1.00; special prices in lots of 50 or more, assorted. We pay the charges on them, but they should be ordered by number.

In addition to these cuts, we also publish a little book called "Sample Advertisements for Druggists." It contains 180 illustrations, many of them shown in the pamphlet above referred to, and, we think, are sample advertisements which a druggist can either adapt to his own business or use just as they are. They are adapted to many needs, and will be found a great aid to the druggist in preparing his advertising. Correspondence should be addressed to The Pharmaceutical Era, 396 Broadway, New York.

Clarke's Pure Rye Whiskey.

Physicians who have given careful study to the subject, are practically agreed that in certain conditions alcohol exerts a beneficial influence which can be obtained by no other medium, and for medicinal purposes alcohol is usually administered in the form of whiskey, or Spiritus Frumenti. But to get the full stimulating effect without any deleterious after effects, the whiskey must be pure and properly aged. Although some prefer corn whiskey, or Bourbon, many are of the opinion that the best stimulant, or rather the whiskies from which the best effect can be obtained, are rye whiskies, and of the many rye whiskies offered to the trade probably none is better known than Clarke's Pure Rye. It has been distilled for many years by Clarke Bros. & Co., Peoria, Ill., and is now bottled in bond under Government supervision, none of it being sold under six years old. They have also put on the market Clarke's Pure Old Juniper Gin, which they claim to be a most excellent brand for medicinal purposes, and which is sold under their guarantee.

The Charleroi Oval.

In selecting a prescription bottle, the average druggist is careful about two or three points. He wants a bottle which will tie up well, that is, make a neat package, one made of good, clear glass and not full of bubbles; he wants a bottle accurate in capacity, not a 4 ounce bottle holding 3½ ounces, nor one holding 4½ ounces, and he wants one that can be entirely emptied of its contents. All of these qualities may be found in the Charleroi Oval, made by W. H. Hamilton Co., Pittsburg, Pa. This bottle has been especially designed to permit the last drop to be poured from the bottle, leaving it sweet and clean for future use. These bottles can be easily cleaned, and no nasty, ill-smelling sediment need ever be found in them. This quality will be particularly appreciated by those druggists who have had to clean certain other prescription bottles when returned by customers to be refilled. The Charleroi Oval is one of the handsomest prescription bottles on the market, and meets with favor wherever it is introduced.

A Patent Herb Case.

We illustrate on another page of this issue a patent, metal-lined herb case, a piece of furniture which is designated to keep herbs in a proper condition. It is mouse-proof, worm-proof and almost dust proof. It is made of oak and sheet metal, contains fifty drawers, each holding two packages of pressed herbs. It also has a label handle and a sunken panel on the side of each drawer for price label. Take it altogether it is one of the most desirable pieces of furniture which has lately been offered to the trade. It is sold at the low price of $15. If 10 per cent. is added to this price, the manufacturer will pay freight to your door. Those druggists who are interested and want to know more about this case should send to the manufacturer, Charles P. Whittle, 125 Portland street, Boston, for further information.

Duffy's Malt Whiskey.

Speaking of whiskey, The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y., want us to remind the drug trade that theirs is the only whiskey taxed by the Government as a medicine. This we believe to be a fact; at any rate, we do not recall any other brand which requires to be stamped. They pay the tax themselves, consequently it is neither an annoyance nor a burden to the jobber or to the consumer. Duffy's Whiskey has been on the market for many years; it is advertised liberally, and requires no particular effort on the part of the dealer to dispose of it. In other words, it has become a staple article in every drug store.

The Hartt Soda Water Apparatus, which we illustrate very attractively on another page of this issue, is too well known to the public to require more than a mention of the name. The season is now at hand when those about to make a choice of apparatus should carefully consider every point of excellence that will contribute in greatest measure to the profit of soda water dispensing and at the same time attract general trade. No one questions the profit to be derived from a good apparatus, but by having the very best in the market the ratio increases in a degree that does not appear at first glance.

In having the best of everything the manufacturers of the Hartt Apparatus certainly hold as strong a hand as their advertisement would indicate. In the "real thing" a straight flush comes pretty near blocking the game and by the same token a Hartt Apparatus covering as it does the requisite points of excellence and the very best of everything certainly blocks all competition. The highest quality, the greatest utility, the most superb beauty and the best of everything in material and workmanship cannot fail to make this popular fountain "a straight royal flush of Hartts."

Scott & Bowne's advertisement in last week's issue is well worth studying. They say truly that you cannot think customers into your store; you must get them in in some other way. Customers will not come to you without some effort, either on your part or on the part of somebody else in your behalf, and in the case of Scott's Emulsion, Scott & Bowne do the work for you. They advertise it, they create a demand for it, they send people to you for it. When a customer comes for it you need do nothing but wrap it up for him. It requires none of your time to exploit its merits or tell what it will do. The customer already knows that, for he has read their advertisement, and they stand behind their statement that it is the most pleasant, the most effective, and the most salable of any preparation of cod liver oil. They create the demand, they make people ask you for Scott's Emulsion; all they ask of the druggist is that he gives Scott's Emulsion when it is called for.

One of the great advantages claimed by the Bickmore Gall Cure Co. for their preparation is the fact that you can work your horse while you are using it, the more you work him the better. They offer it as the most reliable and the best selling cure for hurts and sores and animals. They have a special sample and trial offer which they would like to present to every druggist who is interested and it might be well for up-to-date buyers who are always looking for the best of everything to write to them. Their address is Box 900, Old Town, Me.

STATE OF TRADE.

Politics Curtail Business.

New York, Nov. 6.—Business in a wholesale way during the period under review was considerably curtailed on account of increased interest in the political situation. Saturday was practically given over to affairs incidental to the sound money parade, and to-day the Presidential election is absorbing the bulk of attention. Consequently, developments have been limited, and there are very few new features of more than ordinary interest, the movement of merchandise having been almost wholly in accordance with actual current necessities of consumers in the various departments. Opium has continued to harden under the influences noted last week, and first hand quotations show a further advance of 5c. per pound, with powdered correspondingly higher. According to cable advices from Smyrna, rain is very much needed in the growing districts, and the continued drought is causing considerable damage to the Autumn sowings. Speculators were reported as buying freely and paying full prices, especially for high grades. The local demand also has shown improvement and the volume of business was larger than for some time past.

Developments in the quinine situation have been somewhat depressing. At the Batavia auction sale on Wednesday, prices declined about 5 per cent., the average price being 24⅜ florins per kilo, against 25½ florins at the September sale. At the regular monthly bark sale in Amsterdam on Thursday, values were 11 per cent. lower, the average being 10.90 Dutch cents, against 12¼c. at the previous sale. Shipments of bark from Java for the last half of October were 740,000 lbs., making a total of 1,100,000 lbs. for the month. As a result of these influences, the German manufacturers of quinine and one domestic maker on Thursday reduced their quotations 2c. per ounce to the basis of 35c. for bulk, and to-day the other domestic makers reduced to the same basis. A fair business is in progress at the decline, but little has been done in a speculative way, outside holders, as a rule, showing no anxiety to sell; an opinion prevailing that conditions will improve in the near future.

In the department of essential oils, citronella is firmer, and lemongrass easier, the latter showing a decline of 10c. per pound. Turkish geranium is hardening in price, especially the better grades, as the outlook for the coming crop is considered unfavorable, but it is too early yet to give any reliable estimate of the probable yield. The finer grades of natural wintergreen is very scarce both here and in producing markets, and in some instances holders are asking materially higher prices.

Lycopodium was active in a small way, mainly for campaign purposes, and the stock of ordinary grades is practically exhausted, while quotations for Politz have moved steadily upward. Naphthaline balls are in good demand and firmer only with limited quantities obtainable. Canella alba is in reduced supply, the bulk of the available stock having been taken for export and for the small parcels remaining higher prices are demanded. Lump arsenic is scarce and higher for prompt delivery, but fresh supplies are on the way and are offered to arrive at a concession from spot quotations. Manufacturers of nitrate of silver have advanced their quotations 1 cent per ounce owing to increased cost of bullion.

Senega root has continued to move upward, quotations showing a further advance of 2 cents per pound. Ergot is stronger in sympathy with improved conditions abroad, but the demand has not been urgent and no important sales have transpired. Fractional advances have occurred in quotations for coriander, millet and mustard seeds, but there is no change in values of jobbing quantities. Golden seal root is quiet and a shade easier. Ipecac is in good steady request for consumption at unchanged prices. Carnauba wax is in better demand and a better feeling appears to be developing among holders.

Boston Trade Satisfied.

Boston, Nov. 3.—All things considered, this appears to have been a satisfactory week among the druggists. There has been nothing special to give marked impetus to business, although there is considerable sickness of one kind and another in this city and hereabout. This of course plays its part in making things somewhat more active with the druggists. The general market on the whole has been fairly active, and yet not enough to bring about marked changes in regard to prices. Alcohols, especially grain, continue to show activity, and cologne spirits are in fair demand. Dyestuffs and the tanning lines are looking better, and the outlook is encouraging. Waxes are sold only in limited amounts.

A Good Week In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—Inquiry among the many druggists at the mass meeting to-day gave the pleasant news of a good week in business. All over the city the report is of a general picking up of trade and an increase over last week's sales. The improvement is not confined to any one line, prescription business and general sales being equally as good. In a way, much of this

can be attributed to the settlement of the coal strike, as the bugbear of $8 coal which tightened up family purse strings has been removed, and money is being spent more freely on all sides.

The wholesale houses are being pushed to fill orders from dealers in the coal regions, which are now coming in with a rush. Local orders are fully up to the mark and are on the increase. Nobody in drug circles here seems to be very much worried over the election, that being taken as a matter of course, and affairs for the future are planned with confidence. One of the large manufacturing houses here is now engaged in filling a large Government order for the troops in the Philippines and Cuba.

Chicago Trade Fair.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Most of the drug men say that business is fair, but not especially active, owing to the political strain of the last week in the campaign. But little of note has occurred and everyone is doing fairly in a business way so far as can be learned from those in a position to know. Sundries and fancy goods are slow and staple goods are moving quite freely.

A Handsome Side Line.

It is with pleasure that we again refer to the attractive line of fancy china, bric-a-brac, lamps, etc., which Falker & Stern Co., 144 Lake street, Chicago, advertise on another page. They announce a magnificent line for the 1900 holiday trade, a line that will not only pay druggists to see if they are near enough to Chicago to visit it, but if they are not, which they should know about through their illustrated catalogue. This catalogue will be sent to any retailer for the asking. The line of goods it illustrates is attractive enough to sell itself. If you have not already laid in your holiday stock you cannot find anything more profitable than these goods, especially if you advertise them in your local papers. You can advertise a few of the specialties, make a window display of the general line, and by pushing them actively in this way you can increase your holiday sales 100 per cent. and on a line of goods that you can make more money on than anything you usually sell.

Arnold's Sterilizers.

Nowadays when one thinks of a sterilizer, he thinks of Arnold's. This is particularly true of physicians, who recommend it in almost every case. These two statements ought to be enough for the careful drug buyer, for he will carry in stock an article not only recommended by physicians and known by the consumer, but one which pays him as well as does the Arnold. If you do not carry them in stock, you can get full information about them, with suggestions as to the proper way to advertise them to your customers, and literature regarding them and their use by applying to Wilmot Castle & Co., No. 26 Elm street, Rochester, N. Y.

Rubinat-Serre.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the reproduction of the communication of Dr. Chas. Henry Brown to the proprietors of Rubinat-Serre Mineral Water tells its own story. There is no question about the quality of the water, which is put up in green bottles with a buff label, and they offer special inducements to druggists which will make it worth while to correspond with them. Communications should be addressed to the Rubinat Serre Company, No. 4 Stone street, New York.

A Clever Advertisement.

We have seen during the past year some very bright ideas of the American Soda Fountain Co.'s advertising man, but the cleverest of them all is a card which they are now sending out to the trade, entitled "The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating." It is designed to advertise Tufts' Hot Soda Fountains, and if the Fountains are as good as the advertisement there ought to be no trouble in getting them into every drug store in the country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Apollinaris Co. 6
Chattanooga Med. Co..Cov. B
Falker & Stern Co..... 7
Hartt Mfg. Co..... 18
Humphreys' Homeo Med. Co. 3
Merck & Co. 9
Netschert, Frank 8
New York Quinine & Chem. Works .....Cov. D
Pettingill & Co. 7
Rubinat-Serre Co. 9
Searle & Hereth Co. 6
Stearns & Co., Fredk..... 3
Whitall, Tatum & Co..... 4
Whittle, Chas. P.....Cov. D

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 6.—Political affairs have received increased attention and the volume of business during the past week was of reduced volume. Prevailing conditions however, are in line with expectations and a continued steady feeling is manifested on the part of dealers. Changes in prices were exceedingly limited and very few new features of importance were developed.

OPIUM.—Notwithstanding the fact that primary markets are again firmer with a further advance in values reported, the spot market for jobbing quantities remains unchanged and consumers can yet supply their wants at prices within the old range of $3.40@3.50 for 9 per cent. and $3 50@3.60 for 11 per cent., according to quantity.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small lots have continued to move freely on consuming orders with jobbing quotations ruling steady at $4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., as to size of order, the outside figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—There is no abatement of the active demand noted for several weeks past and values continue steady on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—German manufacturers and one domestic maker have reduced their quotations 2 cents per ounce owing to a decline in bark at the monthly sale in Amsterdam, and the revised jobbing prices are on the basis of 42@43c. in ounces, according to brand.

CANELLA ALBA.—Purchases for export have materially reduced the available spot stock and in consequence holders are firmer in their views with an advance in jobbing quotations to 30@35c. for whole and 35@40c. for powdered.

LYCOPODIUM.—A firmer feeling has developed under a good demand and diminishing supplies and holders of the limited spot stock have advanced quotations for jobbing quantities to 70@75c. as to size of order.

SENEGA ROOT.—Under the influences noted last week the market is again stronger and jobbers have further advanced prices to 55@65c. for whole and 60@70c. for powdered.

ERGOT.—Foreign markets have continued to improve and the situation here is correspondingly firmer with jobbing quotations firmly maintained at the recent advance to 70@80c. for whole and 80@90c. for powdered.

NITRATE OF SILVER.—Owing to the increased cost of bullion manufacturers have advanced prices 1 cent per ounce and jobbers are now quoting 50@55c. for crystals and 52@57c. for cones.

OIL LEMONGRASS.—Business is slow and with supplies ample the tone of the market is easier and quotations for jobbing quantities have been reduced to $1.65@1.80, as to quality.

BISMUTH SALICYLATE.—A revision of quotations to correspond with the changes made some time ago in other preparations shows a higher range, the new figures being $2.20@2 40 for 40 per cent.

HOPS.—New crop is now available and the market is slightly easier with sellers in a jobbing way at 30@35c. Old, of the 1899 crop, are obtainable at 22@27c.

LEAD.—Quotations for both white and red, either dry or in oil, are slightly firmer, the revised range being 6¾@7c., as to quantity.

Decorative Plants for the Holiday Trade.

If you are going to put in a line of holiday goods or intend to make any special effort for holiday trade, you should at least decorate your store, and for this purpose there is nothing better or cheaper than the artificial plants advertised by Frank Netschert, New York, on another page of this issue. These plants not only simulate the natural plants so closely as to be almost impossible of detection, they will not only serve the purpose of making your store more attractive and thus drawing customers, but you can take orders for them, as they are just as useful for decorating the home as the store. It will not be necessary to carry a large line in stock for this purpose, you can simply order from Netschert's catalogue. The profit on these plants runs up to 300 per cent., and when you consider that all you have to do is to send in the orders without handling the goods, for he ships directly to your customers, the advantages of these plants as a side line will be apparent to you.

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The Era Course in Pharmacy.

Begin with the November Class.

MATRICULATE NOW.

See New Announcement Facing Third Cover.

NEW YORK IN LINE.

One of the greatest and most satisfactory accomplishments in the work of the N. A. R. D. was the action taken last week by the jobbing drug trade of New York City.

As we related in our news columns, the wholesalers of this city, without an exception, in formal meeting agreed individually and collectively to uphold the N. A. R. D. plan and its work in spirit and in letter. An agreement embodying this action was drawn up in due form and has received the signature of every wholesale house in this locality.

The effect of this action cannot be underestimated. It is virtually a surety of the ultimate and early success of the N. A. R. D. plan for the regulation of the traffic in proprietary medicines. This action on the part of the jobbers was undoubtedly the result of an attempt by a Western cutter to purchase in this market supplies which had been denied him in his own locality. This cutter is in an Indiana city where the N. A. R. D. plan is in operation. He could not buy goods there, nor in Chicago, and came East. While the New York retail drug trade has not been sufficiently organized thus far to be able to demand the co-operation of the New York jobbing trade, yet the latter, unequivocally and without hesitation, have shown in the most practical way that they are the friends of the retail druggists and intend to stand by them. The Indiana cutter found it hard sledding here.

The meeting of jobbers was attended by representatives from every firm in the city, by the chairman of the Proprietary Goods Committee of the N. W. D. A. and by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. The meeting was behind closed doors and lasted for several hours. While it is not advisable to give the exact text of the resolutions adopted and of the agreement signed by the jobbing houses, their general nature is no secret. The agreement pledges the wholesaler to carry out loyally and faithfully the spirit as well as the letter of the tripartite rebate plan and to give fullest co-operation to the proprietors and to other jobbers in order to make the N. A. R. D. plan a success. Whenever the secretary of the N. A. R. D. reports any one violating the terms of the tripartite plan, the jobbers will refuse to sell such person any goods. Neither will they sell goods coming under this agreement to brokers, or through brokers, except to and only to, recognized wholesale distributers of proprietary medicines. Violations of this agreement will be reported to the chairman of the Proprietary Goods Committee of the N. W. D. A. There is no combination, but each jobbing house makes its individual

agreement to do these things and will notify the retail trade of its action.

This evidence of loyalty on the part of the New York jobbers will be highly appreciated by the retail trade throughout the country. This city is really the key to the whole problem. It has always been understood that if New York comes into the N. A. R. D. plan it is a go. It is now up to the retailers of this section to show that they mean business and honest dealing.

While there has been some little local disturbance in a couple of the retail organizations in this section, and some have vowed and threatened hostility to the N. A. R. D. plan, it is believed that the majority sentiment of the retailers is thoroughly in favor of it. A conference of special committees from the several local organizations recently held, and other meetings of the same character soon to come, are expected to result in a strong movement on the part of the majority of the retail trade in Greater New York looking to the enforcement of the N. A. R. D. plan. The jobbers have done their part, even before being officially requested to do so, and cannot be too highly commended therefor. The N. A. R. D. has reason to feel greatly cheered by this important development.

THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Enrolment in the November class of the Era Course in Pharmacy is now progressing most favorably and indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to join this class by sending in their matriculations right away. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, thus having the long winter evenings in which to study. The students who started last month are devoting their time to the lectures on pharmaceutical processes, while students who begin this month take up the subject of general and analytical chemistry.

Matriculate now and start out with an enthusiastic class.

WHERE WAS THE EDITOR?

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Journal of Pharmacology, published by the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, prints in its last issue the following advice to those interested: "Are you a registered pharmacist? If not, and you hold a N. Y. C. P. diploma, do so at once."

THESE REQUEST COPIES OF THE STAMP TAX PETITION.

C. J. Schmelz, M. D., San Francisco, Cal
Ernest Elliott, Lebanon, Ore.
John E. Jackson, Tazewell, Va.
Calvin Haas, Orwell, Ohio.
Joseph J. Wolf, Peoria, Ill.
Moodey's Pharmacy, Painesville, Ohio.
E. S. Mackoy, Milford, Texas.
Willson Bros., Staunton, Va.
Randolph Wehler, New Oxford, Pa.
J. H. Beam, Moundsville, W. Va.
J. E. Anderson, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.
M. Giesy, Aurora, Ore.
W. M. Durham, Corry, Pa.
J. L. Billman, Eldorado, Ohio.
R. S. Freeman & Son, River Falls, Wis.

REPEAL THE STAMP TAX.

Interest is growing among the drug trade in the movement inaugurated by this journal to secure a repeal of the stamp tax on medicines. The blank petitions to Congress which have been so widely distributed are coming back to us bearing the signatures of thousands of firms and individuals. The number of these signatures has become so great that we can print only a very few of them, but we make a selection which will show how widespread is the agitation and interest. From Maine to California, Minnesota to Texas, the drug trade is a unit in the position that the tax is unjust, unnecessary and unequally distributed. There is no good reason for its continuance, every reason for its abolition.

It is with a good deal of hope that the drug trade takes up this movement. The wholesalers, manufacturers and retailers, in their national organizations, have special committees which are actively at work to influence Congress, and hundreds of local bodies are doing likewise. But every individual can add his mite to the weight of the movement. We should be pleased to send copies of the petition to every druggist who desires to go on record as in favor of the repeal of this most onerous legislation. Within the past few days an important conference has been held in the national capital respecting this matter, and as a result there has been given out to the press the statement that in all probability the stamp tax will be repealed at the coming session of Congress, or at the least so materially modified as to bear less hardly and more equitably upon the interests affected. Every druggist can exert his individual influence with his Congressman from his district, and there is every prospect that the wish of the drug trade will receive not only respectful attention, but result in the relief sought.

Send for a copy of the petition; sign it yourself, get your brother druggists to do likewise, and return it to us promptly. This monster petition from the drug trade will be duly presented to Congress and cannot fail to have great weight.

MORE SIGNATURES.

Our attention has been called to the editorial notice in your last issue of the effort being made to secure the repeal of the stamp tax upon proprietary medicines. We are most heartily in sympathy with that movement, regarding that law as "class legislation" of the most unjust and outrageous character. While we are perfectly willing to bear our share of the burden of taxation, we do not feel disposed to be taxed out of existence if it can be avoided. Just why the proprietary medicine fellow is compelled to shell out 6 per cent. upon his gross receipts and the product of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company swim clear would be a puzzle to any one but a Congressman. We can use one-half dozen blank petitions to advantage, which kindly forward.

Elyria, O. **ROSE NECTARINE CO.**

I have just noticed your petition to Congress for the removal of the stamp tax. Will say that I believe the only way to remove this stamp tax is to remove the Republican party from power. If druggists and manufacturers expect any relief, they would better vote the Democratic ticket. The Republican party expects to continue the war indefinitely, and if re-elected, Mr.

Payne will say "no," as he said last year. Petitions were sent up from all over the entire United States last year, with no avail, and it will very likely be a futile effort if McKinley is continued in power. I am very much of the opinion that the quickest relief will come from the success of W. J. Bryan.

Muskogee, Ind. Ter. L. L. MOORE.

Enclosed we return the petition signed by those who will be more than pleased to see the stamp bill repealed. We have stood the tax ourselves rather than saddle this unjust tax on the retail druggists, as so many others have done, and we have felt the burden severely. If the bill had been properly enforced and all trade-marked articles stamped, the manufacturers would not kick, but to single out some branches and leave others free is not honest, and we trust the Republican managers will celebrate their re-election by seeing that the bill is repealed.

H. PLANTEN & SON.

New York. H. Roeff Planten, Attorney.

We enclose petition signed by all the druggists of our city. The repeal of this Stamp Tax will be a considerable saving to us in the stamps we put on our own preparations, even if the patent medicine men do not resume their former scale of prices. Should the patent medicine men fail to resume their former prices every druggist in the country ought to increase his own line of preparations as much as possible and push them with a renewed zeal.

WILLSON BROS.

Staunton, Va.

We enclose you the petition signed by us and a large number of druggists of this city. Could have had more signatures, but it was difficult to find the proprietors of the drug stores in, and wish you success in your undertaking to have the war tax repealed on proprietary medicines.

If you will send me one or two more copies of the petition, on my trips out to the different towns, I could get a good many signatures among the druggists.

Cambridge, Mass. E. HARRISON ALLISON.

We herewith return petition signed by all our druggists and others directly interested in the repeal of this burdensome tax on industry. The Hon. Edgar Weeks (Rep.), Congressman of this Seventh District of Michigan, says send the petitions to him and he will introduce them the first day of the coming session. Success to your efforts.

THE MOXON LINIMENT CO.,

By T. J. Shoemaker, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

We received your blank petition, and have done what we could in a couple of days. We did not go to the outskirts of the city. As far as we went, every one was glad to sign it. One man thought if this had been started some two months ago, and every druggist had signed a petition that they would not vote the Republican ticket unless it was taken off, it would have been done by this time, without Congress. That is his belief. We wish you success.

Dayton, O. IRA A. POTTER & CO.

We beg to enclose you signed petition. We have secured the signatures of all the retailers of Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis., as well as having attached our own signature. Hoping that this will assist in repealing the war tax, and with best regards, we remain,

L. W. LEITHHEAD DRUG CO.,

L. W. Leithhead, President and Manager.

Duluth, Minn.

We herewith hand you petition to Congress for the repeal of the stamp act. We hope that Congress will take this matter up during the next session and relieve us of this heavy burden. We are glad to note your interest in the matter.

CLINTON E. WORDEN & CO.,

San Francisco, Cal. W. W. Worden, Treasurer.

We enclose herewith copy of the petition to Congress for the repeal of the stamp tax act, which is signed by all the leading wholesale druggists in Philadelphia. As soon as we receive other copies of the petition, which have been distributed among our salesmen, we will forward them to you.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE.

Philadelphia, Pa. C. B.

Enclosed please find the signatures you request. I found that my pharmacist friends whom I have met had already signed a similar circular. I hope that the undertaking may be successful, and thank you for giving me the opportunity to sign in favor of abolishing the stamp tax. If I can be of any service to the cause it will afford me pleasure.

Baltimore, Md. J. F. HANCOCK.

I enclose herewith the petition to Congress signed by leading druggists of this city, all of whom would be glad to see this tax either repealed or modified. For myself it amounts to about 4½ per cent. on my sales.

Portland, Ore. S. HEITSHU.

Enclosed please find petition with our signature. All that we have seen have already signed. The Member of Congress from our district, Mr. McCall, has declared in public to be in favor of the repeal.

Boston, Mass. E. HARTSHORN & SONS.

We beg to hand you the petition sent us filled with the signatures of the largest retailers of this city. The sentiment is unanimous in favor of the repeal of the law.

New Orleans, La. I. L. LYONS & CO.

Now that the great political question is settled and we are working back to quietude, guess it's about time to stir up Stamp Tax. With this forward petition.

A. A. PARDEE.

Madison, Wis.

MORE SIGNATURES.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

DALLAS, TEX.—Patton-Worsham Drug Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Walker & Gibson.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—I. L. Lyons & Co.
DENVER, COL.—W. A. Hover & Co.
QUINCY, ILL.—Aldo Sommer.

MANUFACTURERS.

NEW YORK CITY.—The American Plasmon Syndicate, Ltd., Dr. Lucien T. Sheffield, A. H. Church, Barrett Chemical Co., The Denver Chemical Manufacturing Co., The Sydney Ross Co., James G. Foster, Mathew Bruce, A. J. White, M. A. McAllister Co., T. C. Morgan & Co., The Carabana Co., Rubinat-Serre Co., Fischer Chemical Importing Co., Pulvola Chemical Co., R. L. Wolcott, E. Sharum Manufacturing Co., Etna Chemical Co., Herman Tappan, Varick & Co., Allen & Hanbury, Ltd., The Gotham Co., the Haemo-Hepatica Pharmacal Co., Winchester & Co., Dad Chemical Co., Quickcure Chemical Co., Renova Medical Co., Flower Drug Co., Geo. E. Evans, A. Meyers, Thos. F. Condon & Co., Fairchild Bros. & Foster, The Hygienic Chemical Co., E. Marchi, W. Cativera, Fr. Francinelli, The Hart Drug Co., Robert Graham, Egyptian Drug Co., J. A. Lawrence, Dr. A. Cryrossi, Alfred Cucci & Co., Dr. Emanuele Montemayne.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Burks Medicine Co., The Dr. A. P. Sawyer Medicine Co., Chicago Pastille Co., D. Needham's Sons, Smith's Gold Remedy Co., Theo. Koepper.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Theopholine Remedy Co., Universal Catarrh Remedy Co., Acme Drug Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Langley & Michaels Co., The California Pharmacal Co.

BOSTON, MASS.—Geo. Mortimer & Co., Dr. Jacques Medicine Co.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mrs. Lia Rand, F. G. Weber & Co.

AKRON, O.—The Root-Tea-Na Herb Co., Insurance Medicine Co.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—R. Matchett, B. G. Dosch.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—J. I. Olney, The Vincent Manufacturing Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—J. P. Dromgoole Co., Henry W. Heuser.

ATLANTA, GA.—Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son.

CADILLAC, MICH.—John Leeson, M. D.

DOON, IA.—Dr. Brink Medicine Co.

ELGIN, ILL.—The Kidd Drug Co.

ERIE, PA.—The Brown Medicine Co.

FRANKFORT, IND.—Page Hypophosphite Co.

GREENFIELD, TENN.—Brown Manufacturing Co.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—East Tennessee Med. Co.

LITCHFIELD, ILL.—Russian Medicine Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Kondon Manufacturing Co.
NORFOLK, VA.—The Quratol Co.
QUINCY, ILL.—A. J. Kalb.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The Dr. S. A. Richmond Nervine Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Prickly Ash Bitters Co.
TIFFIN, O.—J. J. Fleck Capitol Food Co.

RETAILERS AND OTHERS.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Louis Sautter, Chas. H. Smith, F. D. Knowles, S. C. Bradt & Son, J. Wm. DeP. Townsend, William Palmatier, Geo. A. Horrig, Lauis H. Gaus, Willis E. Masten, Failing & Co., E. C. Hutman & Co., F. H. Bassett, F. C. Hodgkins, Edward Loeb, Frederick Reudorf, A. L. George, William Sautter, Chas. W. Gaus, G. D. Albee, Geo. C. Hogan, De Baun Van Aken, Dalrymple & Warner, A. B. Huested & Co.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—Ward & Friburg, Brunner, Hurst & Co., Tate L. Earnest, Hart & Houston, Summers, Barton & Parrott, T. J. Cox, J. R. Taylor, City Drug Store, H. C. Miller, Arinbrust & Smith, S. I. Borling, W. J. Cargille, H. W. Pardue, J. W. Hunter, J. M. Brown, F. Taylor, W. H. Adams, Hankel Bros., M. S. Gump, George E. Clark, S. H. Panther, A. M. McMetal, Star Grocery Co., Jas. S. Byrd & Co.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—John E. Belou, American Drug Store, P. C. Cusachs, Ltd., C. L. Keppler, Chas. G. Peter, M. T. Breslin, Deloche Pharmacy, Rene L. Villers, M. and J. E. Primeo, Edward H. Walsdorf, Wm. G. Napp, A. R. Mattingly, Leon B. Diez, Geo. D. Feldner, Geo. S. Brown, F. C. Godbold, E. J. DeBergue, Geo. B. Davis, William Graner, J. B. Lavigne, H. W. Rueling, E. Dannermann, W. P. Duplantis.

NEW YORK CITY.—H. H. Tebault & Co., C. T. Smith, Kalish Pharmacy, H. Beinfield, A. G. Yeomans, Charles T. Cubit, Raymond A. Miller, H. C. Anness, Mrs. Trippitelli, Alex. Lipschetz, R. Guerini, G. Colonnelloy.

DENVER, COL.—A. W. Clark, C. H. Skinner, Bush Soetje, L. A. Jory, Charles E. Ward, The Rocky Mountain Druggist Publishing Co., John H. Hopkins, A. B. Bond, J. Hullinger & Co., Frank M. Hall, Ira F. Inman, F. A. Austin, Charles D. Barnes, Fred. T. Witting.

WICHITA, KAN.—The C. E. Potts Drug Co., J. P. Allen, G. Gebring, B. W. Aldrich, W. A. Stanford, Fannie A. Howard, Henry Ozanne, H. C. Kendrick, Gus Saur, J. M. Gillespie & Son, C. L. Lease, Geo. W. Van Werden, Hocking-Moore Drug Co., G. E. McVicar, W. S. Henrion, Dochune & Higginson, J. H. Bordeaux.

QUINCY, ILL.—Reed Bros., Christie Drug Co., Henry Aurman, Central Pharmacy, L. M. Schmidt, Albert Sellner, Byron Whitfield, Philip Schwarz, Charles E. Lonberger, B. H. Miller, H. Schroeder, John B. Bembrook.

ERIE, PA.—Blackmon & Bentle, Park Drug Store, E. J. Thompson, S. H. Hill, A. E. Tonson, Jno. F. Flynn, Adams & Streuber, Fred. Nick, B. A. Smith, John Doll, C. W. Nick, George D. Reavley.

MT. MORRIS, N. Y.—The John F. Bavier Co., M. E. Gove, A. C. Dalrymple, H. W. Miller, E. R. Creveling, H. W. Powell, John F. Donovan, Russell & Culley, Thos. Hudson, Barny Brucelin, E. B. Osborne, V. C. Baker.

MEADVILLE, PA.—Ballinger & Siggins, W. M. Yates, P. Henry Utech, Lindeman & Heckman, V. W. Eller, F. W. Easterwood, Albert L. Boush.

TROY, N. Y.—Heman J. Eagle, Robert J. Glass, G. E. Stillman & Co., L. Strecker & Co., H. Schneider, J. M. Donnelly, J. B. Spotten, C. E. Shacklady, E. Brunette, Chas. H. Weberley, Franz Dahl, H. M. Gifford, William H. Flandrau, A. W. M. Moffett.

FRANKFORT, IND.—B. E. Stehle, Ed. H. Hayse, Hammond Bros., Ashman & Cullom, I. K. Ghent, M. A. Norris, Given & Campbell, H. L. Rous.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—William Kamlah, Chas. Sunkel, Hugo Mueller, F. W. Traeger, Wenzel & Raubenheimer, Gustav Brandt, Victor Schmidt, Adam M. Mosekewitz, August Frank.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—A. Burvenick, M. C. Bender, Kuenster Pharmacy, Ed. G. Schroers, Kienzle & Funk, O. D. Quentlin, W. F. Goetze, F. Striblen, W. S. Kinnison.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—T. C. Thompson, Will. R. Post, Dykeman & Schofield, W. L. DuBois, F. C. Clarke, Jas A. Deane, M. D., E. M. Sedgwick.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—Green & Jackson Drug Co., Fred. W. Martin, L. L. Tallman, J. C. Hockett & Co., E. L. Smalley.

MIDWAY, KY.—Sparks & Co., Wm. Morris, Wm. D. Offutt, M. D. Offutt, J. M. Hage.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—John H. Kemperts, Gamble & Ludwig, A. D. Thompson Drug Co., A. B. Hermann.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Thos. D. McElhenie, Walter A. Fischer, F. B. Campbell, M. D., J. F. Crawford.

POCOMOKA CITY, MD.—W. A. Costen, Lloyd, Blaine & Co., H. N. Willis, Dr. J. O. Truitt.

PEORIA, ILL.—Robert Zimmerman, A. W. H. Reen, C. A. Bowman & Co., Weisbruch Bros.

CADILLAC, MICH.—Geo. D. Van Vranken, Arthur H. Webber, Davis & Maurer, R. Brodeur, M. D.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y.—L. M. Donaldson, N. T. Van Rensselaer, W. L. Palmatier.

LITCHFIELD, ILL.—E. E. Stevens, M. M. Milnor, Hood & Son.

TIFFIN, O.—M. G. Witschuer, C. C. Ball, A. G. Ball, J. H. Morcher & Co.

BENNINGTON, VT.—J. T. Shurtleff, W. L. Gokay, Joseph M. Ayres, O. E. Gibson.

COHOES, N. Y.—Archibald Bros., J. S. Calkins, Frank M. Brower.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.—Geo. A. Ross, C. F. Smith & Co., W. L. Thorpe.

LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.—A. C. Snyder, C. H. Mansheffer & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Wakelee & Co., C. W. Randall.

DOON, IA.—C. L. Gurney, J. A. Hoff.
WATERFORD, N. Y.—H. W. Wood, T. J. Scannell.
WATERVLIET, N. Y.—John Higgins & Co.
GREEN ISLAND, N. Y.—John E. Grady.

Petition to the Congress of the United States.

We, members of the drug trade of the United States in its several branches, retail druggists, wholesalers and jobbers, and manufacturers of proprietary preparations, herewith respectfully petition the Honorable Congress of the United States to repeal the special tax imposed under Schedule B, Section 25, and its dependent sections of the War Revenue Act of 1898, now in force, so far as such tax is laid upon medicinal preparations.

We seek this repeal for the following reasons:—

1.—This tax on medicines is class legislation, unjust and unduly burdensome.

2.—The tax is unequally distributed, being placed upon medicinal preparations which are necessities, and at the same time allowing to escape taxation a large number of articles which are as truly proprietary and which enjoy special protection under the copyright and trade mark laws.

3.—The revenue created by the enforcement of the law is no longer necessary, and the amount collected under this Schedule B is but a small proportion of the total revenue derived.

4.—The drug trade is already heavily taxed. Alcohol, which enters so largely into the manufacture of the preparations sold by us, is already taxed about 1,000 per cent., and the imposition of further taxation, as provided by this act, makes its operation oppressive.

5.—The intent of the law was to tax proprietary medicines only, but owing to its peculiar phraseology and the construction placed upon it by the officials, it does not reach nor apply to a large class of medicinal chemicals protected by trade mark, while on the other hand, it applies to nearly all drugs and medicines which are a necessity to the sick.

We ask relief, believing that the honorable members of Congress will realize the justice of our claims by repealing these unjust and burdensome provisions of the War Revenue Act.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

OINTMENTS.*

With a Formulary of the Ointments in Use at the German Hospital, Philadelphia.

By M. I. WILBERT.

Ointments are among the oldest of our pharmaceutical preparations. Their discovery, or introduction, would seem to date back long before the dawn of any known historic era. The ancient Egyptians used ointments very extensively for medicinal as well as for toilet purposes. According to Dioscorides, the use of ointments was so extensive in ancient Egypt that their manufacture had developed into a distinct specialty or art, and the ointment makers of that time were not only numerous, but also highly respected. The same writer, in his Treatise on Materia Medica, has preserved the formulas of several of the more popular and well known Egyptian ointments of his time.

From Egypt, the art of making these preparations gradually spread to other Oriental countries, where they were and still are quite extensively used, especially for toilet purposes. As a toilet article they were used to counteract the strong, and, in many cases, somewhat disagreeable exhalations from the human body; with many of these Eastern people ointments were a substitute for soap and water.

The Jews classed ointments among the necessities of life, and used them freely, especially as an adjunct to the toilet on festive occasions. With these people the non-use of ointments was considered to be a sign of sorrow and mourning.

An indication of the age of this class of preparations is found in the fact that from the earliest historic times they have been included in the religious practices and ceremonials of various races. Among the Jews, temples and places of worship were consecrated, and priests, prophets and kings were introduced into their offices by anointing them with sacred ointments.

The old Egyptians anointed their gods and temples on festive occasions, and from here the practice probably spread to Greece and other countries with whom the Egyptians came in contact.

The use of ointment as a part of religious ceremonial, has been preserved, and in both the Greek and Roman churches of to-day the sacred ointments form an essential part of many of their ceremonies.

The ancient Greeks made use of ointments to anoint their athletes, so as to make their joints more supple and to give them additional strength for the various contests.

From a pharmaceutical point of view ointments are of especial interest for several reasons, one of them the periodic discussions as to the proper or most satisfactory base to be used in their preparation. The number of compounds or mixtures that have been recommended from time to time as a suitable or satisfactory base for ointments are too numerous to even enumerate, to say nothing of entering into a general discussion as to their relative merits. We will confine our remarks, therefore, to a discussion, or, perhaps, what would seem more appropriate, to an expression of opinion as to the relative value and adaptability of lard and petrolatum as a base for the official ointments.

The present United States Pharmacopœia recognizes twenty-three official ointments. In twenty of them lard is the chief ingredient of the base.

The same Pharmacopœia also defines what is meant by the term lard, and gives a number of tests for its identification and the detection of foreign substances or adulterations.

Such pharmacists as have ever applied these tests will admit that it is rather difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, to obtain lard in the open market that will come up to all the requirements of the Pharmacopœia, and that practically the only way of obtaining a thoroughly pure and satisfactory article is to make it, by trying out the so-called "leaf lard," although at times this is rather difficult to obtain, as the large packing houses, who practically control the supply of meats in the large cities, have entered into the manufacture of lard, lard oil and lard substitutes on an extensive scale, and for this reason do not market the raw product.

When we come to consider the therapeutic use of ointments we find that they may generally be grouped in one of two classes, and are used for either their local or general effect. Those classed in the first group are used for the protective, emollient or stimulating effect of the base, or of the combined base and medicinal ingredient, on the skin and superficial tissues. Among these we may mention cold cream, petrolatum and the ointment of oxide of zinc.

In the second class we make use of the base as a vehicle to carry, or, in some cases, to facilitate the absorption of, more or less active medicinal ingredients for their resolvent or alterative effect. In this class we may place such ointments as the ointments of potassium iodide, salicylic acid and mercury.

As a vehicle to facilitate the absorption of active medicinal ingredients associated with it in an ointment, lard probably has some advantage over petrolatum, at least that is what the results of physiological experiments would indicate. From a practical point of view, even this may be questioned, as it has been repeatedly demonstrated that such active drugs as potassium iodide, salicylic acid and acetanilid are very readily absorbed into the system from an ointment made up with petrolatum and even a mercurial ointment made with petrolatum seems to be quite as active as one made with lard and suet, according to the directions of the Pharmacopœia.

It is when we are after the protecting and emollient effect of an ointment that petrolatum offers many points of advantage over animal fats, and as a majority of our ointments are used for their local effect on the skin and superficial tissues, it would seem strange that the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopœia has not previously recognized the marked advantages offered by this stable, bland, unctuous material. Both the German and British Pharmacopœias have recognized the desirability of supplying a substitute for animal fats in this class of preparations, and for this purpose have introduced as paraffine ointment a mixture of hard paraffine and paraffine oil. This preparation is far from satisfactory, and although theoretically the same as petrolatum, still practically it seems to have distinct physical properties and will not stand the same variety of temperature. In warm weather the paraffine usually separates, crystallizing out in granular or in large crystalline masses. The naturally existing mixture of paraffine and oil seems to be more stable than the product of any attempt at imitation.

A few words as to our reasons for preferring petrolatum as a base for ointments:

(1) Economy. Other things being equal, the price of an article always plays a very important part in its selection. In this case the use of petrolatum would effect a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent. in the cost of the majority of ointments.

(2) Non-absorption of the base. This is of decided advantage in cases where a protective covering is the chief object sought for or required. Such ointments as boric acid, carbolic acid and oxide of zinc would meet these requirements better and be more efficacious, while ointments that are used as parasiticides, such as sulphur, tar and red oxide of mercury, would be more practical, less irritating and more stable if made up with petrolatum.

(3) Permanence. There are many readily decomposed chemicals like the mercurial salts that undergo decomposition when in contact with unstable and readily decomposed fats. With this class of chemicals the advantage of using an inert and stable base is self-apparent.

Some seventeen or eighteen years ago, when the question of using a petroleum compound was suggested to the revisers of the United States Pharmacopœia, it was thought that the supply of petrolatum was too uncertain and too varied, and for this reason the committee did not see its way clear to adopt any of the very excellent formulas presented to it by Prof. Remington. The same objections did not exist at the present time, and have not existed for ten or twelve years, as upward of half a dozen manufacturers are marketing a product that

*Reprinted from Amer. Jour. Pharmacy.

is practically identical in appearance and in physical properties.

Ointments made up according to the appended formulary have been in use at the German Hospital for the past ten years with uniformly good results and in constantly increasing quantities. During the year of 1899 there were in the laboratory of the German Hospital 312 kilos of these various ointments.

I would like to add a few words of comment or explanation of some of the formulas.

The ointment of boric acid is practically identical with that of the German Pharmacopœia. It has a wide field of usefulness as a mild antiseptic protective dressing and deserves a place in our Pharmacopœia.

The other formulas are all more or less familiar. As a rule they are modifications of official formulas, substituting petrolatum for the usual base. The ointments of belladonna, nutgall and stramonium are more permanent and more sightly than when made up according to the official formulas.

It will be noted that the strength of the ointment of yellow mercuric oxide is but 2 per cent. This is what is popularly known as Pagenstecher's eye salve, and is what the majority of oculists expect to have dispensed when they write for "Ung. Hydrarg. Ox. Flav." The 10 per cent. official ointment is considered too strong to be used in the eye, as an excess of mercuric oxide is apt to be irritating instead of soothing. Many pharmacists when making this ointment do not devote sufficient care to reducing the masses of mercuric oxide to a fine powder, and as a result dispense a more or less gritty ointment. These gritty particles sometimes act as foreign bodies in the eye and are apt to be quite irritating.

We have found a few drops of oil or water to be of decided advantage in reducing the gritty masses of mercuric oxide. In making up quantities of any ointment, it sometimes requires considerable ingenuity to devise ways and means of getting a satisfactory product without the use of expensive machines or the undue expenditure of time. Several of these problems we have solved, at least to our own satisfaction. For instance, in making ointments of boric acid or sulphur, we have found it to be of advantage to melt the petrolatum, remove it from the source of heat and just as it is about to congeal, sift in the required powder through a fine sieve, constantly stirring the mass. By this means a homogeneous mixture may be readily and easily obtained.

In making the ointment of zinc oxide, we first thoroughly dry the powder, then incorporate it with a portion of the melted petrolatum, keeping the mixture quite hot; this mixture is subsequently run through a No. 40 sieve and the sieve rinsed out with additional portions of the melted petrolatum until the required quantity has been added; then stir until cold. This process assures a smooth ointment in which the oxide of zinc is finely divided and thoroughly incorporated with the ointment base.

The ointment of turpentine is practically the compound resin cerate of 1870, with the substitution of petrolatum for the animal fats. This ointment is rather more stimulating than the official cerate and for that reason more desirable. The ointment of rose water differs from the official in that oil of cotton seed takes the place of the expressed oil of almonds and the use of distilled water and oil of rose instead of stronger rose water. This formula gives a very smooth ointment that stands well, and while it is not as white as the official ointment it is correspondingly cheaper.

Ointment of Boric Acid.

	Grams.
Boric acid	100
Petrolatum	900

Ointment of Carbolic Acid.

Carbolic acid	50
Petrolatum	950

Ointment of Rose Water.

Spermaceti	125
White wax	120
Oil of cotton seed	600
Sodium borate	5
Distilled water	190
Oil of roses ... drops.	2

Belladonna Ointment.

Alcoholic extract of belladonna leaves	100
Diluted alcohol	50
Petrolatum	850

Ointment of Belladonna and Mercury.

Belladonna ointment	500
Mercurial ointment, U. S. P.	500

Nutgall Ointment.

Nutgalls in fine powder	200
Petrolatum	800

Ointment of Galls and Opium.

Powdered opium	5
Nutgall ointment	95

Ointment of Ammoniated Mercury.

Ammoniated mercury	100
Petrolatum	900

Ointment of Yellow Mercuric Oxide.

Yellow mercuric oxide	20
Petrolatum	980

Ointment of Red Mercuric Oxide.

Red mercuric oxide	100
Petrolatum	900

Iodine Ointment.

Iodine	40
Potassium iodide	10
Water	10
Petrolatum	940

Iodoform Ointment.

Iodoform	100
Petrolatum	900

Tar Ointment.

Tar	250
Petrolatum	250

Ointment of Lead Iodide.

Lead iodide	100
Petrolatum	900

Ointment of Potassium Iodide.

Potassium iodide	100
Water	50
Petrolatum	850

Stramonium Ointment.

Extract of stramonium	100
Diluted alcohol	50
Petrolatum	850

Sulphur Ointment.

Sublimed sulphur	300
Petrolatum	700

Ointment of Turpentine (Compound Resin Cerate).

Resin	240
Yellow wax	240
Petrolatum	300
Oil of turpentine	120
Linseed oil	100

Ointment of Zinc Oxide.

Zinc oxide	200
Petrolatum	800

Ointment of Zinc and Ichthyol.

Ichthyol	50
Ointment of zinc oxide	950

ESTIMATION OF CHLOROFORM.—Last year Mr. Vernon Harcourt, at a meeting of the Chemical Society, gave the details of a trustworthy method of estimating chloroform in air. The method was to put a few Cc.'s of warm water with the chloroform and air in a flask and decompose the chloroform by an incandescent platinum wire, hydrochloric acid and carbon dioxide being formed. Dr. James Edmunds communicates to the Lancet a method of estimating chloroform in the blood, secretions or organs of animals anæsthetized with chloroform, which is rapid and precise. Dr. Edmunds prefers to determine the chlorine resulting from the decomposition of the chloroform, the weight of which being accurately determined, multiplication by the factor 1.12314 gives the weight of the chloroform. The disruption is managed by adding less than half the permanganate equivalent of chloroform to a solution made by dissolving 3.137 grammes of potassium permanganate and 55.71 grammes of potassium hydrate in sufficient water to make 1 liter. On heating chloroform to 100° C. in such solution disruption takes place almost at once, but a lower temperature and longer period are preferable. Care must be taken to prevent loss of chloroform by volatilization. When the reaction is complete the purple color of the permanganate changes to the bluish-green color of the manganate. When quite cold the solution is decolorized by the addition of decinormal solution of sodium sulphite, filtered and made up to a definite volume. The potassium chloride is estimated in the filtrate. (Chem. and Drug.)

WHAT IS THE BEST COURSE TO PURSUE TO REPRESS THE SALE OF PROPRIETARY ARTICLES THAT YIELD NO PROFIT?*

By JOHN F. PATTON.

The answer to this query is simplicity itself: Don't sell them.

Your profits must bear some relation to your expenses or you will soon reach the limit of your capital and then the sheriff will kindly assist you to close your business.

There is probably no small business so expensive to conduct as that of a pharmacy. The expenses will average at least 25 per cent. of the gross sales. Your help must be of the kind that will not only satisfy the pharmacy board that he possesses the requisite qualifications, but he must inspire your customers, as well as yourself, with confidence.

The exacting duties, close confinement and long hours all demand commensurate compensation. But clerk hire is only one of the many things that go to make up the expense account.

The next best thing to not selling goods that pay no profit is to enter into competition articles of like character of your own manufacture. If you can furnish a better article at a lower cost for which there is a demand you will be rendering a service to the public that will not fail of recognition and reward.

In the matter of serving the public, what a valuable member of society is the Knight of the Mortar and Pestle. How willing, and even anxious, is he to render service. He manifests a deeper concern and goes to greater lengths to accommodate and serve the people than those engaged in any other profession, occupation or calling.

The spirit and mind of service is so general among our craft and so universally recognized by the public that it would not be inappropriate to have a sign emblazoned with the old German motto, "Ich dien," in every drug store.

For information, both medical and otherwise, the use of the directory and telephone, small change for large bills, postage stamps, a comfortable place to wait for a street car—the drug store is sought with the assurance of service born of confidence that never suffered disappointment.

Is all this gratuitous service to the public a part of pharmacy inherent, or has it grown up as the result of that innate goodness, generosity and spirit of human kindness of the devotees to pharmaceutical science?

This sort of uncompensated service has continued so long and has become so firmly fixed in the public mind that a polite refusal would be regarded as an outrage.

People, however, usually appreciate that which costs them something, either in time, effort or money. Is it not possible that that which begins as favor to the public may end by being regarded as a right? We often have instances of that. It is not good policy to so cheapen either your service or what you have to sell as to lessen their value. Nor is it wise to encourage the mean and sordid spirit influencing so many people in their desire to get something for nothing.

To serve the public is one thing, to be a public servant quite another thing. It is a mistake to seek the smallest trade and descend to the bargain counter scheme to attract business.

The public estimate of an individual is pretty generally correct. If you are regarded as one who lives by sufferance and not by an inherent right, is not this due to the spirit of too much subserviency on your part?

When you advertise your willingness to do so many things for the public free of cost, are you not seeking the patronage of those whose trade is not worth having? The ability and willingness to pay for what they get is the sort of trade that you want to cultivate. Drug stores cannot be successfully conducted on the basis of philanthropic institutions. It is urgent need that sends people to the drug store. The office of the pharmacist is to supply this want for the sick and afflicted, and just in proportion as the articles to meet this demand come out of your own laboratory as evidence of your skill and ability to produce, just to that extent will your reputation be enhanced and your business become more firmly established.

The foregoing may seem irrelevant as an answer to this query. There is but one way in which you can repress the sale of goods that yield no profit and that is by competing with articles of like character of your own manufacture.

Then the next thing is to acquaint the public with the merit of the articles. In other words advertise them.

Druggists' advertising is a subject that has received a good deal of attention in recent years. The pharmaceutical press has taken it up and set aside a portion of their papers as a special department presided over by a special editor whose duties involve criticising copy of druggists' advertising and making suggestions along that line of a helpful nature. Some of this counsel and advice might be of service to a neophyte; but much that is commended seems trivial, sensational and undignified.

Our calling or occupation does not admit of anything that savors of the surprising. The practice of pharmacy is in no wise sensational, but eminenetly sober, practical and even prosaic. All advertising announcements in the public press or otherwise should be along the line of that which is plain, simple and dignified.

The medical profession in their code of ethics prohibit advertising beyond a mere professional card, which emphasizes their estimate of the high humanitarian spirit of their calling. The pharmacist should regard no less highly the importance, the value and dignity of his occupation.

It is inadvisable that his name should appear in connection with the advertising of any nostrum. You will gain in public esteem by the omission of this sort of publicity. What do you think of the physician who writes patent medicine testimonials?

Advertise in the newspapers; advertise by any legitimate means, but let it always be in the interest of something you make. Samples of the article, judiciously placed, usually make a good return on the outlay.

It is not good policy to spend money to advertise that which sells for small amounts. The impression already exists that the drug store is the place where you can get the smallest possible quantity of anything.

Much has been said about window dressing and displays as a means of advertising. Chemical apparatus as well as pharmaceutical manipulations always attract attention. Crude drugs in liberal quantities, or arranged in small cases with glass front, labeled with name, habitat and medicinal properties, afford interest and instruction and will be looked at and commented on.

A wooden-hooped cask or half barrel, had of any wine dealer, placed in the window and labeled Bay Rum, Witch Hazel, etc., creates a good impression.

A clock with a twelve-inch diameter dial placed at an angle in the window with a nicely painted bright-colored card sign 8 x 20 inches, advertising some one of your preparations, placed immediately above or below the clock and changed every few days will prove an excellent and attractive advertising medium. Everybody looks at a clock, and, under these conditions, they cannot help but see your sign.

To sum up the whole matter, sell as few of the nostrums that pay no profit as possible. Compete along the same line with remedies of your own manufacture and promote their sale by all legitimate means. Supply what is called for without comment, but at the same time give a sample of your own remedy intended for the same disorder. Don't advertise that you don't substitute, and don't be too anxious to serve the dear public without compensation.

*A paper read at the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. Reprinted from the Proceedings.

Cascarine Leprince.—Name for a crystalline principle obtained from Cascara sagrada, with the formula $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$. It possesses the aperient and cholagogue properties of cascara, with apparently no evil sequelæ. It comes into trade in the shape of an elixir and also in pills.

A PRAYER.

Reply to a Wholesale Druggist, Who Pleads That the Pharmacy Law Should Not Be Enforced Because It Will Result In Its Repeal.

Holy St. Andrew, patron saint of Nolham Enilk, I humbly beg your kind intercession. I pray and beg for your guidance and protection for the entire Board of Pharmacy, so that its members may ever be mindful of the oath they have taken, namely, that they will enforce the law governing the practice of pharmacy of this commonwealth impartially, without fear and without favor to anyone, and that they will not discriminate in favor of friend, nor be especially vindictive against foe.

I pray for your guidance of the unregistered druggist, so that he may see the villainy of selling adulterated drugs, and of the carelessness in compounding prescriptions, and that they will clearly see the law is constitutional and that the board means to enforce it.

I pray your guidance, and kindly ask you to secure to your assistance all those great mortals who during their lifetime on this earth were unselfish laborers in the field of honest pharmacy; for all honest retail pharmacists, so that they may be able to protect themselves against the mammon worshiping jobbers, so that they may not sell powdered tragacanth containing 25 per cent. of starch; oil sandalwood containing oil cedar, powdered podophyllum in place of podophyllin, powdered aloes for aloin.

I also pray for the guidance and enlightenment of all jobbers, so that they will not justify themselves when they sell adulterated sandalwood oil on the plea that "it is of little medicinal value, anyhow," or that it is mostly used in perfumery, for which it need not be pure; also that they will not sell impure drugs, or justify themselves when they sell them that they are of little medicinal value, anyhow.

In closing this prayer, do not be offended if I ask for the assistance of all the saints on the calendar for their intervention that all the members of the Pharmacy Board will have backbone enough to enforce the law, and will not be frightened by the threat of Nolham Enilk that he will see that they will be replaced by men who will do his bidding, even as the members of the State Association bow to his every wish.

I am yours, though not in brotherhood, but in prayer for honest pharmacy.

Pittsburg, Pa. LOUIS EMANUEL.

ALMOND OIL AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.*

By W. C. ALLEN and E. T. BREWIS.

In speaking of almond oil we have to remember at the outset that almonds are produced in many countries, and, although most of those that reach our market are shipped from a zone falling between the 30th and 45th parallels of north latitude that might be broadly described as "Southern Europe and countries adjacent," we have within that limit to deal with fruit produced under varying conditions both of climate and soil. This is evident when we glance at the different countries from which we get our principal supplies, viz., Morocco, Canary Islands, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Syria and Persia.

Moller, in his "Lehrbuch der Pharmacognosie," states that approximately "almonds contain 50 per cent. of fatty oil, 23 per cent. albuminous bodies, 6 per cent. sugar and 3 per cent. gum. Starch is absent. Bitter almonds contain in addition, 3 per cent. of a crystalline glucoside amygdalin, which, in the presence of water, is acted upon by the emulsin and is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid, sugar and volatile oil of bitter almonds."

The above percentage of fatty oil appears to be considerably exaggerated—the estimate of Schaedler (45 per cent. from sweet and 38 per cent. from bitter) being much more in accordance with practical experience.

*A paper read before the British Pharmaceutical Conference, at its last annual meeting.

In a company of pharmacists it is hardly necessary to recall the fact that the "almond oil" of commerce is almost entirely obtained by the expression of bitter almonds in powerful hydraulic presses. The expressed oils from "sweets" and "bitters" do not differ from each other in any material degree (compare Valencia sweets and Sicily bitters), while the additional product, essential oil of almonds, obtained by distillation of the "press cake" from the latter, enables the manufacturer to supply oil at a price that would not be possible were really "sweet almonds" alone used.

Morocco, or as they are more commonly known, "Barbary" bitters, at any rate those from the port of Mogador, are always more or less mixed with sweets. The exports from the more northernly ports, viz., Saffi, Mazagan, and occasionally Rhabat, appear less open to this objection, though a slight admixture is usually met with. The supplies from Sicily are not only of larger growth, but are prepared for the market in a superior manner, being cleaner and more thoroughly sorted into their respective classes "sweet" and "bitter." Thus, here again we must note a difference even in bitter almonds, and whilst our suggested masticator would find even the ordinary Mogador "sweet" almond bitter, if, on the other hand, he had got hold of true Sicilian bitters, his language might not bear a "qualitative analysis." The important production of the Canary Islands holds a somewhat intermediate place between that of Morocco and Sicily, while French, Syrian and Persian may be said practically to resemble the Sicilian almonds as regards the quality of the oil they produce. In view, therefore, of these differing sources of supply, we cannot expect absolute uniformity in results upon the examination of the various oils, more especially by color reactions. Fortunately these differences are but slight, and in no case do they reach a limit that would cause difficulty in distinguishing a genuine almond oil from one containing any of the ordinary adulterants.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1898, states that almond oil does not congeal until nearly 20° C. The German merely says that "it remains clear at 10° C., while the U. S. P., with its usual thoroughness, combines the two statements. The lower limit appears to be reasonable and conforms to our experience. All three authorities unite in giving the nitric acid test, while the German and the United States stipulate in addition a test dependent upon the melting point and solubility of the free fatty acids.

The nitric acid test has replaced that given by Bieber, who was the first, we believe, to draw attention to the means of discriminating between almond and the so-called "peach kernel oil." We owe much to his investigations, which brought to the knowledge of the trade how extensively the cheaper oil was being sold as "almond oil," or used to make the true "Oleum amygdale dulc." become like the product of "the widow's cruse." Although this reagent is now apt to be considered obsolete, in favor of the nitric acid test, and rightly so, we think it is interesting to note that when comparative tests are made by the two methods on a series of oils, some of the differing characteristics of individual samples are brought out more clearly by the Bieber test; all this is more especially noticeable after the lapse of some hours. We may, however, add that we find that the proportions one to four rather than one to five present advantages in actual working.

Maben's results using nitric acid, s. g., 1.42, differ from those of other observers and have repeately been quoted by authors who seem to have overlooked his explanation that the oils upon which he experimented were not those usually met with in English commerce.

Later, Micko (Analyst, 1893, p. 149) pointed out that the peach blossoms color ascribed by Bieber to peach kernel oil was really due to the oil from apricot kernels.

No reference to the chemical reactions of almond and kernel oils would be complete without mention of the helpful researches of Mr. J. C. Umney, who has done so much in aid of scientific production in British manufacturing pharmacy.

Since light has been thrown upon this question, we believe that adulteration of almond oil is comparatively rare. It is substitution rather than adulteration that is

the practical question of the day. At the present time this question has become acute; the damage done to growing crops of almonds by the unseasonable frosts in the spring of last year and this has brought about a phenomenal advance in the cost of the fruit, which has in turn affected the price of the oil. The temptation to substitution is, therefore, considerable.

Of such substitutes, peach or apricot kernel oils, above alluded to, stand foremost; they are, indeed, the only ones that need serious discussion, and we may here state that though it is interesting from a scientific point of view to trace the difference between oil from peach kernels and that from kernels of apricots, for all practical purposes we may take the two as interchangeable. Shipments, although now consisting chiefly of apricot kernels containing occasional packages of peach, in the past have been known to the trade as "peach kernels" and it was this that originally guided us to use what then appeared to be the correct title for the products, Oleum Amygdalae Persicae, from Amygdalus Persica, the peach, and not, as some of our friends have freely translated it, "Persian almond oil." This oil, now so largely produced at home under its distinctive name, yet constantly described from abroad as "almond oil," has a good deal of resemblance to its namesake. It is slightly more limpid and possesses a more nutty flavor than the true almond oil, the rich, bland, soft taste of which can be recognized by an expert.

These kernel oils have not the same keeping quality as the oil for which they are substituted, and this, together with their greater limpidity, has been the cause of various troubles, where they had been unwittingly used in place of almond oil. The red color reaction of apricot as compared with the yellowish white of almond is characteristic and sharply marks a distinction between the two.

In recent years we have met with many cases of undoubted adulteration, and within the last twelve months have noticed this to a very marked extent. Out of at least seven representative samples of foreign obtained from different parts of the country, one only could be recognized as an unsophisticated kernel oil. The principal adulterants to be looked for are oils of cotton seed, sesame, poppy, olive and ararobis. But this is a branch of the subject with which we have no practical experience and have found some difficulty in obtaining reliable information. We have, however, seen certain specimens which had nothing in common with "almond oil," whose name they bore, or of the kernel oil so often used as a substitute.

In conclusion, while we believe that almond oil will always be facile princeps among fixed oils, we see no reason why the true peach or apricot kernel oils should not continue to find a useful place where they are suited to any particular manufacture, and we should certainly protest against any substitution of the one for the other without the knowledge of the purchaser.

ETHER, CHLOROFORM, ETC., TIPPLING.

The Daily Mail (London) publishes an article on this subject from which we take the following extracts: (Chem. and Dr.)

Unfortunately, there are more ways than one of getting drunk.

Eau de Cologne has been more or less used for many years. But of late years the quantities sold by chemists are enormous. Chemists will tell you that fashionable ladies buy an enormous amount of eau de cologne that they could not possibly use for toilet purposes.

The novice, who, by the way, would be shocked at the idea of drinking brandy neat, usually begins with five or six drops of eau de cologne taken on a piece of sugar. It gives a glow to the cheeks and a sparkle to the eye. And when a woman is weary after a dance it is delightfully stimulating. From six drops the dose increases to twelve. By and by thirty or forty drops are taken in water. And when well into the habit women drink it by the spoonful.

Of course, it ruins the health, for the lining of the stomach is quickly ruined, sleeplessness follows, and after a while melancholia sets in. England and the United States are the leading countries in eau de cologne tippling.

Essence of lavender is also becoming a much-used intoxicant. It is quite common for a man to walk into a chemist's and drink a couple of drachms, or even an ounce, of this still more destructive liquor. As an ounce of essence of lavender is equal to about ninepence worth of public house whiskey, it can be realized how dangerous the practice is.

Pretty similar to these two intoxicants is essence of ginger. But the ginger is even more harmful. Essence of ginger is 84 degrees over proof, or about twice as strong as good whiskey.

It is quite surprising what a lot of people drink ginger on the sly. An able London barrister never goes to court without a bottle of it. Clergymen take it. Literary men take it. Business men take it. But the great consumers are women.

Usually these people begin by taking drops for painful sensations in the stomach. Then they often get up to a pint a day and numerous chemists' customers buy essence of ginger by the gallon.

Capsicum drinking is one of the newest forms of indulgence. Tincture of capsicum is a very valuable medicine when properly used. But if consumed to excess it destroys the body. And the liking some people get for it is extraordinary. An army officer who began taking capsicum as a relief for chilly sensation became so addicted to its use that he could take no fluid without it. He put it in tea, coffee, beer and even soup. The consequence was that from being a happy, cheery man, he became gloomy and melancholy and in a twelvemonth looked twenty years older.

Quite different from the foregoing are ether and chloroform. These terrible drugs are used by an immense number of persons. Men whom you meet in business and whom you would never suspect of giving way to the worst of all forms of intoxication, go to sleep every night under the influence of ether or chloroform. Chloroform is really not very dissimilar to alcohol. It is, in fact, made from alcohol, and it first excites and then stupefies, precisely like alcohol. In one way it is not so injurious, for it does not injure the substance of the liver and other organs nearly so much. But it kills all the same.

Some people drink chloroform, others inhale it.

The habit is startlingly common in England, medical men being the most numerous victims. Dr. Kerr says that he found it consumed mostly by males, mostly by doctors and mostly by men between the ages of forty and fifty. After the horrible experience of inhaling the dose there follows a perfectly delicious unconsciousness of all discomfort and all things external to one's self. Beautiful visions are seen. One experiences all the happiness we conceive to exist in Heaven. But this state is very transient. Soon there is a most unpleasant awakening and until the next dose is taken existence is perfect misery. Then ruin progresses very swiftly. Nausea becomes constant, dyspepsia of a severe form comes on, with hatred of food. There is an ever-present burning thirst, a horrible pain in the heart. The victim becomes nervous, languid, drowsy, thin, cold, haggard, worn and utterly hopeless. He has an hour or two of perfect bliss every day and almost twenty-two hours of almost intolerable misery.

The quantity of chloroform used by those accustomed to it is astonishing. One woman was known to have bought a pint of it every day, poured it on her blanket and inhaled it. Yet a single teaspoonful sometimes kills.

Ether is quite like chloroform in its effects. But if you inhale it the action is much slower, while if you drink it the action is quicker than that of chloroform. At first it is most exhilarating. Mixed with whiskey it excites men to madness. It is not so dangerous to life as chloroform. Hence it is more commonly used. It takes a terrible hold of the consumer and many people get drunk on it several times a day. After a time it produces gastritis.

In Ireland some years ago the population of an immense district were, almost every man, woman and child, ether drunkards. From Ireland the practice traveled to Glasgow, down to Lincolnshire and London and even across the Atlantic. It is not quite so extensively used now, but as it is a cheap way of getting drunk, there is a progressive increase of the habit.

PHARMACY.

COMPOUNDS OF OSMIUM.—In a communication recently made to the Academie des Sciences, M. L. Wintrebert describes a series of experiments in which he has produced several new compounds of the metal osmium. The metal here plays the part of an acid, in combination with oxalic acid forming a series of salts, which the experimenter calls osmyloxalates; he has succeeded in producing several of these salts. The first experiment in this direction was made last year by M. Vèzes, who found that by adding an excess of oxalic acid to potassic solution of peroxide of osimium, OsO_4, fine needle-like crystals were obtained, of a brown color, acting strongly upon polarized light. M. Wintrebert, in taking up the experiment, formed the same salt in a different manner, using the osmiate of potassium, K_2OsO_4, as a starting point. Oxalic acid is added to an alkaline and concentrated solution of the osmiate until an acid reaction is obtained, and the liquid is slowly heated; it passes from a dark red to a light yellow-brown, and after cooling deposits the brown needle-like crystals previously mentioned. The conditions of the experiment indicated that the osmium is at the same degree of oxidation as in the osmiate, which is derived from the trioxide, OsO_3; this was confirmed by direct analysis of the compound, which gave the formula $OsO_2(C_2O_4)_2K_2$, $2H_2O$, it being thus an osmyloxalate of potassium hydrate.

It is evident that the potassium may be replaced by other metals, and a series of salts obtained; two of these salts have been prepared, those of sodium and of mercury. The osmyloxalate of sodium is prepared by heating to the boiling point a solution of peroxide of osmium in caustic soda and adding an excess of crystallized oxalic acid, so that after this is dissolved the solution is quite acid. The boiling solution changes after a time from a dark red-brown to a light yellow-brown; it is then concentrated by evaporation. It deposits first the binoxalate of sodium, then the osmyloxalate appears in the form of brown crystals, which are much more soluble cold than those of the potassium salt. These two alkaline salts are but little stable in the presence of water; their solution soon becomes turbid, and a black precipitate of osmic acid is formed; this decomposition may be prevented by adding a small quantity of oxalic acid or alkaline oxalate to the solution. To prepare the silver salt, one of these solutions is poured into a solution of nitrate of silver; the brown liquid changes color, passing to a greenish brown, and deposits small greenish-brown crystals, which appear yellow by transparence, and act upon polarized light. The silver salt is rather unstable; the liquid in which it is formed often becomes turbid, and deposits osmic acid and oxalate of silver. In the crystalline state the salt undergoes a slow decomposition.—Sci. Am.

ALKALOIDAL ANTAGONISM.—The old-fashioned belief that in certain drugs Nature has placed principles which are physiologically antagonistic to each other has received another rude shock from Professor C. R. Marshall and Dr. H. A. D. Jowett in their papers communicated to the British Medical Association (Ch. and Dr.) on the alkaloids of jaborandi and their physiological action. It will be remembered that therapeutics have taught for many years that the jaborine of jaborandi is physiologically antagonistic to pilocarpine and we have been given to believe that the predominance of the former alkaloid in jaborandi accounts for the feeble activity of some samples of the drug. Similarly we have been taught that the calabarine of calabar beans is the physiological opposite of physostigmine. These statements will occur in many text books. In the case of the calabar bean it was proved more than a dozen years ago that there is no alkaloid in it corresponding in properties with those attributed to calabarine—in fact, calabarine does not exist. It is now more than a year since Dr. Jowett, in a revision research of jaborandi, discovered that the so-called alkaloid jaborine is non-existent, and that the article placed upon the market under that name is a mixture of resin, pilocarpine and its isomer isopilocarpine. Some physiological research was needed to complete the work, and this is now provided in the British Medical Association papers. These cover the physiological action of jaborandi itself, and of pilocarpine, isopilocarpine and pilocarpidine—the last an existing principle, but now practically unobtainable, because it only occurs in the leaves of true jaborandi which is rarely found commercially. Professor Marshall has ascertained that this principle is so slightly active that it may be put down as a physiologically inactive substance. Isopilocarpine has the same action as pilocarpine, but it is only an eighth to a tenth as strong. The jaborandi experiments were made with four samples of liquid extract. By direct alkaloidal assay these seemed to be fair products, the "total alkaloid" being (1) 0.21, (2) 0.34, (3) 0.5, and (4) 0.25 per cent. but the crystalline nitrate obtainable from them was nil in the first two samples and 0.082 per cent. from each of the second two—in short, the "total alkaloid" consisted chiefly of resin. The physiological experiments corroborated the feeble activity of these preparations. They were supplemented by personal trials on Professor Marshall himself. He took doses of the extract and found them to be almost valueless. The following are his own words in respect to the trials:

Of one preparation more than an ounce was required to produce slight salivation in twenty minutes, and of the most powerful 85 minims; ¾ ounce of another was inactive. These results, coupled with the experiments on animals, prove the extreme variability of this preparation, and cast considerable doubt on its utility as a medicine. Moreover, its inclusion in the Pharmacopœia is unnecessary. The whole therapeutic activity of jaborandi leaves is due to the pilocarpine or isopilocarpine they contain, and preparations which cannot be standardized with accuracy only contain a variable proportion of these with alcohol and inert resinous and coloring matters. The inactivity of the preparations seems to be due to the absence of pilocarpine, and not to the presence of an antagonistic alkaloid.

This discredit of galenical preparations of jaborandi will doubtless receive due official notice and requires no emphasis; but the last sentence of the paragraph does. The doctrine of natural antagonism has been accepted by therapeutists far too complacently. Intuition without experiment should have discredited it, but unfortunately it was confirmed by alkaloidal work done in the sixth and seventh decades of this century and much of that work has been found to be extremely unreliable. This should act as a stimulus to revision, especially in those cases where earlier workers have isolated from the same drug two "alkaloids" which are physiologically antagonistic to each other. From such statements it may be confidently surmised that the conditions are similar to those discovered by Dr. Jowett in jaborandi.

FROZEN SPOOKS.—In the London Day by Day column of the Daily Telegraph an interview with Professor Dewar concerning the solidification of spooks who happen to be in the atmosphere when he is freezing it, is thus humorously treated:

With respect to the protest by a spiritualist against the maltreatment of spooks, whose existence in our atmosphere is rendered unbearable by the experiments of scientific men to solidify air, Prof. Dewar, of the Royal Institution, has been interviewed on the subject. He said: "If what spiritualists say be true, spooks would be included in the air which he and others liquefied. Their possible presence, however, he added with a grim smile, has never troubled him. The temperature at which air solidifies is very much below freezing point, and when it falls down like a lump of ice, whatever spirits there are in it would have very little chance indeed of escaping." Such are the views of Prof. Dewar, and it must be confessed that they offer very little prospective consolation for the spooks. Another spiritualist has written us emphasizing the statement concerning the dangers which the "shades" run in traversing the atmosphere to attend "circles," and reiterates the allegation that the latter are often deprived of their most intelligent spirits in consequence.

It will probably be necessary, if the learned professor brings his scientific researches up to a commercial realization, to provide a close time for spooks, say during the Long Vacation. (Chem. and Drug.)

Pictolin.—Trade name for a liquid gas, put up in convenient packages. It is recommended as a destroyer of mice, rats, bugs, roaches, etc., on a grand scale. The localities to be freed from vermin are made as nearly air-tight as possible, and the pictolin is then set free in them.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Disguising the Taste of Aloes.—(G. F. M.) asks if there is any method of disguising the taste of one grain of aloes in a five or six grain tablet.

Combination with extract of licorice and aromatic will partially disguise the taste of aloes. In the preparation of tablets containing aloes the most satisfactory method is to coat them with chocolate, a process for which may be found in this journal July 6, 1899, page 18.

Liquid Meat Smoke.—(M. S.) We knew of no formula for a preparation under this title. Crude pyroligneous acid is often used for "smoking" meat, being painted on with a brush or otherwise applied. According to King's American Dispensatory, "fish and meats, fresh or salted, immersed for a few seconds in crude pyroligneous acid, acquire a smoky taste and are as well cured as by the usual method of smoking, besides being preserved from 'skippers.' Silliman found that if a quart of this acid be added to the pickling liquid when hams are packed in it they would have as perfect a smoky flavor as if they had gone through the usual process of preparation by smoking." We understand that one manufacturer of a liquid preparation for giving to meat a smoky flavor claims trade mark rights in the words "liquid extract of smoke."

Household Ammonia.—(G. W. P.).

(1)	Yellow soap	10 grains
	Borax	1 dram
	Lavender water	20 minims
	Stronger ammonia water	6 ounces
	Water, enough to make	20 ounces

Dissolve the soap and borax in 5 ounces of boiling water; when cold add the lavender water and ammonia, and make up to a pint with water.

(2)	Methylated spirit	1 gallon
	Soft water	1 gallon
	Stronger ammonia water	1 gallon
(3)	Ammonia water	5 pints
	Distilled water	5 pints
	Soap	100 grains
	Olive oil	5 drams

Cut the soap in shavings, boil with the oil and water, cool, add the ammonia water, and bottle. For use in laundries, baths and general household purposes, add one tablespoonful to one gallon of water.

Removal of Moles from the Face. (A. M.) Usually small moles or nævi, commonly called "mother's marks," may be removed without scarring by means of the electric needle, but no treatment of this character should be undertaken without the advice of a competent physician. Most of the remedies used for the purpose are caustics and they cannot be used indiscriminately. On the authority of a foreign medical journal we give the following, but we cannot vouch for its safety: Apply over the mark a paste made of one part of tartar emetic with four parts of soap plaster. The paste is applied to the depth of about 1-12 inch and covered with a slip of gum paper or court plaster. On the fourth or fifth day, suppuration sets in and in a few days later scarcely a sign of a mark can be seen. Hager gives this one: Mix together, with frequent agitation, 1 part pure carbonate of potassium, 4 parts rose water, 2 parts Hoffmann's Balsam of Life, and 2 parts distilled water. Apply to the mark twice a day, shaking the bottle well before using.

Chill and Fever Cure.—(A. F. C.) The following formulas are for preparations used in the treatment of chills and fever:

(1)	Tincture of eucalyptus	2 ounces
	Tincture of serpentaria	4 ounces
	Tincture of capsicum	5 drams
	Tincture of myrrh	5 drams
	Tincture of nux vomica	2 drams
	Quinine sulphate	1 dram
	Elixir glycyrrhiza, enough to make	16 ounces

Dose, ½ tablespoonful.

(2)	Cinchonidine sulphate	2 ounces
	Aromatic sulphuric acid	1 fl. ounce
	Tincture ferric chloride	3 fl. ounces
	Tincture of nux vomica	2 fl. ounces
	Syrup of ginger, enough to make	64 fl. ounces
(3)	Quinine sulphate	64 grains
	Cinchonine sulphate	64 grains
	Sodium bicarbonate	120 grains
	Saccharin	15 grains
	Oil of wintergreen	30 grains
	Fowler's solution	256 minims
	Alcohol	2 ounces
	Water	3 ounces
	Aromatic elixir cascara, enough to make	16 fl. ounces

Dissolve the cinchona salts and oil of wintergreen in the alcohol, using a gentle heat of the water bath. Dissolve the saccharin and the sodium bicarbonate in the water and add to the solution of the cinchona salts, previously mixed with the aromatic elixir of cascara; lastly add the Fowler's solution. Formulas for "tasteless" chill tonics and other preparations may be found in previous volumes of the Era. Consult the indexes.

Granular Effervescent Magnesium Citrate.—(G. F. M.) We know of no better formula for this preparation than that given in the Pharmacopœia, but it cannot be well made within the price you name—18 cents per pound. To cheapen the price some manufacturers, both in this country and in England, are reported to use magnesium sulphate almost, if not entirely, in the manufacture of this so-called effervescent "magnesium citrate" salt. Some time ago A. Bradley read a paper on granular effervescent preparations before the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, in which he gave the following formula, which he said was practically identical with the granular effervescent magnesium citrate on the market:

Dried magnesium sulphate	400 grains
Tartaric acid	300 grains.
Citric acid	240 grains.
Powdered sugar	460 grains.
Sodium bicarbonate	600 grains.

Alcohol as directed in the National Formulary for the preparation of effervescent salts is said to be the best liquid for general use as a moistening agent. The temperature of the drying aparatus should not go above 158° F., for fear of converting the sodium bicarbonate into carbonate through loss of carbon dioxide. Of course, you will understand that preparations made with magnesium sulphate are not preparations of effervescing magnesium citrate as defined in the Pharmacopœia, and their sale as such would undoubtedly make the seller liable to prosecution under the pure food and drug laws obtaining in the various States.

Use of Glycerine in Vanilla Extract.—J. G. C. writes: "Will you give your views as to the use of glycerine in the manufacture of vanilla extract from the bean? Chas. E. Hires, in 'Recipes' says: 'Using glycerine as a solvent, and by heat, and in vacuo have all failed to give the unvarying and satisfactory results as we have always found in percolation.' In 'Harrop's Monograph on Flavoring Extracts,' Dr. C. P. Nichols says: 'I have not found the addition of glycerine an improvement.' An unknown writer says, in giving a formula in which he calls for glycerine: 'Vanilla beans contain a large amount of vegetable acid, together with certain albuminous substances allied to the alcohol series with the acid combine to produce the flavor of vanilla extract. The glycerine acts as a solvent of these acids and albuminous substances, admitting of their combination, which occurs imperfectly when the alcoholic menstruum is used. In the hands of many manufacturers this process has proved economical and profitable. Some have advised its use in lemon and other extracts from oils, stating that it will bring out the flavor.'"

The practical value of glycerin as a solvent in the manufacture of vanilla extract is extremely doubtful. This belief is backed up by an examination of several dozen formulas, in but very few of which glycerin is advised, and then only as a sweetening agent and

give the resulting product more "body." There is no solvent or menstruum which will take the place of deodorized alcohol in making this extract. Of course, the vanilla must be properly prepared and macerated to soften it so that it may be further disintegrated by beating with sugar, as is done in the official process. In this way it is possible to remove all of the odoriferous portions of the vanilla by percolation. "Aging" the extract serves to develop the odor by the formation of the ethers peculiar to a well made extract or tincture. Flavoring extracts made with oil of lemon tend to become resinous and bitter with age. In our experience glycerin does not "bring out the flavor" of extracts made from essential oils, neither is it a solvent of oily bodies.

Treatment of Garget.—(C. V. T.) The following information and method of treatment is taken from "Veterinary Counter Practice":

Inflammation of the udder or "garget" is of frequent occurrence in the cow; it may result from external injury, exposure to cold, or irregular and bad milking. It occurs, too, sometimes as an aggravation of milk fever and the foot and mouth disease. The symptoms are at first purely local, but shortly acompanied by fever in greater or less degree, depending upon the severity of pain, etc. The secretion of milk is diminished and perverted, being watery and containing curds; it then becomes yellowish from admixture of pus and may be entirely arrested. The gland swells, feels hard and hot, is very painful, the veins running from it being much distended. These symptoms may terminate in resolution, but in some few bad cases end in abscess or even mortification of a quarter of the udder.

The general treatment consists in lessening the food and giving mild aperients and antacids. Potassium bicarbonate in two dram doses twice a day till the acute symptoms have passed, is generally satisfactory. Local treatment consists in the constant use of warm fomentation and the support of the gland by a carefully arranged bandage, through which the teats must be allowed to protrude. The milk must be frequently but gently drawn off. When the acute pain has passed off, resolution may be accelerated by gentle friction, and, still later, by a stimulating liniment or a mild iodine ointment. Should an abscess form, early incision must be resorted to; once being sure of the presence of matter, do not wait for it to "point." Many successful practitioners of the old school put their faith in bleeding and purging, and, if one may judge by results, they are not far wrong. As much as two and even three ounces of aloes with magnesium sulphate are given in the following form:

Socotrine aloes	1½	ounces.
Powdered ginger	1	ounce.
Juniper berries	4	drams.
Magnesium sulphate	1	pound.

To be given in 3 pints of small beer.

For local application try one of the following:

Garget Liniment.

(1)	Olive oil	3	ounces.
	Oil of turpentine	1	ounce.
	Camphor	2	drams.
(2)	Neatsfoot oil	4	ounces.
	Camphorated oil	1	ounce.
	Oil of turpentine	1	ounce.
	Tincture opium	1	ounce.
	Oil origanum	1	dram.

Garget Ointment.

(1)	Spirit camphor	1	ounce.
	Mercurial ointment	1	ounce.
	Elder ointment	8	ounces.
(2)	Soft soap	1	pound.
	Mercurial ointment	2	ounces.
	Powdered camphor	1	ounce.

Accompanying the application of this ointment the animal should be first given a laxative, then a fever or diuretic drink.

Starch Converting Power of Diastase.—(A. C.) asks the following question: How can a comparative test of the starch converting power of different samples of vegetable diastase be conveniently made?

A number of methods have been proposed, but most of them are exceedingly tedious in detail. Probably as good a method as any is that proposed by Prof. J. M. Francis (A. Ph. A. Proceedings, 1898) for the estimation of malt extracts and other diastasic products. It is as follows:

Solution of Digestants.—Accurately weigh out five grams (or any desired amount) of the malt extract and make into solution, measuring 100 cubic centimeters with distilled water at 40° C. In case of more powerful digestants weigh out a proportionately smaller quantity. If it be a powder, or if a portion is not readily soluble, allow maceration in a warm place for one-half hour.

Iodine Solution.—Prepare a solution by dissolving two grams iodine in 200 cubic centimeters distilled water containing five grams of potassium iodide; adjust to 250 cubic centimeters with distilled water. Add 1½ cubic centimeters of this iodine solution to a sufficient quantity of distilled water to produce 1,000 cubic centimeters. Mix well and fill a dozen clear two-ounce vials. Arrange these side by side on a white porcelain plate or white sheet of paper.

Water Bath.—In order to have an even temperature it is best to arrange a metal water bath containing a perforated rack. Put in the proper measure of water and keep up a temperature of 40° C. by means of lamp or gas burner. Large, flat-bottomed tubes are best suited for containing the starch solution, but four or five wide-mouthed vials answer well.

Starch Solution.—Into a counterpoised beaker or other container of sufficient size, pour distilled water, about 400 Gm.; bring this water to violent ebullition before adding the starch. In the meantime weigh out ten grams potato starch, transfer to a small beaker, add fifty cubic centimeters cold water, and stir until all lumps are broken and the starch is suspended in the water. Pour this starch and the water into the boiling water, stirring the latter constantly with a rubber-tipped rod. Rinse out remaining traces of starch, add to the paste in beaker, and continue to stir the latter until a smooth, homogeneous jelly is formed; allow to boil vigorously for fifteen minutes; transfer beaker and contents to the balances; remove stirring rod and add sufficient distilled water to make 500 grams (exclusive of weight of beaker); stir to thorough mixture. Counterpoise each tube or vial and pour into each 100 Gm. of the starch paste; transfer the tubes of paste to the water bath and allow them to remain until the paste attains a temperature of 40° C.

Performing the Test.—To each tube containing 100 grams of paste, at a temperature of 40° C., add the calculated measure of digestant solution, shake vigorously and replace in water bath. At intervals of one minute, by means of a minim-dropper, drop two minims of the starch solution into a vial of iodine solution; note the color produced, and continue until no change of tint is produced in a vial standing on a white base and between two other vials to which no starch solution is added. Note time required.

If the digestion is completed in less than thirty minutes (or any specified time), repeat the test, employing a proportionately smaller measure of the digestant, until the proportion required to digest 100 grams of starch paste in thirty minutes is determined. It is hardly necessary to prescribe the amount of digestive solution to be employed in each case, as this is simply a matter of arithmetic. For instance, each tube contains 100 grams paste, equal to 2 grams dry starch (two per cent. solution). If we dissolve 5 grams malt extract in sufficient water to make 100 cubic centimeters, each cubic centimeter will contain 0.05 gram malt extract. If we suppose the malt extract will digest ten times its weight, we should employ 100 grams starch paste (2 grams starch), and one-tenth of 2 grams malt extract, equal to 0.2 gram or four cubic centimeters of the malt extract dilution. The higher the power tested for, the more dilute should be the solution of digestant.

The temperature of 40° C. is suggested to conform to the U. S. P. pepsin test; 38° C. (body temperature) would be theoretically better.

Two good books on physiological chemistry are Hammarsten's Text Book of Physiological Chemistry, $4, and Novy's Laboratory Work in Physiological Chemistry, $2. If you want to go into the subject exhaustively you should consult the works of Hoppe-Seyler, Neubauer-Huppert, Salkowski and others.

NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Li Hung Chang declares that it is useless to expect the Chinese Court to consent to the execution of Yu Hsie or Tung Fu Hsiang, and he dispairs of a settlement. He believes that it is equally vain to attempt to induce the Powers to moderate their demands, and he says that the Chinese Court, therefore, is preparing for a further flight to the Province of Sze Chuen, with an Imperial army of 14,000 troops.

Four high Chinese officials have already been put to death in accordance with the demands of the representatives of the Powers.

Count Von Waldersee's plan of campaign in China principally contemplates forcing the return of the Emperor Kwang Su and the Empress Dowager to Pekin by pushing expeditions nearer to them, cutting off their supplies and cutting off reinforcements.

More details from German soldiers have been received in Berlin telling of terrible atrocities by German troops in China.

The rebellion that is being organized in South China, it is said, is ruining commerce in that section of the empire.

The Chinese Government hopes, by increasing the marine customs, to shift her indemnity debt upon the Western Hemisphere, but it is believed that this shrewd financial scheme of Li Hung Chang will not succeed.

South Africa.

There was heavy fighting near Bothaville, Orange River Colony, last week, resulting in the defeat of the Boers with 23 killed, 30 wounded and 100 taken prisoners. Seven of their guns were taken. The British lost three officers and four men killed.

Ex-President Kruger, it is expected, will reach Marseilles on November 17 and Paris on the 19th.

Other Foreign News.

The Italian Government has decided to adopt serious measures for the protection of King Victor Emmanuel. A special section of police is being organized.

The iron deposits discovered a year ago at Kursk, in the south of European Russia, for whose development eighteen companies were started, have proved worthless.

The Russian Government intends sending an agent to this country to study homestead legislation with a view to its partial application in Russia.

The Canadian elections last week resulted in a victory for Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier, and the Liberal party. The Liberals will have a majority of 53 in the Canadian Parliament.

All the South American republics except Brazil are represented at the Spanish-American Congress which is in session in Madrid. The object of the Congress is to promote trade and friendship between Spain and the Latin republics.

Glasgow is at last free from the plague.

The election in Newfoundland last week resulted in a victory for the present government over the forces of Reid, the Scotch capitalist. Reid has been lending money to the Newfoundland Government and buying up the railroads, docks, steamship lines and land, until he controls practically everything except the government itself. In last week's election he made a desperate effort to gain control of the island politically, as well as financially, but was defeated.

DOMESTIC.

The Election.

The overwhelming defeat of Mr. Bryan brings the Democratic party face to face with the question whether they can ever expect to win with Bryan for a leader and with the planks of the famous "Chicago platform" for principles. Many of the party leaders and newspapers urge the total abandonment of Bryan and "Bryanism," and a return to the principles that brought political success in 1884 and 1892.

It is reported that a meeting of the Democratic party leaders will be held in New York City in a few days to consider the lines on which the party shall be reorganized.

The large radical element that has been in the saddle in the last two campaigns of the Democratic party is not likely to submit quietly to a return to the old conservative principles that swayed the party in former years, and if a reorganization is attempted it would not be at all surprising to see this radical element cut loose and form a new radical party. Most of them came into the Democratic party from the Populist party, an independent movement that captured several State elections during Cleveland's second term, and another independent movement would simply be a repetition of former methods.

Although McKinley won by a margin of 137 electoral votes, his majorities in some States were so close that a change of 75,000 votes, properly distributed, would have elected Bryan.

McKinley's total plurality is about 815,000, or 213,000 more than his plurality in 1896. In New York New Jersey and New England his pluralities were about half what they were in 1896.

Outside of 142 electoral votes from Southern States, which would have been cast probably for any Democratic candidate, Bryan carried only Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada, having a total of 13 electoral votes.

One precinct in Batavia, Ill., gave its entire vote of 575 to McKinley.

The Republicans in Porto Rico elected their entire House of Delegates and the Commissioner to Congress. The election passed off without disorder.

There was little, if any, opposition in Michigan to the constitutional amendment authorizing the taxation of railroad and other corporations on the cash value of their property, instead of their earnings, as at present, and it was adopted by probably the largest vote ever cast for such a measure.

Montana elected a Legislature favorable to Mr. Clark and he will probably be elected to the United States Senate.

The result of the election caused a tremendous boom in stocks in Wall Street last week.

Other Domestic News.

It is announced from Washington that the campaign in the Philippines will be pushed with increased energy.

A conspiracy by which many divorces have been obtained on false evidence was unearthed in New York City last week.

Leading cotton goods manufacturers of the South have petitioned the Administration to preserve the "open door" in China.

To guard against the effects of prolonged service in the Philippines the Navy Department is sending out another detachment of 600 men to relieve sailors on the ships now at Manila. Service on the monitors in hot weather is said to be severely trying.

The purchase from Spain of the islands of Caygayen and Cibuta, in the Philippine Archipeligo, for $100,000 has been concluded.

The Venezuelan Government has restored to ex-President Andrade all his real estate and other property confiscated at the time of the recent revolution. The ex-President is living in New York City with his brother, ex-Minister Andrade.

Fire in Biloxi, Miss., last week, destroyed over 100 buildings and caused losses aggregating $300,000.

A statement from Cape Nome bankers gives the gold output of that district as $5,000,000 for the past season, as compared with $2,000,000 for 1899.

Senator Platt has announced his purpose to have the New York State Legislature at its coming session pass a law placing all the police in the State under State control. If successful this will transfer a large amount of patronage and political power from Tammany to the Republican machine.

The transport Logan has sailed from Manila with 278 sick soldiers, thirty-nine general prisoners and eight insane patients.

Governor-elect Sanford of Alabama died last week.

The Cuban Constitutional Convention passed a resolution last week expressing gratitude to the United States for its efforts in Cuba's behalf. The convention showed immense enthusiasm for the United States, and seems to be a capable and harmonious body.

Figures given out by the chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the United States will probably lead the world in amount of export trade at the end of this year.

Wholesale Druggist Bowlers Dine.

The members of the teams of the Wholesale Druggists' Bowling Association who gathered at Reid's alleys, Saturday, November 10, to contest, were treated to a pleasant surprise by the president of the organization, George J. Seabury, who announced the day was an anniversary of his birthday and in celebration he had prepared a dinner. The following teams present enjoyed the repast: Seabury & Johnson, Johnson & Johnson, Dodge & Olcott, National Lead Co., General Chemical Co. and Church, Dwight & Co. During the meal S. H. Carragan, vice-president of the association, delivered an interesting address. The games rolled during the afternoon resulted as follows: Seabury & Johnson, 739; Johnson & Johnson, 687. Johnson & Johnson, 715; Dodge & Olcott, 887. Seabury & Johnson, 736; Dodge & Olcott, 788. National Lead Co., 709; General Chemical Co., 661. General Chemical Co., 705; Church(Dwight & Co., 677. National Lead Co., 763. Church, Dwight & Co., 714.

THE DRUG NEWS.

N. A. R. D. NOTES.

"Mr. Thos. V. Wooten, Secy., Chicago:

"Dear Sir: In the September 25 issue of ——— I find the report of the convention at Detroit of the N. A. R. D. I am not a retailer, simply a clerk. I am very much interested in the effort to organize the drug trade thoroughly; please let me hear from you, giving all information possible. Truly yours,

"FRED. W. THOMAS.

"Beardstown, Ill."

The national secretary is receiving many such letters from clerks who, realizing that their own welfare both now and in the future depends upon the success of the National Association's work, are anxious to give it their assistance.

The Committee on National Legislation is receiving many encouraging letters from druggists and others interested in the stamp tax on medicinal preparations. From present indications this measure will receive attention early in the approaching session of Congress. The members of the National Association are urged to call on their Senators and Congressmen previous to the assembling in Washington and insist upon the immediate repeal of this burdensome and discriminating tax.

The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association now has a competent organizer in the field and the association is growing rapidly. The city is being divided into districts, each of which is a component part of the city organization. The work is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. In this association there are determined men, and they are not a few, who have decided that the conditions of the drug trade in Chicago can be and shall be improved.

President J. A. Lockie, of the Erie County, N. Y., Pharmaceutical Association telegraphed Secretary Wooten October 31 that his society is to be reorganized on the plan of the Northern Ohio Association. There is no doubt of the association's increased usefulness under the new arrangment and the N. A. R. D., as well as the Erie County Association is to be congratulated on the change.

At a meeting of the Illinois Druggists' Association, held in Elgin, October 16, the decision was reached to put an organizer into the field to form local societies and in every other way increase the organization's effectiveness. The meeting was marked by unusual enthusiasm. The secretary and the treasurer of the Chicago Association were present.

A good illustration of the truly national character of the N. A. R. D. is the fact that the last two associations to become affiliated are those of Charleston, South Carolina, and Burlington, Vermont. These associations represent practically the entire drug trade of the two cities.

The national secretary's office was moved during the week from the ninth to the sixth floor of the Association building. An additional room is thereby secured (a need long felt) and the new arrangement is for many reasons advantageous to the work.

Since Bulletin No. 9 was issued the following manufacturers, in addition to those given therein, have adopted a definite list of wholesale distributers: A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore; B. O. & G. C. Wilson, Boston; The B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

Chicago, Nov. 3, 1900.

It is a pleasure to note that the last cutter in Stephenson County, Illinois (Freeport county seat), has restored prices. This is due to the benign influence of the vigorous Northern Illinois Association.

The secretaries of the associations in membership are requested to write to the national secretary without delay as to the action taken by their respective bodies concerning the letters to the affiliated societies issued August 17 and October 1.

In the territory covered by the Northern Ohio Association three aggressive cutters have recently restored prices on proprietaries. The work of this society is a credit to the tireless and unselfish men who are directing its efforts.

The Sterling Remedy Company reports highly satisfactory results from their N. A. R. D. offer.

New York and Vicinity.

NEW YORK JOBBERS WILL ENFORCE N. A. R. D. PLAN.

An informal meeting attended by representatives of every jobbing house in this city was held in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Thursday afternoon, November 8, for the purpose of discussing the situation in New York City. The sentiment of the meeting was focussed in a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, reaffirming and reasserting loyalty to the retail trade in upholding the N. A. R. D. plan, in most positive terms.

There were also present at the meeting C. F. Shoemaker, chairman of the Proprietary Committee of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and F. E. Holliday, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

The resolutions, it is understood, have been signed by every wholesale house in the city, the following names appearing: Schieffelin & Co., Lehn & Fink, C. N. Crittenton Co., O. H. Jadwin, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., R. W. Robinson & Son, Eimer & Amend, H. Klein & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Patterson & Purdy, Max Zeller and Townes & James, of Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, November 7, a meeting of all the wholesale houses in the State outside of Greater New York, was held in Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, and it was unanimously decided to support the N. A. R. D. plan.

A meeting was also held in Baltimore recently, when like action was taken.

WILL SUPPORT THE N. A. R. D.

Aid of Druggists in Greater New York to Be Invited to Uphold the Plan.

Fifteen pharmacists, representing four of the five pharmaceutical associations in Greater New York, viz., Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, Retail Druggists' Association, Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and two associations from New Jersey, the Jersey City Druggists' Association and the North Hudson Druggists' Association, met in the New York College of Pharmacy, Monday afternoon, November 5, to devise means for putting the N. A. R. D. plan into effect in Greater New York. The meeting resulted in a unanimous vote favoring the presentation to the various bodies represented the following schedule of prices: All 5c. and 10c. articles to sell at full price; all 25c. articles to be sold for not

less than 20c.; all 35c. articles for not less than 25c.; all 50c. articles for not less than 45c., and all $1 articles for not less than 85c.

The meeting was opened by Chairman George E. Schweinfurth shortly after three o'clock, and after the purpose of the gathering was announced, William Muir was chosen permanent chairman with G. E. Schweinfurth secretary.

It was reported that the German Apothecaries' Society had failed to send a delegation because it was believed the meeting was confined to members of the N. A. R. D., and the German Society had withdrawn from that body. A resolution of regret that the German Apothecaries were not represented was adopted, and the secretary was instructed to inform the German Society of the action and invite a delegation from that organization to be present at the next meeting.

Mr. Goldwater said he might be under a misapprehension, inasmuch as his society (the Greater New York Pharmaceutical Association) had not joined the N. A. R. D. The organization was composed of managers and clerks and although it had expressed itself in favor of the N. A. R. D. it had not yet joined.

Chairman Muir stated that the meeting was not an organization affair, but was open to every pharmacist. "We want the assistance of every pharmacist," he said. W. C. Anderson believed that the committee should go on record to that effect and a motion was unanimously adopted to invite all pharmaceutical associations, whether members of the N. A. R. D. or not, to be present at the next meeting.

Secretary Schweinfurth read Resolution B of the N. A. R. D. plan, following which the chairman called on J. C. Gallagher, of the Jersey City Druggists' Association (which has adopted a price list similar to the one proposed before the committee) to explain how the plan was working in Jersey City. Mr. Gallagher referred to F. O. Cole, also of the Jersey City Association, and Mr. Cole offered the price list as given above.

This started a long discussion, in which many suggestions were offered for the amendment of Mr. Cole's schedule. Some thought each article should be taken up separately and a price fixed, others thought a general advance to about 15 per cent. below list price would be proper, and others believed that articles listed for 75c. should be included. Mr. Cole stated that his price list was by no means a permanent one. The committee should adopt it informally and present it to the different organizations for approval, then report back to the committee the action taken. If the N. A. R. D. was worth anything it would sustain the action taken by the druggists in Greater New York, but before it could do this the druggists themselves must accomplish something. The druggist must not be afraid of every cutter within a block or ten blocks of his store, as then he would never come to a solution of the problem. The manufacturers have bound themselves not to sell to jobbers outside the accepted list and these jobbers have given assurances they will not sell to designated aggressive cutters.

It was asked if all the jobbers had agreed to the plan and the reply was that about 99 per cent. had come in.

Mr. Anderson was in favor of dividing Greater New York into districts and give every man twenty-five or thirty stores and ascertain whether the druggists in each section favor the price list.

Mr. Bakst wanted to take up each article and fix a definite price on it.

Alexander Goldman thought it must not be forgotten that the committee was composed of retail druggists and in conceding certain things to the manufacturer as proposed in the N. A. R. D. plan, the retailer sold some of his rights. "Certainly if he grants us certain things," he said, "he expects something in return and that something is that if any one comes into our store and asks for Hood's Sarsaparilla we are to give him that and not our own. We are to make a few cents profit on the sale, where by selling our own preparation we could make much more." It was explained to Mr. Goldman that the manufacturer did ask the retailer to give out the manufacturer's goods when asked for it, but if asked for a blood purifier the druggist was nt liberty to sell his own. Mr. Goldwater said he would feel better to sell five customers what they asked for and have them go out satisfied than endeavor to urge something else on them and have two of them dissatisfied.

Mr. Weinstein thought an advance of prices should be made within 10 per cent. of the list prices, but when this was put to vote it was lost. Mr. Cole's price list was then unanimously adopted.

Chairman Muir then suggested the best plan for canvassing the trade would be to hire several young law students and that the expense be borne by pro rata assessments among the societies represented.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at the New York College of Pharmacy, Thursday afternoon, December 13, at 2.30 o'clock.

There was contributed $4.75 for the contingent expenses of the secretary.

DRUGGISTS OF ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) ORGANIZE.

Enthusiasm, backed by a strong determination to operate the N. A. R. D. plan, was the feature of a meeting held in the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, 224 Market street, Newark, N. J., Thursday evening, November 8, by twenty-three retail druggists of Essex County. The result was the permanent organization of the Essex County Retail Druggists' Association.

The meeting was the result of a call issued by the County Committee for the Formation of Local Associations, appointed by the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, and composed of the following well-known retailers: J. B. Thompson, Arlington; S. L. Beegle, Orange, and Charles Wuensch, Newark. These men began sounding the county some time ago and found sentiment greatly in favor of organization and the call for the meeting was signed by the following druggists: L. L. Staehle, E. Reichle, A. Maasman, F. L. Feind, C. Roenbeck, E. Avery, John Eckert, A. De Leemans, George Arndt, F. F. Crissy, C. Wuensch, W. Saul, J. Breunig, T. P. Van Ness.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Charles Wuensch and L. L. Staehle was chosen temporary chairman with Mr. Wuensch secretary. The chair then called on J. C. Gallagher, of the Jersey City Druggists' Association, for a few remarks. Mr. Gallagher related the history of the N. A. R. D. from the time of its organization to the present day, discussing the various obstacles that had come in the way and finally the success it had achieved. He alluded to local conditions, spoke of the work done by his own organization and concluded by advising the druggists present to take up a similar plan with a determination to make it a success, and with the backing of the N. A. R. D. it would certainly be accomplished.

Many speakers then reported for other men who had signified their desire to affiliate with the organization, but could not be present at the meeting. Among those reported was Charles Holzhauer, of Newark, who, Chairman Staehle stated, was heartily in favor of any decisive move the druggists might make as an association. He had thought such a project should have been started some time ago, as conditions warranted it, but now that a movement had been started he would further it in every way he could. He also mentioned that there was on deposit in one of the banks in Newark $75 of the treasury of the old druggists' associations which was working in Newark many years ago. He thought this could be turned over to the new organization. This was received with applause.

Mr. Wuensch and a number of others spoke for absentees, and it was believed that of the 125 or more druggists in Essex County over 40 per cent. had declared in favor of the plan.

Frank C. Stutzlen, of Elizabeth, secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Association, and prominently identified with an organization of retail druggists in Elizabeth, was next called on. He related briefly the history of the Elizabeth Association. It had been formed six years ago and the start was discouraging, but after three months a price schedule was adopted as follows: Full prices for all articles of 25c. and under, 45c. for 50 c. articles and 85c. for $1 articles. With a few amendments this schedule had been used ever since and was in effect now. Mr

Stutzlen said he was confident if his association had put money in the pockets of himself and fellow druggists it would do the same for the trade in Essex County. His association had had no trouble with any cutters, but had agreed should occasion arise to establish a store next or near the one the cutter would open and undersell him in everything he offered for sale.

Frank Crissy favored taking immediate and positive action toward the wiping out of the cutters in the county and Mr. Gallagher again spoke of the N. A. R. D. plan for accomplishing such an end.

Mr. Crissy said the 75 per cent. feature of the N. A. R. D. plan was an important one and he believed a committee should be named to secure the consent of retail druggists in Essex County for the immediate adoption of the plan. He believed this committee should report at a meeting to be held November 22. Andrew F. Burkhardt suggested that every man present should be a committee to get every druggist possible to favor the plan. Mr. Crissy thought this would cause confusion and John Bruening urged that a committee of five be named, one member each to come from the north, east, west, south and centre portions of the county. This was carried and the following were named, with the privilege of sub-dividing the work among other members whom they should name: Frank Crissy, E. B. Gillbard, John Eckert, E. Beitman and Julius L. Katchen.

Secretary Wuensch then moved that a permanent organization be effected and this was unanimously carried without debate. A constitution was also adopted declaring the organization to be in favor of the N. A. R. D and making provisions as follows: Five members may call a special meeting; dues to be $1 yearly; meetings second Wednesday of every month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; fifteen members constitute a quorum; the Board of Trustees shall consist of five members to be appointed and the Executive Board shall consist of five members and also the four officers; five shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Board.

The following officers were then unanimously chosen: President, L. L. Staehle; vice-president, Andrew F. Burkhardt; secretary, Charles Wuensch; treasurer, Dr. Julius K. Egge. President Staehle named as trustees Frank Crissy, E. B. Gillbard, John Bruening, Joseph Gibian and John Eckert.

A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Gallagher and Stutzlen, following which the meeting adjourned, after which all present subscribed to the constitution and paid one year's dues. The next meeting will probably be held in two weeks.

BAYONNE (N. J.) DRUGGISTS ORGANIZE.

In response to a call issued several days ago nine of the thirteen druggists of Bayonne, N. J., met in Brown's Music Hall, Bayonne, Monday evening, November 5, and formed what is to be known as the Bayonne Retail Druggists' Association. The movement is to further the plan of the N. A. R. D. defined in Resolution B of the National Association and is for the elevation of prices on all proprietary articles.

Frank O. Cole and J. C. Gallagher, of the Jersey City Druggists' Association, who have done much good work in organizing in New Jersey, were present. Mr. Cole called the meeting to order and described the benefits to be obtained from association. He alluded to the success of various organized movements throughout the State, made stronger now by the backing of the N. A. R. D., and urged that those present enter into the plan with a determined idea of success which would surely come to persistent endeavor.

J. N. Peterson was chosen temporary chairman of the organization and Max Strauss was named secretary. Secretary Strauss read a form of constitution which was adopted. It provides for meetings once every three months, January, April, July and October, the third Tuesday evening being designated as the time of gathering; seven members will constitute a quorum. The annual meeting will be held in January and the dues were fixed at $3 yearly.

It was decided to begin an active crusade for membership and to this end the following committee was named with the section each member is to cover: C. D. Ayers, Bergen; A. C. Nuber, Centreville; Abram Scleimer, Bayonne, and Charles Mitzenius, of Pamrapo. Adjournment was then taken to Monday evening, November 19, at the same place at 10.30 o'clock. Among those at the meeting were: J. N. Peterson, Max Strauss, C. H. Landell, A. C. Nuber, John H. Burchill, Charles Mitzenius, William Whitehead, C. D. Ayres and Abram Scleimer.

WHITALL, TATUM & CO. ROBBED.

Oscar Weincke, assistant cashier for Whitall, Tatum & Co., 46 Barclay street, and private secretary to Charles A. Tatum, a member of the firm, has been missing since Monday, November 5, and the firm is minus a large sum of money, just how much is not yet divulged. Experts are now working on the books and it will be impossible to ascertain the exact amount taken until their labors shall have been completed.

At the firm's offices it was stated that Charles A. Tatum, who has all information concerning the theft, was out of town. Mr. Tatum has told reporters for the daily papers that the matter of locating Weincke had been placed in the hands of the Drummond Detective Ageney and something like a dozen detectives were working on the case. But whether Weincke stole $100 or $100,000 Mr. Tatum had said he would take as much trouble to find him. He further says that if Weincke took all the money which passed through his hands in a year it would not have crippled the firm in the slightest degree.

Weincke lived in lavish style at his home, 309 High street, West Hoboken, and this, Mr. Tatum surmises, was the outlet for the money he took as he was not known to gamble or speculate in stocks.

Weincke is a trustee of the West Hoboken Methodist Church and has been held in high regard. He originally came from Jersey City, where he married in a respectable family and his wife and two daughters, aged seven and eleven years, are still living at the house in West Hoboken. The place has been under surveillance since the day Weincke disappeared and recently attachments were issued against all of Weincke's property which could be found, although on Saturday, November 10, two trunks full of stuff were removed, despite the protestations of the deputy sheriff in charge.

The last that Mrs. Weincke heard from her husband was in a letter mailed from Weehawken Tuesday afternoon, November 6, stating he had been called to Boston on business and would return Wednesday evening.

HOBOKEN ASSOCIATION FAILS TO MEET.

Thursday afternoon, November 8, was set as the time for the second meeting of the Hoboken Druggists' Association, but owing to unforseen circumstances the meeting was not held although some of the members who attended the last meeting were on hand and a number of new ones with them. It was decided to adjourn to Thursday afternoon, November 22.

VIOLATORS OF PHARMACY LAW FINED.

The following druggists were convicted and fined $50 each in the Court of Special Sessions on November 5 for violation of the pharmacy laws: George Schoenchen, 622 Ninth avenue; Oscar G. Hickstein, 533 Hudson street, and Dr. Concezio Fusilli, 2359 Arthur avenue. Hickstein was convicted and fined for violation of the pharmacy laws December 19, 1899.

Wilson Locates Another Store Uptown.

William Wilson, who owns four retail drug stores along Broadway from Wall street to Thirty-fourth street, has leased the store property on the northeast corner of Forty-second street and Broadway, and expects to open a retail drug store in the premises, December 1. This store will not be an addition to Mr. Wilson's list, however, as he is compelled to remove from No.373 Broadway, where the building is to be torn down. Mr. Wilson has been at No. 373 Broadway for about six years. The lease of the new premises at Forty-second street is for a term of five years.

NOTES.

—The last meeting of the Retail Druggists' Association was held Friday evening, November 9. J. Bakst reported the proceedings of the Conference Committee meeting, as reported in another column of the Era, but owing to the late hour, definite action on the matter was delayed until the next meeting. The subject of a price list was discussed, however, in its several phases. Other matters taken up were complaints against certain druggists on the East Side who had violated the by-laws of the association, and each charge was referred to the Grievance Committee for action. It was decided to send out letters to each member of the organization, notifying him to be present at the next meeting for the purpose of expressing himself on the proposed plan of the Conference Committee to abolish the cutting of prices on proprietary medicines. In these letters it was also decided to call attention to an article in the by-laws of the association prohibiting the distribution of presents.

—About thirty of the friends of C. S. Erb, in the drug trade and Masonic circle, gathered at his home in 104th street, Friday evening, November 9, to meet Mrs. Erb and incidentally to show the heretofore bachelor that their strong friendship for him did not cease when he crossed the threshold separating single and double blessedness. An orchestra imported for the occasion, and composed of a cornet, mandolin, guitar and small drum performed their duties well at the house, and when the din had subsided, Mr. Erb introduced Mrs. Erb to the party. Then followed an informal social hour, during which refreshments were served.

—Isidore Garfield, druggist at Ninety-sixth street and Lexington avenue, is looking for a Mr. Borman, to whom he sold a store at No. 24 Catherine street, some time ago, taking part payment in cash and the remainder in a chattel mortgage. On November 1 Mr. Garfield visited the Catherine street store to collect some money, when to his surprise he found the place vacant, but one of the doors had been left open. All the stock had been removed, and from appearances it was evident Mr. Borman had been absent several days.

—The investigation of the Fire Marshal into the cause of the Tarrant fire has continued during the last week and will not be concluded before Saturday of this week. Many of the hearings have been private, but nothing has been brought out except what is already generally known. A. E. Philips, engineer of the Tarrant building, testified during the week, and Fire Marshal Seery said that he was a very competent man, and that it did not appear that defective electric wires had caused the fire.

—The Kings County Pharmaceutical Society met Tuesday afternoon, at which time a testimonial was presented to Dr. P. W. Ray for his faithful services with the society and also as a souvenir of his fifty years as a pharmacist in the same store. E. L. Young was present at the meeting and outlined a plan by which with proper organization druggists' sundries may be purchased at lower rates. A more detailed report of the meeting will be presented next week.

—The Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy has decided to give a Students' Reception in the college building on Wednesday evening, November 21. Final arrangements were also completed for the annual Alumni dinner, to be held November 28 at the Arena, corner of Thirty-first street and Broadway. George E. Schweinfurth is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

—The regular monthly meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society was held Friday evening, November 9, in the assembly room of the Chemists' Club at 108 West Fifty-fifth street. D. C. Eccles read a paper on "A Brief Review of Antipyrine and Its More Important Derivatives." Suitable action was taken touching the death of Dr. E. R. Squibb and routine business was transacted.

—Twe aggressive cutters in Indianapolis came to this city last week to secure fresh stocks, their own jobbers having refused to sell them. Long before they reached here every jobber in this city has been visited by representatives of the local retailers, and the result was that the Western men not only failed to secure goods, but were warned against looking elsewhere.

—O. P. Damm, an employe of Schieffelin & Co., and supplying the place of night watchman in the absence of Hugo Petzold, who is ill, was found dead near the Beekman street entrance to the building, Thursday morning, November 8. He was fifty years old and lived at 130 East Third street. Death is supposed to have been due to heart disease.

—The Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy will hold its annual ball this season at Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue, on Wednesday evening, Jaunary 30, 1901. Elaborate preparations are under way and the event promises to eclipse all previous records of the association.

—The seventy-third annual meeting and dinner of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of this city, will be held in the rooms of the Drug Trade Club this evening. Reports will be read from the meeting of the national body during the summer at Old Point Comfort, Va., and an orchestra will furnish musical selections.

—The early closing movement which was inaugurated by C. O. Bigelow some months ago on the West Side below Fourteenth street and above Canal street, is still in force and Mr. Bigelow said that only about 25 per cent. of those who had agreed to the proposition had broken it.

—W. S. Torrance, a druggist at Derby, Conn., who recently made an assignment, has come to an agreement with his creditors on a basis of 85 cents on the dollar. Mr. Torrance will be succeeded by C. M. Thompson and the store will be known as the Sterling Pharmacy.

—Dr. Greene's Tablet Co. has incorporated in this State to manufacture drugs and medicines, with the principal offices at Rochester. The capital is given at $10,000 and the incorporators R. J. Strasenburgh, C. Blauw and R. E. Saffold, all of Rochester.

—Among the druggists who visited the trade last week were: F. A. Seaman, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Warren Smith, Chicopee, Mass.; H. Woodward, Middletown, Conn., and Mr. Whittlesey, of C. M. Whittlesey & Co., New Haven, Conn.

—Dudley T. Larimore opened his new pharmacy at 537 Fifth avenue yesterday and John Morris, who was formerly with Haas, is the manager. The store is one of the handsomest along Fifth avenue.

—The Rockefeller Soap Co., of Brooklyn, has incorporated in this State with a capital of $1,000 to manufacture soap and soap powders. The incorporators are E. Rockefeller, D. B. Dugan and E. J. Dugan, Jr., all of Brooklyn.

—Carl Mittenzweig, who has a store at Central and Palmetto avenues, Brooklyn, will open another store Saturday at Evergreen avenue and Madison street, Brooklyn.

—Imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., to this port for the week ending November 9 amounted to $941,189. The largest importations were argols, $84,509, and quinine, $38,083.

—B. Kalish, who was formerly manager in a drug store at Fifty-seventh street and First avenue, has opened a store at Seventy-ninth street and Lexington avenue.

—Rudolph Gies, for some time assistant librarian of the New York College of Pharmacy, has resigned and will hereafter devote his time to the retail drug business.

—James V. Case, of Somerville, N. J., called on old friends in the trade last week. Mr. Case has recently returned from his summer home at Lake Hopatcong.

—B. B. Hamlin, New York manager for Wm. R. Warner & Co., has moved his residence from Harrisburg, Pa., to 118th street and Morningside avenue, this city.

—The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works has moved its New York offices from William street to its new building, part of which has been completed in Platt street.

—Among recent guests at the Drug Trade Club were J. F. C. Myers, of Savannah, Ga., and F. W. Olin, of St. Louis.

—Dr. F. B. Morgan has joined the local forces of W. R. Warner & Co. and will do detail work in this city.

—C. F. Grant, a druggist of Carteret, N. J., is spending a few days among friends in Ulster county.

—George E. Burrows, New York State salesman for Schieffelin & Co., was in town last week.

—Mr. Sibley, clerk at Atwood's Pharmacy, 846 Broadway, is away on a vacation.

—Mr. Schwartz, of Chicago, has accepted a position in the Longacre Pharmacy.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

—Word has come of a recent attempt at suicide at Bangor, Me., by Mrs. Edith B. Jones, wife of David B. Jones, a drug clerk. She took morphine and strychnine internally and hypodermically, and became dangerously ill. Her action can hardly be said to be a surprise. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were married in Lexington last May, and before her marriage Mrs. Jones (as Miss Edith Worthington) had been a successful trained nurse. Mr. Jones met her while he was a student at the College of Pharmacy and after the marriage he took a place in Young's drug store in Malden. It may be recalled that the Era not long ago told how Mr. Jones went away without any notice and stayed away some time, so that Mrs. Jones consulted the police as to the advisability of getting out a warrant for her husband on the ground that he had deserted her. He suddenly reappeared, however. Mrs. Jones was born in Maine and spent some time in Montreal, coming from that place to Massachusetts and establishing herself as a professional nurse in and around Boston. She is a striking looking woman about twenty-seven years old.

—Richard P. Winkleman, formerly a druggist at Adams and Park streets, Holyoke, but now of New York, was at first believed to have perished in the recent explosion at Tarrant & Co.'s, but in reality he works at a drug store not far from that place. New York papers even went so far as to say that he was among the victims of the explosion, but happily such is not the case. The Winkleman boys are all in the drug business, one brother, Paul, being in a pharmacy in Springfield, and a third brother, Charles Winkleman, a druggist at Wollaston, Mass.

—Walter Reed Dolliver, for a long time clerk at the drug store of George C. Goodwin & Co., in the old days when this firm was on Hanover street, and who now is a member of the force of the Eastern Drug Co., was married in Brookline on the evening of October 31 to Miss Wilhelmena Elizabeth Horner. The wedding was quietly celebrated. Mr. Dolliver and his bride are to make their home at 892 Huntington avenue, where they will welcome their friends after December 1.

—A bowling contest between the first and second teams of the Eastern Drug Company was rolled this week at the Carruth alleys, resulting in victory for the first team. The scores were as follows: First team—Grant, 276; Quinn, 248; West, 260; Maloney, 223, and Williams, 279. Second team—Higgins, 253; McLeod, 249; Clements, 243; Cullen, 237, and Richardson, 235.

—A branch office of the Postal Telegraph Company has been established at Booth's drug store, Chicopee Falls, and this made possible the announcement promptly of election returns from New York on election night by means of a direct wire. Mr. Booth purchased a big stereopticon and with this the returns, etc., were thrown on to a canvas.

—The old-established firm of Billings, Clapp & Co., manufacturing chemists, has become transferred into a corporation to be known as "The Billings, Clapp Co.," which will carry on the business as heretofore at its offices, No. 404 Atlantic avenue, this city.

—The Cardo Medicine Company at Claremont lately attracted some public attention through an amusing exhibition at its place of business. A prize was offered to the woman who could drive ten nails into a block of wood the quickest. A Mrs. Thomas won the prize.

—A new corporation is the Thermo-Ozone Association, lately organized at Portland, Me. E. H. Talbot, of Boston, is president, and Levi Turner, of Portland, treasurer. Capital stock, $25,000, nothing of which was paid in.

—The week's exports from the Port of Boston include, among other things, drugs and chemicals, $9,514; india rubber manufactures, $7,084; hops, $1,238; soap, $1,246; wax, $988, and spirits, $49,595.

—At Cofren's drug store, Faulkner street, in the Faulkner district of Malden, a car station has been opened for the convenience of patrons of the new Cross line of electrics.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists held its regular monthly meeting November 2, over two hundred members and visitors being present. The recording secretary reported that several Philadelphia jobbing houses had signified their intention to co-operate with members in securing orders for the Sterling Remedy Company's goods on the plan proposed at Detroit. A cash balance of $445.19 was reported. The following druggists were elected to membership: H. E. Jones, G. S. Seldes, W. C. Schofield, W. R. Davies, J. L. Kooker, A. S. Erney, M. J. Wilson, C. L. Dobson, Alex. Wilson, F. M. Mooney, F. Hertel, C. M. Supplee, Henry Audt, F. J. Voss, C. A. Heyl, J. D. Watson, Fannie B. Margolin, Harmon Dilks, W. J. Wilkinson, W. M. Rickert, D. J. Rauch, L. K. Slifer, J. H. Bailey, H. T. Comp, A. G. Gerhard, C. H. Dwyer and G. Slominsky.

The Executive Committee reported a list of 106 proprietary articles which the members had agreed to place on the advanced price schedule. This list was that submitted by the leading cutter of the city and one which he would agree to observe. Only one cutter refused to agree to the list, and steps had been taken to bring him to terms. The Committee on Department Stores made a report in which it was assured there would be but little trouble in the future from department store competition. A proposition from Isaac Cohen to give three per cent. on all sales of his firm's "Foodigests" to the jobbing houses of Philadelphia for the next three years to the P. A. R. D. was received. Mr. Cohen was present and explained his offer, which was accepted. The regular business of the association was completed, and President McIntyre opened the "mass meeting" of Philadelphia druggists, reported in this journal last week (see Page 521). Among the points brought out in the discussion of the Board of Pharmacy prosecutions were these: A "relief clerk" must bring his registration certificate and renewal receipt to the store where he relieves; the owner of two stores can keep his certificate in one store and display his manager's in the store he is in charge of, and both registered certificate and renewal receipt must be displayed at the same time, but not necessarily together in one frame.

Amicable Settlement of the State Board Suits.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—An understanding as to the course to be followed in the prosecution of suits against druggists who had been indicted for violations of various provisions of the State Pharmacy law has been reached by the committee from the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists and the State Board. Through its counsel, Mr. Stewart, the board has agreed to withdraw all suits entered against druggists in which the only violation of the law has been the non-display of renewal receipt, and certain others where the certificate of registration was not properly displayed, and an official communication to this effect was received yesterday by the P. A. R. D. committee. All other violations are to be prosecuted vigorously.

As a further indication of its willingness to act fairly by Philadelphia druggists, the State board has arranged that its attorney shall to-day meet all druggists who have been summoned and go over their cases with them, and on the presentation of satisfactory evidence that the violations have been only those referred to above, will withdraw the cases. This information having been conveyed to the Executive Committee of the P. A. R. D. Thursday afternoon, a special meeting of the committee was called and arrangements were made to notify every druggist in the city as to the decision of the board. A letter was mailed to all druggists last night containing the request of the P. A. R. D. committee, the reply of the State board and instructions to the druggist how to proceed to escape payment of a fine. The question of $12.50 is now up to the druggists themselves, and if they do not avail themselves of this opportunity to settle their cases out of court, the suits will be rigidly prosecuted.

A little figuring by a party who is in a position to know the facts in the case shows that this prompt and

vigorous action of the local association will save the druggists of Philadelphia something like $1,800 in fines and costs, to say nothing of the establishment of a feeling of mutual respect and cordiality between the druggists and the State board. And still there are some who say that they cannot see the benefits of druggists' associations, but perhaps their experience has been with one or two that are quietly slumbering. It would be of much benefit to druggists of some of our near-by cities if they would come to "slow Philadelphia" and see how a druggists' association can be run so that it will be a power in the land and a protection and a profit to the druggists of its city.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—Between 100 and 125 druggists availed themselves of the opportunity to settle their suits for violation of the pharmacy law afforded by the arrangement of the State Board.

Attorney Stewart, at 1715 Vine street, all day Saturday and Sunday heard the druggists' side of the story, and in every case where there was a reasonable excuse offered, crossed off the suit from his list. Only one druggist "kicked," and he will have the opportunity of doing it again before the magistrate, Monday—and paying for it. Every one concerned is highly pleased with the turn of affairs, and so ends an episode that threatened to be exciting.

College Notes.

The November "Social Meeting" under the auspices of the Alumni and students of the P. C. P. will take place in the Museum Hall of the college on Tuesday, November 20, at 8 P. M. These little functions have for many years proven to be a most delightful feature of the college year, and those who once attend usually come and come again. This bringing together of students, and perhaps future employes, and successful druggists makes acquainted the future and the present representatives of pharmacy in a manner that lays a firm foundation for mutual respect and friendship in the years to come. All druggists are cordially invited to attend and to bring their wives and sisters and cousins, these latter for the "other fellow," to enjoy the music, dancing and entertainment of the evening.

The November "Pharmaceutical Meeting" will also be held on November 20, at 3 P. M., in the Museum Hall. The programme for the meeting is one of great interest and will well repay the druggist for his attendance, especially the discussions that usually follow the reading of a paper, in which everyone is invited to take part.

These "Pharmaceutical Meetings" have been held almost continuously since 1842, with the object of presenting original communications on pharmacy, the exhibition of apparatus and specimens and the discussion of questions of general interest to pharmacists. They are open to all members of the profession, and all are cordially urged to attend and take part in the presentation of papers and specimens. The members of the committee in charge of these meetings are Dr. R. V. Mattison, Prof. J. P. Remington, Mr. F. W. E. Stedem and Prof. Henry Kraemer. These gentlemen will always extend a hearty welcome to any pharmacist having anything of interest to communicate before the meetings.

NOTES.

—Quite a number of changes in ownership have occurred during the past week. A. B. Reed has succeeded E. E. Wilson at Huntington and Mascher streets, Mr. Reed having been manager of this store for years. C. A. Eckles, the man of many stores, has added another to his circuit by purchasing Crother's pharmacy at Eighth street and Girard avenue. T. D. MacPhee, of Ninth and Vine streets, and Fifteenth and Columbia avenue, has bought the Twentieth and Fairmount avenue store of Crothers Brothers. In selling these two stores, Mr. Crothers permanently retires from the drug business, in which he has for so long occupied an honorable position.

—A very sad and unusual accident occurred at the magnesia works of Keasbey & Mattison, at Ambler, Pa., last Saturday, one of the workmen falling into a vat of hot magnesia and dying before he could be rescued. The man was but newly employed around the works and was unfamiliar with the surroundings, so while working over the magnesia room he lost his footing and plunged head first into one of the vats. Nothing could be done to rescue him until the vat was emptied, and then it was too late, the flesh having actually been cooked off the bones of the victim by the action of the heated alkaline mixture.

—M. S. Apple, who has the reputation of being the most devoted disciple of the "gentle Isaac" among Philadelphia druggists, has at last after months of patient toil and tribulation succeeded in breaking all records in landing two rock fish weighing thirty-four and twenty-five pounds respectively. These weights were checked off according to the most up-to-date methods of prescription checking, and were further corroborated by being reduced to metric system. Not satisfied with his success, however, Mr. Apple has set aside one day of every week for efforts to place the "record" at a still higher notch.

—On Thursday evening last Dr. A. W. Miller delivered a lecture at the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, entitled "Rambles Through Paris and Germany." The Doctor exhibited many botanical and historical specimens that he had collected, and, being in his best vein, transplanted his audience through the magic of his eloquence to the beautiful valleys of France and the picturesque banks of the Rhine, whose scenes he so graphically pictured. A very large audience listened to the lecture, many ladies being present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

—Robert T. Young has moved into his new store at the corner of Seventeenth and Chestnut streets. The new store is large and roomy, with elegant appointments and fixtures and with every modern convenience for quick and accurate dispensing. Even among the many handsome Chestnut street stores this is one that attracts the notice of the passer-by because of the beauty and tastefulness of its arrangement.

—Smyser & Scott have purchased the well-known drug store at Chelten avenue and Main street, Germantown, formerly owned by F. F. Riedenauer. Mr. Smyser is a well known West Philadelphia druggist, owning the store at Fortieth and Girard avenue, and is a member of the City Council from the Third Ward. Mr. Scott, who will manage the new store, has been head clerk for Mr. Smyser for many years.

—A. H. Bolton, Jr., will enter the ranks of the great "married men's club" next week and is preparing himself for the ordeal of congratulations by a stern training. The future Mrs. Bolton is a well known belle of Bridgetown and is quite prominent in society there.

—C. W. Ellsperman, Eleventh and Susquehanna avenue, has added and fully equipped a laboratory to the rear of his store for the manufacture of his pharmaceutical preparations and specialties, making it one of the most complete pharmacies in the city.

—One of the handsomest up-town stores is that recently opened by Voshage at Broad and Columbia avenue. The fountain, in Moorish style, is easily the most beautiful one in the city and the rest of the store is in keeping with its lavish adornment.

—The drug store of W. H. Morrison, 300 East Page street, Germantown, has changed hands and is now known as the "Schroeder Pharmacy." This will be in charge of P. H. Langner as manager.

—The numerous friends of J. W. Pechin will rejoice to learn of his recovery from his recent trying illness. Mr. Pechin is once more attending to business and says he is mighty glad to be doing it.

—Julius Brulius has moved from Manayunk to 4734 Richmond street.

The Allenbury's Foods.

These foods are a progressive dietary suitable to the growing digestive powers of the infant. Milk Food No. 1 is suitable for the first three months of life, No. 2 for the second three months, while their Milk Food No. 3 is designed for those over six months of age. Price list and literature are furnished to any druggist interested, from the United States branch, Allen & Hanburys, No. 82 Warren street, New York.

BALTIMORE.

Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co. Reorganized.

Baltimore, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of stockholders to take place to-morrow, a reorganization of the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, on Hopkins place, will be effected. J. H. Winkelmann, a member of the company since 1888, will retire, and James G. Stanley, formerly a member of the firm of Boykin & Stanley, North Liberty street, together with Paul Muller, for years past connected with the Winkelmann & Brown Company's establishment in the capacity of bookkeeper, will come in. Mr. Stanley will be elected president of the company, Kerner F. Brown treasurer and Mr. Muller secretary. These three will hold upwards of 90 per cent. of the $80,000 capital stock, the company being made up in addition of two other persons with nominal holdings. Mr. Stanley, the new senior member, withdrew from the firm of Boykin & Stanley, formerly Boykin, Carmer & Co., and now the Boykin & Carmer Company, two years ago. It was his intention at that time to spend the rest of his years in comfortable leisure, he having acquired a competency. But his business career had been too full of activity to make idleness endurable. The contemplated withdrawal of Mr. Winkelmann offered a desirable opportunity to take up active business relations once more, and Mr. Stanley proceeded to acquire a substantial interest in the corporation. Mr. Brown is one of the original members of the company, and will continue to give it his best efforts. Mr. Winkelmann will not retire to private life, as it is his intention to engage in the manufacture on a large scale of four specialties taken over from the Winkelmann & Brown Company. He has not yet decided definitely where he will locate. He was a partner in the old firm of Vogeler, Winkelmann & Co., at the corner of Liberty and German streets. He withdrew from this concern, which has since passed out of existence, to embark in business on his own account, under the firm name of J. H. Winkelmann & Co., and for years did a prosperous trade in drugs and specialties manufactured by him on South Sharp street, below Lombard. A big fire in the summer of 1888 swept away this establishment, together with a number of others, and after the insurance had been adjusted he acquired a large interest in the firm of Wm. H. Brown & Brother, the name being changed to the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company. This firm has enjoyed an excellent standing in the trade of the Eastern States, and continues to command the highest credit. It manufactures perfumery on a large scale, besides dealing extensively in drugs.

The Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, Nov. 10.—The Drug Trade Club bowlers continue hard at work. Last Tuesday night found the teams of the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company and the Root and Herbs engaged in three contests at the Diamond and the former quintette lost all three games. Last night Sharp & Dohme met James Baily & Son and managed to capture one of the three contests, the scores being: James Baily & Son, 776, 827 and 704; Sharp & Dohme, 668, 779 and 789. Holtzerman, of James Baily & Son, made high score, 212, and high individual average, 180 2-3, while Kornmann was high man for Sharp & Dohme with 180 and 161 respectively. The several teams now stand as follows:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per cent.
Root and Herbs	8	1	.889
McCormick & Co	7	2	.778
James Baily & Son	7	5	.583
Sharp & Dohme	6	6	.500
Muth Bros. & Co	4	5	.444
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	3	9	.250
Parke, Davis & Co	1	8	.111

NOTES.

——Druggist Koldewey has removed from the corner of Calhoun and Cumberland streets to the late Charles H. Teipel's old place, at the southwest corner of Frederick road and Bentalou street, in the southwestern section of the city. The stand is an excellent one.

——Harry Waller, for a number of years with Muth Bros. & Co., of this city, has accepted a position as Eastern representative of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company, of St. Louis. He will assume charge of his new duties during the next few days.

——Among the druggists from a distance in town last week were: Mr. Purcell, of Mott & Purcell, Leesburg, Va.; J. C. Roden, Waynesboro', Va.; Dr. E. Wolff, Cambridge, Md., and F. Forthman and J. Miller, of Forthman & Miller, Waynesboro', Pa.

——Dr. Oscar Ross has just equipped his downtown pharmacy at 108 East Baltimore street, with what is said to be the largest and most attractive hot soda fountain in the city. James Stillman, a popular young druggist, is the manager of the store.

——S. N. Appleby has sold the retail drug store at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets to Thomas F. Russell. Mr. Appleby has another pharmacy, at Huntington avenue and Twenty-seventh street, which he will continue to conduct.

——M. Lyttle, for years a clerk in the pharmacy of Mr. Bailey, lately deceased, at the corner of Paca and Pratt streets, has assumed the active management of the place as the representative of Mrs. Bailey.

DETROIT.

An Election Jollification.

Detroit, Nov. 10.—On election night Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons created an innovation by holding a reception at their offices. The guests invited were all the retail druggists of the city and their wives and all the retail drug clerks and their wives—or sweethearts. The reception was from seven until after midnight, and about 500 availed themselves of the invitation. Lunch was served, the caterer being one of the best the city produces. Wires from the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies were brought into the office for the occasion and election returns were given out as they were received over these lines and by long distance telephone. Great enthusiasm was exhibited as it became more and more sure that the country had gone Republican. If any Democrats were present they did not show their colors.

NOTES.

——While taking another $10 order for Cascarets to-day, the 10th, Mr. Harry T. Carver, of Farrand, Williams & Clark, discovered that N. A. R. D. means Not A Republican Defeated. Mr. Kramer's thousand-dollar-a-minute idea seems to have taken very well in Detroit.

——J. J. Goodyear, prominent druggist of Ann Arbor, was among the out-of-town druggists who came in to see the Michigan-Iowa football game on Saturday, the 10th.

——G. T. Kast has moved his drug stock from Fort street West to Dix avenue, Detroit. Dr. Hamilton, formerly of Maybee, Mich., will move into the store vacated by Mr. Kast.

——The annual meeting and election of officers of the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association will be held next Wednesday afternoon.

Hot Soda Fountains.

James W. Tufts, in his advertisement in this issue, says truly that it is the experience of careful dispensers that soda water sales are directly affected by the appearance of the fountain. This is especially true of hot soda, and there is nothing that will quicker increase the sales of hot soda than an attractive apparatus. The James W. Tufts branch of the American Soda Fountain Company, in making soda fountains, has not overlooked the hot soda part of the business, and their designs this season are the handsomest they have ever offered. They present them to the druggists of the United States with the assurance that no better soda water can be served to the public than that drawn from one of their fountains. They have extremely handsome illustrated catalogues which they send on application, and solicit correspondence with druggists who want a new fountain or want to dispose of their old one. James W. Tufts' address is No. 282 East Congress street, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO.

Many Marriages.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Prosperity among the retail druggists is indicated by the number of weddings which have taken place among them during the last two or three months. For instance, William H. Brown, of Irving Park, former vice-president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, was married on Wednesday, November 7, to Miss Minnie O. Perry, at the residence of the bride's parents in Minneapolis, Minn.

Adolph Dauber, proprietor of the Drexel Pharmacy, at Seventy-fifth street and Drexel avenue, was married on October 31 to Miss Laura Ellfeldt, at the home of the bride's parents in Chicago.

C. M. Turnquist, No. 2458 Wentworth avenue, was married on September 12 at Cedar Lake, Ind., to Miss Ada Howkinson.

Other druggists who have recently become benedicts are Anton P. Hess, No. 3700 Wallace street; E. B. Macy, South Chicago, and E. T. Hitchcock, No. 5501 South Halsted street.

New Swindling Scheme.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—A man styling himself Dr. Joseph Schmitz recently arrived here from New York City, and soon afterward opened correspondence with druggists in New York, offering them positions in an insane asylum alleged to be located in Blue Island, Chicago. The stationery was stamped, "Insane Asylum, Blue Island, Chicago, Eighth Sanitary District," and was signed, "Dr. Joseph Schmitz, Superintendent." These letters were addressed to pharmacists offering them a large monthly salary, with board and lodging free, and the position of first pharmacist in the asylum. The doctor would meet his victim at the depot, suddenly find that he had come away without his check book and had to pay a fee in the office of the Board of Health, borrow all the victim's cash, and disappear not to return. The "Doctor" has gathered in four victims already, and the police have got no nearer than his trunks, which they have confiscated. In them were found "asylum" stationery and seals, and some of the stationery of the Board of Health obtained by some means or other. About four years ago he became notorious in Chicago, figured in several swindles, forged a check or two and disappeared. His latest venture is even more ingenious than his former ones.

NOTES.

——In the campaign bets that were made in Chicago last week the odds were often as high as ten to one in favor of McKinley. A striking instance was the wager made by two Chicago business men. Frank Nichols, of Nichols & Co., No. 202 Washington Boulevard, wagered $1,000 on McKinley's election to the $100 of Bryan money put up by George W. Wisshack, a druggist at Halsted and Madison streets. Mr. Nichols had some difficulty at first in finding a Bryan man who was willing to bet on the election even at the odds of ten to one.

——Morrisson, Plummer & Co. wish to announce that they have no one in their employ by the name of George Reynolds. A man calling himself by that name has been traveling about the State victimizing hotels and drug stores for small sums. He represents that he is employed by Morrisson, Plummer & Co., and is away on a vacation, finds himself a little short, etc.

——Peter Van Schaack & Sons were incorporated last week with a paid-up capital stock of $200,000. The incorporators are Peter Van Schaack and his two sons, Cornelius P. and Robert H. Van Schaack. The senior member of the firm, Peter Van Schaack, will retire from active business and indulge his propensity for travel, while the business will be managed by the sons.

——Robert Abel, for many years head clerk for D. C. Prader, at Monticello, Iowa, paid a short visit to Chicago this week on business.

——H. W. Gifford, a druggist at No. 4450 St. Lawrence avenue, Chicago, received a final discharge in bankruptcy on October 22.

——Mr. Lemmon, a well known druggist of Guthrie Center, Iowa, was in Chicago recently on business.

THE NORTHWEST.

Druggists After Game.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 9.—F. A. Conger, of St. Paul, who would be offended seriously should anybody deny his title as the hottest sport in Minnesota, has been hunting at Elbow Lake, Minn. He and his companion brought down thirty-six ducks in one day.

A good story leaked out this week about the hunting trip of Hans Matson, the West Side druggist, and Dan Galim, railroad conductor. They had come upon a slough and saw two ducks in a nice open spot. Hans picked up his rifle and said: "Just see me pick one of them." The ball struck the duck's tail. Said Hans: "I will nail her to the cross this time," and shot again. The ball struck near her bill. Just then a man in the rushes yelled out: "Look out there, partner. You are liable to shoot some one and if you shoot one of my decoys you will have to pay for them."

NOTES.

——Some months ago Carl W. Nelson, a druggist in the employ of F. M. Parker, of this city, forwarded to his parents in Denmark an invitation for them to come to St. Paul and make their home with him. It had been twenty years since Mr. Nelson left the old country. His parents started and arrived in St. Paul last week. The pleasure of the meeting, however, was marred by the serious condition of Mr. Nelson, Sr. On the trip across the ocean Mr. Nelson fell from his berth and sustained injuries that resulted in his death this week. The old gentleman's age was eighty-four.

——D. R. Noyes, the St. Paul wholesaler, is credited with a quotable election bon mot. The day after the great event he telephoned City Controller McCurdy: "What do you think of the election?" "It's a peach," replied the controller. "Yes," rejoined Mr. Noyes, "There does seem to be a little down on it for Bryan and some others." Mr. Noyes is one of the many business men here who are gratified because money can now be secured in New York at 4 per cent.—a reduction of 1 per cent. from the ante-election rate.

——Sussessions: J. E. Wilson, Pioneer, Ia., by Reed & Orr.; Fred. Cramer & Co., Birmingham, Ia., by Charles W. Buck; E. D. Putnam & Co., Harris, Ia., by I. J. Bulreson, Jr.; W. G. Carroll, Linden, Wis., by J. N. Vial; William Skillicorn, Glenwood, Ia., by H. S. Tubbs & Co.; W. D. Christy and H. C. Carr, Shannon City, Ia., by Willis Wolfe.

——John M. Bradford, as receiver of the estate of Edgar F. Atwood, bankrupt, at Staples, Minn., has brought suit against John D. Marlin, Jr., alleging that he unlawfully took a stock of drugs worth $2,100. The defendant has demanded a change of venue to the District Court of Todd County, of which county he is a resident.

——N. Nelson, Grand Meadow, Minn., has been closed under chattel mortgage.

——Otto Zuercher is leaving St. Cloud to work for P. H. Minneapolis to work.

——Ed. Collins is closing out at Whitney, Neb., and expects to move to Merriam.

——O. S. Berg has left Hudson, Wis., and gone back to Minneapolis to work.

——A receiver has been appointed for C. S. Tobey & Co., Des Moines, Ia.

——Joseph Greulich, Appleton, Wis., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

——The Woodworth Drug Co. has incorporated at Albany, Ore.

——C. P. Murch has gone to work for Batto Bros., of this city.

——John Sturdevant will start at Naper, Neb., November 15.

——J. S. Peterson has gone to Brainerd to work for Dunn & Co.

——Charles C. Crawl, of Randolph, Neb., is dead.

——E. O. Heinrich is starting at Fern Hill, Wash.

——George W. Fine is closing out at Cozad, Neb.

——J. C. Smith, Adams, Ore., advertises to sell.

——Jay P. Heck is now in Memphis, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS.

Can He Buy in St. Louis?

St. Louis, Nov. 10.—J. D. Pearson, of the Pearson Drug Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has purchased the Frost-Johnson Drug Company, No. 518 Olive street. This transaction has created some little speculation among the druggists of this city. It seems that the Pearson Drug Company, of Indianapolis, is the only cut rate store of that city, and that as the N. A. R. D. plan is in operation there, this firm is shut off by the local jobbers. The question is, cannot this firm purchase goods in this city and forward them to that point? Mr. Pearson returned to Indianapolis soon after the deal was made, and so could not be seen. The jobbers here are heartily in sympathy with the retail druggists and their welfare, and stand ready to co-operate in carrying out the plans of the N. A. R. D., but as yet have received no official information or instruction which would justify them in refusing to sell to Mr. Pearson. (New York jobbers will not sell him).

NOTES.

——At the regular weekly meeting of the Druggists' Cocked Hat League last Thursday night, the following results were recorded: Moffit-West Drug Company, 3; Mound City Paint & Color Company, 2; J. S. Merrell Drug Company, 4; Meyer Brothers' Drug Company, 1; The Searle & Hereth Company, 3; Eli Lilly & Co., 2. The members were all in excellent condition and recorded exceptionally high averages. Mr. Aszman, of the Mound Citys, and Mr. Kunz, of the Moffit-Wests, scored a 60 average for the five games. Single games of 74 and 75 were quite common.

——A young man by the name of Alfred O. Weller, claiming to be a druggist from Chicago, took the greater portion of a bottle of poison with suicidal intent in this city last Sunday. Coroner Dr. Henry Lloyd chanced to be passing, and upon seeing what the young man had done, immediately called a policeman and an ambulance. After the young man had been thoroughly syphoned out at the City Dispensary he was thankful for being saved, and gave as his reason for his rash act that he was out of money and work and very despondent.

——H. H. Fricke, proprietor of the drug stores at Nineteenth and Madison streets and Eighteenth and Washington avenue, is erecting a very handsome new building at Page Boulevard and Union avenue, which he will occupy as a dwelling and store building. He expects to open here one of the handsomest and most complete pharmacies in the city.

——Milton Culbertson, representative of the Moffit-West Drug Company, was seriously assaulted by two notorious North Side thugs on last Wednesday. Their provocation for doing so was that Mr. Culbertson's horse occupied too much time and space in drinking at a public watering tank. They are both awaiting trial, which is set for next week.

——W. A. Raines, formerly representing the Moffit-West Drug Company, has removed from Brookfield, Mo., to this city, and is now house salesman for the Meyer Brothers' Drug Company.

——Henry Schmidt, chief clerk for E. H. Schnietz, was married on the 8th inst. to Miss Carrie Lonzetel, of this city. He will continue with his old proprietor at High and Biddle streets.

——Jack Schoettler, manager of the Fair Grounds Pharmacy, is the possessor of six new hats as a result of being a good judge of how the election would turn out in this city.

——E. J. Waldeck, Broadway and Salisbury street, received an injury while bowling last week, which will prevent him from participating in the contests for several weeks.

——Dr. D. E. Curtin, representing the Meyer Brothers' Drug Company in western Missouri, was recently married to a prominent young lady of Des Moines, Iowa.

——Charles Bieser, formerly with the Moffit-West Drug Company, has returned to his old position as chief clerk for E. A. Medler, Twentieth and Ferry streets.

——Otto Sassman, formerly owner of the Sassman Pharmacy, is now chief clerk for W. R. Grant, No. 3718 Olive street.

——Dr. A. H. Vordick has just placed a new set of fixtures in his store at Jefferson avenue and Benton street.

——Charles Milne has been placed in charge of the Reinholdt Pharmacy, Vandeventer and Washington avenues.

——Dr. H. E. Doehring is opening a handsome new drug store at Jefferson avenue and Hebert street.

——George Karsch, a South Side relief clerk, was married last Tuesday to Miss Anna Schimpf.

——J. J. Evans, proprietor of the Belt Avenue Pharmacy, is just recovering from a long illness.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.

——The Southern Pharmacal and Chemical Company is no longer an experiment, but a success. The company was recently organized and premises secured in the eastern part of the city. The scheme was to supply the drug trade of the South and it has worked admirably. The new company manufactures pharmaceuticals only and is conducted on a sort of co-operative plan. The stockholders are mostly Louisville druggists and about $50,000 has been invested. It was predicted that the new concern would be a failure, but from the outset it has been a paying investment and there is every indication that the plant will be enlarged.

——In Louisville were many funny election bets and the druggists seem to have suffered from the affliction. Clerks wearing brimless hats or sleeveless coats may be seen at any store. It remained, however, for James Wilson, a clerk at Jacob's drug store, to make the prize bet. It was his confidence in the election of Bryan that led him astray. He and Walter Semple, another drug clerk, made a most wonderful wager. The loser was to stand a half hour in a well five feet deep in water. Wilson paid the bet on Thursday afternoon, just after the thermometer had fallen about ten or fifteen degrees. He is now seriously ill.

——James E. Robertson, a druggist of Paducah, quarrelled with Claude Baker, a prominent citizen, and shots were exchanged. Robertson is a friend of Ellis Headley, who is being tried on the charge of bribery, and became one of his bondsmen. Baker made some disparaging remark about the character of the accused's bondsmen and Robertson resented it. The druggist fired at Baker but the shot went wild. He was arrested, but was later released on $300 bond.

——At Scribner's pharmacy on Tuesday night the election returns were received by the Associated Press wires and by means of a stereopticon were thrown upon a canvas located across the street. Several of the local druggists were invited to gather at the store and listen to the returns.

——Hugh N. Thomas, formerly with Kelley & Lively, Bowling Green, has resigned his position and accepted one with Winstead & Scherer, on Main street.

——E. F. McIntyre is now putting the finishing touches to his new drug store at Dixon, Ky. He was in Louisville this week purchasing his stock.

——G. E. Countzler, of Sebree, will open a drug store at Greenville on December 10 in the Tinsley building. This is Mr. Countzler's first venture.

——John X. Taylor, of Cromwell, has purchased the stock of drugs of Campbell & Co., Earlington, Ky., and will take possession next week.

——F. G. Gabriel will open a new drug store at Paducah within the next fortnight in the Brown building at First and Broadway.

——A. N. Martin, one of the best druggists at Hawesville, Ky., has accepted a position in Patterson's drug store.

Virgin Olive Oil.

Manheimer & Eben, No. 28 Gold street, New York, are the sale agents in this country for Warrick Freres', Grasse, France, Virgin Olive Oil, an oil which is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and of which a sample will be sent to any druggist on application. They also handle Warrick Freres' Pomades, Floral Waters, Essential Oils, etc.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

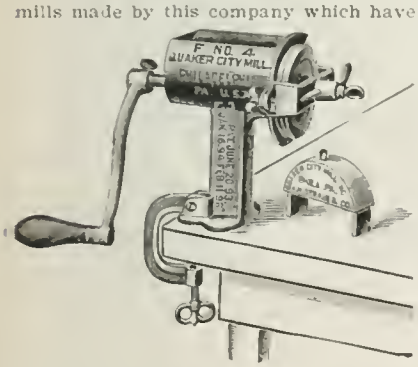
Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from each a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ALABAMA.—Tuscumbia.—Webb & Drisdale, succeeded by J. G. Webb.
CONNECTICUT.—Hartford.—A. W. Sawtelle, 308 Main street, sold to L. Howard Tracy.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington.—Dr. C. J. Beaman, Eleventh and I streets, N. W., sold to Virgin & Van Senden.
GEORGIA.—Eatonton.—J. P. Ballard, sold to Shivers & Belvin.
Plains.—Wise & McGee, succeeded by H. H. McGee.
IDAHO.—Boise City.—W. D. Cole & Co., new store.
ILLINOIS.—Grand Ridge.—J. S. Lewis, damaged by fire.
INDIANA.—Martinsville.—Pottorff & Bass, succeeded by G. W. Bass & Son.
Oaktown.—Grubb & Co. and Pifer & Read have consolidated under firm style of Grubb & Co.
Washington.—F. S. Clapp & Co., succeeded by Fred. S. Clapp.
IOWA.—Birmingham.—Fred. Cramer & Co., sold to Chas. W. Buck.
Ottumwa.—J. E. Wilson, 634 West Second street, sold to Reed & Orr.
KENTUCKY.—Earlington.—Campbell & Co., sold to John X. Taylor.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Beverly.—Delaney & Decker, succeeded by T. F. Delaney.
Worcester.—Lewis Hopkins, 190 Pleasant street, sold to J. R. Scott & Bro.
MICHIGAN.—Merrill.—John A. Murray, sold to Holmes D. Packard.
MISSISSIPPI.—Oxford.—T. D. Isom & Co., sold to Wilkins & Wilkins.
MISSOURI.—Calhoun.—John L. Purnell, sold to W. S. Woodford.
NEBRASKA.—David City.—T. B. Myers, sold to J. B. Davis.
Hastings.—G. W. Edwards, new store.
NEW YORK.—Amsterdam.—Wolfe Bros. & Co., Third, corner Main street, sold to D. B. Van Akin.
Morris.—G. A. Sanderson, sold to V. J. and A. R. Hoke.
VIRGINIA.—Berkley.—Wallace & Co., succeeded by Geo. W. Wallace.
Hamilton.—R. L. Walton, sold to H. T. Morrison & Co.
WISCONSIN.—Berlin.—Kolpin & Lamprecht, succeeded by Fred. W. Lamprecht.

We illustrate here a new mill made by A. W. Straub & Co., No. 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. The mechanism of this mill is similar to that of the larger mills made by this company which have been in constant use for the past twenty years, and which are sold all over the country. This mill is substantially the same, on a smaller scale, only it is tinned, and is designed not only for family use, but particularly for the use of druggists. It will grind or pulverize all wet and oily substances, peanuts, coffee, horse radish, raw and cooked meats, carbonate of ammonia, all kinds of drugs, spices, herbs and roots, ice, vanilla beans and tonca beans, whether mixed with sugar or not. It will even grind raisins, with or without seeds. The mill illustrated here is their No. F 4 mill, which is sold for $4. It is not a cheap meat cutter, but it is a mill that will grind fine. It will pay retail druggists who are interested in anything of this sort to write Messrs. Straub & Co.



PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued October 30, 1900.

660,548.—Fritz Arledter, assignor to L. Keferstein, Berlin; E. J. Smith, Charlottenburg, Germany, and G. Huth, London, Eng. Apparatus for making rosin soap.
660,588.—Arthur P. Prier, Kansas City, Kan. Chemical fire extinguisher.
660,677.—David J. Archer, Toronto, Canada. Tooth brush.
660,744.—Fritz Ach, Mannheim, assignor to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldhof, Germany.
660,746.—Edward Bausch and G. Hommel, assignors to Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y. Centrifugal testing machine.
660,859.—Aisik Kreidmann, Altona, Germany. Making soluble compounds of quinin and caffein.
660,943.—Hermann Bauermeister, Brunswick, Germany. Preparing dental remedies.
660,994.—James G. Mastin, Chicago, Ill. Sterilizing case.

Issued November 6, 1900.

661,167.—Harlan P. Cole, Hartford, Conn. Tip for syringes.
661,211.—Dittmar Finkler, Bonn, Germany. Obtaining soluble albumen.
661,313.—Olin Q. Holman, La Grange, Ill. Atomizer.
661,316.—Jean A. Malgen, Philadelphia, Pa. Decantation apparatus.
661,340.—Albert R. Grever, Philadelphia, Pa. Means for electrolyzing liquids.
661,341.—Ferdinand Henze, Salzkotten, Germany. Safety can for petroleum, benzene or similar liquids.
661,373.—William Jandus, Cleveland, Ohio. Filter.
661,422.—Jacob H. Peters, New York, N. Y. Bottle attachment.

TRADE-MARKS.

Registered October 30, 1900.

35,330.—Rubber Water Bottles and Syringes. John A. Webster & Son, Boston, Mass. A red cross.
35,332.—Electrical Curative Apparatus. Seeger & Clarke, New York, N. Y. The word "Oxycenkure."
35,333.—Chemicals for Photographic Purposes. Aluminium Industrie Actien-Gesellschaft, Neuhausen, Switzerland. The word "Antihypo."
35,336.—Certain Named Pine-Needle Products. Pacific Pine Needle Company, San Francisco, Cal. The representation of a pine branch with a pine cone and pine needles attached to a disk of paper by being passed through strips cut therefrom and integral therewith.
35,337.—Salves and Medicinal Skin Soaps. Rotkowitz Bros., New York, N. Y. The word "Triumph."
35,338.—Certain Named Medicines and Soaps. Rotkowitz Bros., New York, N. Y. The word "Libit."
35,339.—Certain Named Skin Remedies. William Chubbuck, New York, N. Y. The word "Steratol."
35,340.—Remedy for Certain Named Diseases. J. P. Schenck & Co., Matteawan, N. Y. A portrait of Dr. Schenck.
35,341.—Certain Named Medicinal Compounds. Frank S. Higgins, Lewiston, Me. The word "Quinol."
35,342.—Certain Named Medicinal Compounds. Yglesias & Yglesias, Los Angeles, Cal. The facsimile of the autograph of Manuel Yglesias.
35,343.—Certain Named Medicines. New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York, N. Y. The word "Cube."
35,344.—Certain Named Proprietary Medicines. Jared T. Seely, Paterson, N. J. The hyphenated word "Tonn-Tonn."
35,345.—Medicine.—L. L. Walton & Co., Williamsport, Pa. The word "Tokolon."
35,346.—Food for Infants and Invalids. Smith, Kline & French Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The representation of two oval frames, each surrounded by an ornamental border, with the head of an infant in a circle between the frames.
35,356.—Non-Alcoholic Beverage. Cherry Kola Co., Williamsport, Pa. The representation of a cherry sprig or branch with leaves and fruit thereon.

LABELS.

7,856.—Title: "Red Cross Liniment." (For a Medicine). Red Cross Chemical Company, Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass. Application filed October 9, 1900.
7,857.—Title: "Nelson's Hair Restorer." (For a Hair Restorer). Olaf Nelson, New York, N. Y. Application filed August 24, 1900.
7,858.—Title: "Cherry Pepsin." (For Cherry Pepsin). J. C. Buffum Company, Pittsburg, Pa. Application filed October 2, 1900.

SOLUTION OF NITRO-GLYCERIN, 1 and 10 per cent., will not be sold in future in larger than 5-lb. packages and bottles will be packed in sealed cans for which extra charge will be made.

Book Reviews.

VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE.—A treatise on the diseases of animals and the most suitable remedies for them. Written expressly for chemists and druggists by qualified and experienced members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Third edition. 12 mo., 344 pages; cloth. London, The Chemist and Druggist.

This is a new edition of another of our British contemporary's practical handbooks for the pharmacist. The greater part of the work is new and adapted to present day conditions, and there is no reason why a pharmacist should not inform himself sufficiently with such a book at hand to become able to understand veterinary cases detailed to him at his counter and to supply the most suitable remedy. In addition to the treatment of the diseases of various domestic animals, it contains a posological table of the most generally used drugs and medicines, many miscellaneous veterinary formulæ, and the regulations "enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal," etc., under which veterinary surgery may be practiced in the United Kingdom.

THE ART OF DISPENSING.—A treatise on the methods and processes involved in compounding medical prescriptions. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged, by Peter MacEwan, F. C. S., Pharmaceutical Chemist, editor of The Chemist and Druggist. 12 mo., 490 pages; cloth. London, The Chemist and Druggist.

This new edition of the Art of Dispensing is nearly twice the size of previous editions, the entire work having been "recast," as they say on the other side. It contains so much practical matter on dispensing and dispensing difficulties that its possession seems to be almost a necessity among pharmacists and students. We have already spoken in terms of high commendation of this work, and this last revision increases its claims upon our favor.

THE STUDENT'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY, including all the words and phrases generally used in medicine, with their proper pronunciation and definition based on recent medical literature. By George M. Gould, A. M. M. D., author of "An Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences;" editor Philadelphia Medical Journal, etc., etc. Eleventh edition, enlarged, with many illustrations. 8vo.; cloth; $2.50. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

This volume, though primarily intended for the student, contains a large amount of information not found in the ordinary medical dictionary. We refer to the tables of the bacilli, micrococci, leucomains, ptomains and those of the arteries, ganglia, muscles, nerves, etc. These are so arranged that, instead of getting a simple definition, one really gets a bird's-eye view of a whole subject. There are also tables of weights and measures, analyses of the waters of the mineral springs of the United States, etc., etc.; a new table of eponymic terms and tests. We have examined this work with special reference to the needs of pharmacy students, and we find the definitions of the terms relating to the various branches of pharmaceutical science most satisfactory and reliable. Pharmacists and students need have no hesitancy in accepting this beek. It is more than a good dictionary merely; the large quantity of added material makes it a most valuable work of reference.

May Blossom Lung Balsam.

This most excellent cough preparation is offered to the trade in three sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1, and sold to druggists at $2, $3.75 and $7 per dozen respectively. The manufacturer is Dr. J. C. Hood, Louisville, Ky., but the goods are kept in stock by nearly all jobbers.

Selick's Florentine Cologne, 10c. style, is sold at wholesale by McKesson & Robbins, New York. It comes two dozen on a handsome display card, at $1.50 a card. The manufacturer is C. H. Selick, No. 56 Leonard street, New York, who will send free samples to any druggist interested enough to write for them.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES H. PINKHAM, president and manager of the business department of the Lydia Pinkham Medicine Company, founded by his father and mother, Isaac and Lydia E. Pinkham, died at his home in Lynn, Mass., on November 10. He was born in that city December 9, 1844, and always had made his home there. After going through the public schools of Lynn, Mr. Pinkham, at the age of 17 years, enlisted in Company F. Eighth Regiment, known as the Lynn City Guards, and served in the one-hundred-days and the nine-months campaigns in the Civil War. After the close of the war he returned home and became one of the conductors on the Lynn and Boston Railroad. Later, however, he was obliged to devote his time to the financial and business part of the enterprise founded by his mother, because he was the eldest son. Under his management the medicine business prospered, employing hundreds of men and women who now revere and honor his name. To them he was always kind and considerate. As evidence of his position in the community, he had no more devoted friends than those whom he employed, who saw him every day and labored under him. The success of the great business, known as one of the largest in the proprietary medicine line in the United States, is due in part to the fact that Mr. Pinkham was one of the most liberal advertisers in the world, and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in keeping the business in the public eye. Mr. Pinkham was a man of liberal spirit, and took a deep interest in public affairs, but always declined to accept any public office. He had been repeatedly urged to become a candidate for Mayor, but invariably refused. He was, however, induced to become Park Commissioner. He was a large giver to public and private charities. He was a prominent member of the First Universalist Church, of Lynn, and belonged to several societies and organizations and many clubs, including the Park, Oxford, Lynn Press and Lynn Republican Clubs, of the former of which he was president; the Sphinx Club, of New York, and the Articles Club, of Boston. He leaves a widow and six children.

ARTHUR STEPHENS CRON died of consumption after a long and lingering illness at the home of his parents, Gallatin, Tenn., on the evening of November 5. He was born near Gallatin, Tenn., November 22, 1878, and with his parents removed to Gallatin when ten years of age, entering the schools of that place. At the age of sixteen he began as an apprentice to learn the drug business under H. A. Holmes, with whom he remained until 1895, when he accepted a position with Claude E. Perkins & Co., later becoming a member of the firm, from which he retired soon after on account of declining health. Mr. Cron was a young man of high moral character, gentle and refined in disposition, and exceedingly studious and ambitious. In 1898-99 he took the Era Course in Pharmacy, from which he graduated with high honors. In the death of Mr. Cron, Gallatin has lost a most exemplary young man, his parents a dutiful and devoted son and drug circles an able and loyal comrade.

ERNEST C. STIEFEL, aged 34, a druggist at Wylie avenue and Fulton street, Pittsburg, died suddenly of apoplexy on October 10. He started in business about five years ago, and soon established one of the most successful stores in the city. He is survived by his mother and one brother.

Ideal Atomizers.

The Ideal Rubber Company, No. 28 Rodney street, Brooklyn, advertise in this issue one of their Ideal Atomizers with unbreakable tubes. These atomizers are made in all styles, throat, toilet, nasal, medicinal and for vaseline and oils. They guarantee them to produce a continuous spray, and offer them to the trade with the assurance that no atomizer in the market will compare with them. Their advertisement runs at frequent intervals in the Era, and their space is utilized for the illustration of new goods each time.

THE SCALE OF FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.

By SAMUEL WILKS.

My best endeavors made for many years have altogether failed in obtaining an authentic account or reason as to the principle on which Fahrenheit constructed his well-known scale, which is now universally used in England. No mention of its meaning is to be found in any work of natural philosophy or chemistry with which I am acquainted and I have not yet met with a professor (and I have interrogated some of the most distinguished) who could give me any information about it. Most of them admitted that they were quite ignorant of its origin and two surmised that the number 180, marking the degree between freezing and boiling, had something to do with the half circle. My friend Mr. Stromeyer, an engineer, told me some time ago that he believed the scale was made from the temperature of the blood and probably this information was gained from the Encyclopedia Britannica, to which I shall presently refer.

Sir Isaac Newton's Scale.

I should have taken no further trouble in the matter had not my interest in it been again revived by reading a paper in the "Philosophical Transactions" for the year 1701, in which it is proposed to make a thermometer founded on the temperature of the human body. The paper is anonymous, but I believe it is the opinion of Lord Kelvin that it was written by no less a man than Sir Isaac Newton.

The paper in the "Philosophical Transactions" supposed to be written by Newton is to be found in Vol. XXII., p. 824, April, 1701. It is written in Latin and entitled "Scala Graduum Caloris." The following are the portions which I quote:

In hujus tabulæ columna prima habentur gradus caloris in proportione arithmetica computum incheando a calore quo aqua incipit gelu rigescere tanquam ab infimo caloris gradu seu commune termino caloris et frigoris, et ponendo calorem externum corporis humani esse partium duodecim.

Patet autem per hanc tabulam quod calor aquæ bullentis sit fere triplo major quam calor corporis humani.

Ex his inventis ponendo calores olei ipsius rarefactione proportionales et pro calore corporis humani scribendo partes 12 prodiit calor aquæ ubi incipit bullire partium 33.

Before this time thermometers had been made by Hooke and others but found to be of little value. Newton (if he be the author) used linseed oil in a glass tube, and in his paper he gives a table showing the height on this instrument at which different liquids boiled, saying: "In the first column we have that degree in which water begins to freeze at the lowest degree and making the external heat of the human body 12 degrees. Now it appears that the heat of boiling water is almost three times greater than the heat of the human body, being 34 degrees." I might remark that the duodecimal system was then in universal use and therefore Newton, wishing to make the temperature of the body in accordance with this, he marks it 12, leaving room for the higher temperatures, zero being freezing point.

Fahrenheit's Scale Founded on the Body Temperature.

A few years after the publication of this paper Fahrenheit made his thermometer, and followed Newton by making the temperature of the body his first resting place, counting upwards and downwards from this fixed point. Whether he knew of Newton's essay I am not aware, but in all probability he did. He found he could get a greater cold than that of freezing water by mixing together ice and salt. This point, therefore, he made his zero. He thought also that it would be better if he enlarged the scale by doubling the numbers and making that of the body 24 instead of 12, starting, of course, from his own zero. This made the freezing point 8 and the boiling point 53, which, as his predecessor had said, was about three times that of the human body. His scale then stood thus: Zero, that of ice and salt mixed; 8° for freezing, 24° for the human body, and 53° for boiling. He then further extended the scale by dividing each degree into four parts, so if it is multiplied by four we have the scale now in use—32° for freezing, 96° for the body and 212° for boiling. In this way the thermometer seems to have been evolved. Subsequently these degrees were still found to be too large for accurate measurement and so were divided into ten parts each. This is a modern innovation, for the decimal system did not come into vogue for many years after Fahrenheit's time.

This information is gained from the Encyclopedia Britannica, and I apprehend that the writer of the article must have obtained it from authentic sources—from the writings of Fahrenheit himself or from some of his contemporaries. His thermometer, which I always regarded as an abomination, is now looked upon by me with a great and two-fold interest. Its scale being founded on the temperature of the body, and this naturally under the duodecimal system receiving the round number 12, became the point from which every other number proceeded. The paper does not state how the temperature of the body was ascertained; possibly in various ways, which accounts for the figures being not quite accurate and not in accordance with the fixed figure on our modern instrument; Newton, however, is careful to say the "external" heat of the body.

Another Theory of Fahrenheit's Scale.

Some amount of doubt must still remain as to the explanation of the scale which I have given, seeing that no mention of its origin is to be found in scientific books, and the account given in Brande's "Dictionary of Chemistry" is of a totally different kind, although the author of the article hesitates in attributing it to Fahrenheit. It is said therein "that the 180° between freezing and boiling was chosen by Fahrenheit—or probably Reaumur—for some of his experiments on the expansion of the mercury. When he plunged his thermometer into melting snow the 11.156 parts of mercury which it contained expanded when placed in boiling water to 11.336, being an increase of 180 parts." This is said to be the origin of Fahrenheit's scale, the constructor carrying it still lower when he found he could obtain a greater degree of cold. In this account it is not stated why he used this amount of mercury and therefore it can only be inferred that it was the quantity contained in the bulb. It is difficult to understand how a scientific man could have adopted so arbitrary a method and therefore probably the description is incomplete. It may be remarked that Newton experimented in the same way and his results are mentioned in the paper referred to; he there showed the increased space which 1,000 parts of oil occupied when raised to the temperature of the human body or that of boiling water.

Conclusion.

I should like to say that I am inclined to put full credence in the account I have taken from the Encyclopædia Britannica" as to the origin of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and although I know that sentiment should have no place in a scientific investigation, I cannot but hope that it is correct, for I must admit that to a certain extent "my wish is father to the thought." For the future, whenever I see a thermometer in use to mark the temperature of the body I shall be reminded that it was first used for this purpose in order to mark the starting point of the scale from which all other temperatures were to be reckoned. At the same time there will be the pleasing remembrance that it was our great Newton who, in all probability, suggested the temperature of the body as the starting or determinate point in the thermometer and marking it by the round number 12. (Pharm. Jour.)

Pure and Ground Drugs and Spices.

McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., have added to their business a complete plant for the powdering, granulating and grinding of drugs and spices, and they are now prepared to offer to the druggist pure Jamaica ginger, granulated or powdered, high grade mustards and other spices, insect flowers, orris root and talcum. Their Jamaica ginger, granulated, is a particularly fine article. Druggists who may be dissatisfied with what they are now getting, should write to Messrs. McCormick & Co. for samples and prices, which will be cheerfully given.

WORKING FORMULAE FOR PEPTONATES AND THEIR COMBINATIONS.

By E. G. RAEUBER.

The various combinations with peptone such as the solution of peptonate of iron, peptonate of iron and manganese, and these again in combination with arsenic, quinine, strychnine, mercury, etc., enjoy a varied and extensive use in the practice of medicine.

The practice of medicine and pharmacy has kept pace with the modern advancement in all lines. It is the aim of the pharmacist to produce preparations not only elegant in appearance, but at the same time palatable and effective. The originators of the various combinations of iron and manganese with peptone claimed for them easy absorption and assimilation by the human economy on account of the predigested form of the peptone. Since the peptonates have become so important an item for the pharmacist, greater familiarity with their composition and mode of manufacture should be of interest to him. The peptones are the product of the action of a digestive ferment upon some form of an albuminoid such as egg-albumen, fibrine or casein.

This soluble peptonate is then combined with iron, manganese, etc., to form the various peptonates used in medicine. The most simple formula for, e. g., 1 liter of a solution of peptonate of iron and manganese would be: 15.5 grams of dry peptonate of iron and 0.4 grams of manganese sulphate are dissolved in water. To this solution is added a mixture of aromatic fluid extract, 2.3 grams; tincture of vanilla, 2.40 grams; oil of sweet orange, 0.06 grams; glycerine, 62.5 cc.; alcohol, 62.5 cc., and acetic ether, 0.06 grams. Sufficient water is then added to make one liter and the solution filtered. If the simple peptonate of iron is wanted, the manganese salt is omitted, otherwise the formula is the same.

These solutions form the basis for the many combinations with the peptones, the required amount of quinine, strychnine, arsenic or mercury being added as the case may call for. However, it is difficult to obtain a standard preparation of dry peptonate of iron, inasmuch as it does not appear to be a definite chemical compound. It is advisable, therefore, to make your own peptonized iron solution and then add aromatics to make it palatable. In the preparation of the peptonized iron solution, great care and attention must be paid to all details. For the preparation of five liters, the following formula may be employed. It is a slight modification of Dieterich's original formula, and is the one employed in the laboratory of the Wisconsin Pharmacal Company:

Fifty-one grams of dried egg albumen or 400.0 grams of fresh material, are dissolved in a solution of 0.5 grams pepsin and 82.0 grams hydrochloric acid in four liters of water. This solution is then kept at a temperature of 40° C., preferably on a water bath, for from twelve to twenty-four hours. The solution is tested from time to time to ascertain whether all of the albumen has been converted into peptone. This is done by adding to a small portion of the liquid a few drops of nitric acid. If the liquid remains clear and shows no cloudiness, albumen is no longer present. Allow the liquid to cool, filter and neutralize carefully with sodium hydroxide solution. To this neutral solution 586.0 cc. of solution of iron oxychloride (Ph. Ger.), previously diluted with four liters of water, are added and the resulting liquid is again neutralized very carefully with sodium hydroxide. The precipitate is now washed until free from chlorine. The magma is then placed in a porcelain disb, 7.0 grams of hydrochloric acid are added and the mixture heated on a water bath, while stirring, until the precipitate is dissolved. Then enough water is added to measure four liters, and subsequently a mixture composed of aromatic fluid extract, tincture of vanilla, oil of sweet orange, glycerin, alcohol and water enough to make five liters. Finally filter.—Pharm. Rev.

—The Minnesota Board of Pharmacy at its last meeting examined a class of forty. Certificates as pharmacists were granted to Charles L. Adams, Theodore E. Damaschke, Carl V. Lindberg and Mary E. Adams, all of St. Paul; Walter P. Meyer and Alexander Person, of Minneapolis; Leonard E. Conger, Mora; Martin E. Dahl, Twin Valley; E. Theodore Dillner, Henning; Irving L. Emerson, Sauk Center; Olaf T. Kjorlaug, Battle Lake; Victor E. Lofstrom, Litchfield; Joseph J. Meurer, Anoka; Emil C. Molstead, Alexandria; John Onstad, Clinton. The following were granted the certificate of assistant pharmacist: John T. Bush, Edward L. Lamm, Sylvester W. Macho, Jeppe D. Peterson and Fred I. Smith. Four licentiates of other state boards were granted registration as pharmacists without further examination. Secretary H. G. Webster reported thirty-six successful prosecutions thus far this year for violation of the law.

—The California State Board of Pharmacy held a meeting on October 9 to 13 at the College of Pharing on the 9th-13th October, at the College of Pharmacy, San Francisco. Members present: Messrs. Searby, Oberdeener, Orena, Waller and Seifert. Absent: Messrs. Sale and Baer. The following were granted certificates as graduates: R. G. Shoults, J. H. Allen, Jr.; O. A. Brehler, W. H. Cole, C. W. Hibbard, W. G. Walker, H. A. J. Westphal, T. B. McClintock, A. B. Jacobs, F. G. Ulman, H. C. Stauffer and W. A. Kampmann. Licentiates by examination: F. C. Englesby, G. H. H. Phillips, R. R. Clark, E. C. Laux, L. Laing, C. Rosson, M. Flentge, W. S. Quinn and T. M. James. Assistants on certificates: M. D. Barrett, F. C. Hesser, A. B. Clapp, E. McKinlay, R. C. Ramage, M. Muller and A. H. Jackson. The next meeting of the board will be held at San Francisco on the 8th of January, 1901. John Calvert, secretary.

Court Sustains Apollinaris Company.

At the October term of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin a final decree was entered making perpetual the injunction obtained last June by the Apollinaris Company, Ltd., against Andrew C. Powers and others of Chicago, who did business under the name of the American Mineral Water Co. The labels of the defendants were enjoined by Judge Seaman solely on account of their color and shape which were held to sufficiently resemble the color and shape of Apollinaris labels as to be liable to deceive the public, even though the printed matter was entirely different.

The Apollinaris Co. has always claimed, by virtue of prior adoption, the exclusive right to use for mineral water orange or yellow labels of the shape and arrangement first made familiar by it.

This is only one of several cases in which such claims have been upheld by State as well as Federal Courts.

Order Before Freezing.

Order Welch's Grape Juice before freezing. Grape Juice freezes at about 20°. If frozen or thoroughly chilled there appears a deposit that is mostly tartaric acid. This deposit is called sediment by most people and really makes the Grape Juice unsalable. If desired some favor will be given in dating, but do not miss having stock to last until March. Welch's Grape Juice is more than a summer drink. Physicians prescribe it. Churches use it. People drink it the year round. The Welch Grape Juice Company have about 150,000 gallons for their 1901 trade. This Grape Juice is pressed on the spot where the grapes are grown. The best Concord grapes, the quickest and best methods make Welch's the standard of grape juices. Write the Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y., for their "before freezing" proposition. Welch's Grape Juice received highest award at Paris.

The Tyrian Specialties.

Probably the line of syringes, atomizers and druggists' rubber sundries most widely advertised is that of the Tyer Rubber Company, Andover, Mass. The name "Tyrian" on an atomizer or a fountain syringe is a guarantee of good quality, and a druggist who buys Tyrian goods knows that he is getting the best there is made and that he will have in stock goods which can be sold without any effort.

THE NEW ORLEANS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The New Orleans College of Pharmacy which was organized in the Crescent City last summer, opened its doors for the first session November 5. The college building is located on Carondelet street, near Lafayette, is three stories high and fully equipped with the apparatus for laboratory and class room work. About forty students have already matriculated and the opening session was made the occasion for a short programme of addresses by the officers, members of the faculty and prominent local pharmacists. The officers and faculty of the new college are: President, William M. Levy; vice-president, George D. Feldner; secretary-treasurer, Walter T. Taylor. Directors—George S. Brown, Max Samson, J. L. Hunter, M. D., M. T. Breslin, J. A. Legendre, William M. Levy, F. C. Godbold, T. S. Dabney, M. D., J. A. Storck, M. D., George D. Feldner, P. Asher, M. D., Walter T. Taylor. Faculty—Philip Ascher, M. D., dean and professor in chemistry; Walter T. Taylor, Ph. G., professor of pharmacy; J. A. Storck, M. Ph., M. D., professor of botany, physiology and materia medica. Instructors—S. K. Simon, B. A., assistant in chemistry; George A. Moffett, assistant in pharmacy; E. J. Hubner, M. D., assistant in botany, physiology and materia medica.

Local pharmacists are enthusiastic in the belief that the college has made a splendid beginning. The course of instruction is divided into junior and senior years of six months each, leading to the degree of graduate in pharmacy. For the present the lectures will be delivered in the evenings.

The Story of Cinderella Applied.

The Perfumer Maubert, of Paris, in introducing his new Cendrillon Soap in America has employed a very unique method of advertising. The name Cendrillon (Cinderella), being taken because of the unique parallel seeming to exist between the transformation of the poor kitchenmaid to the beautiful princess and the transformation of a flock of sheep into a delightful toilet soap, Maubert has caused to be printed and sent to his American agents, Thomas F. Condon & Co., 15 Jay street, a quantity of handsome booklets, entitled "The Story of Cinderella Applied." The booklet is gotten up in colors and gold and will have druggist's name on in gold. This will be an advertisement for you that your best trade will appreciate and may be had for the asking.

Lehn & Fink, New York, are the sole agents in the United States for Geo. Allen & Co.'s English Narcotic Herbs and Extracts. These goods are all well known in the trade and need no extended reference. They have been the standard of excellence for over fifty years and are used throughout this country by pharmacists who are particular about the quality of the crude drugs from which they make their preparations.

Chirol.—Trade name for a solution of resins in fatty oils, ether and alcohol, used as a sterilizer of the hands in surgical operations. The surgeon and attendants dip their hands in a beaker of chirol for a few moments, opening and closing them so as to insure the contact of every portion of the skin with the liquid. On withdrawal, the solvents evaporate immediately, leaving the hands protected by an impervious elastic coating. After the operation the "chirol" is removed at once by dipping the hands in alcohol.

Carnosin.—New organic base with the formula $C_9H_{14}N_4O_3$. According to the statements of Gulewitsch and Anuradzibi, it is obtained by precipitating an aqueous solution of meat extract with phosphowolframic acid, removal of the voluminous deposit and decomposing it with baryta water. Any excess of baryta is removed by passing a stream of carbonic acid through the mass. The filtrate is then treated with nitric acid to neutralization, silver nitrate is added and the liquid again filtered off from the resulting precipitate. The filtrate is treated with baryta and silver nitrate. The resulting precipitate is thrown down by hydrogen sulphide, the liquid filtered off, neutralized with hydrochloric acid and the hydrochlorate of base is taken up from its aqueous solution by means of alcohol.—Nat. Dr.

STATE OF TRADE.

Increasing Business.

New York, Nov. 13.—There has been a gradual increase in the volume of general business since the close of the political campaign, and the result of the Presidential election appears to have inspired confidence in all branches of commercial industries. More seasonable weather also has stimulated the demand for a number of articles, especially those which enter largely into the composition of cough remedies, while cod liver oil and similar commodities are receiving increased attention. Quinine, however, has remained inactive, the recent decline in prices having apparently checked the demand. Cables from London report that market quiet, with very little doing in a speculative way, but while quotations there are comparatively low, it is believed that manipulation is responsible for prevailing conditions, and the rumor is again current that the depression abroad is wholly the result of efforts on the part of large operators to shake out weak holders. The cables also state that an early reaction is expected.

Opium is decidedly stronger, both here and in foreign markets, and the demand has been more active than for some time past. The principal stimulating influence was the unfavorable outlook for the next crop. Cables from Smyrna reported a further advance in values of both high and low grades, with continued drought in growing sections, and it is claimed in some quarters that the bulk of the autumn sowings are irretrievably lost. It also is stated that speculators in producing markets have sold short, and that their efforts to cover have thus far not met with much success. Spot quotations for round lots show a further advance of fully 5c. per pound and values of powdered are 10@15c. higher, with the tendency still upward. Owing to somewhat keen competition from outside holders of cinchonidia the market is more or less unsettled, and manufacturers have reduced their quotations 2c. per ounce. Lycopodium has continued in active demand, and spot quotations have steadily hardened under the influence of diminishing stocks, the available supply being so small that transactions have necessarily been limited to jobbing transactions. Fresh supplies have begun to arrive from primary sources, but as they are coming upon a practically bare market, values have not yet been unfavorably affected. At the November auction sales of cacao butter in London and Amsterdam on Tuesday of last week, prices declined, as was expected, on account of the unusually large quantity offered, and holders in the local market have modified their views slightly. Harlem oil is firmer, in sympathy with higher foreign markets, and some holders have advanced their quotations, but others are yet willing to sell in a limited way at old figures. German ergot is stronger both here and in Europe, and dealers anticipate further improvement, in view of reduced stocks, which are gradually coming under closer control. Ipecac declined at the regular drug auction in London on Thursday last, and spot quotations are correspondingly lower, with the consuming demand of about the usual character. Aconite root is a shade firmer and golden seal is higher in sympathy with producing markets.

In the department of essential oils, general business is satisfactory with leading descriptions moving steadily in a jobbing way, but there are very few price changes or new features of more than ordinary importance. Natural wintergreen is higher owing to scarcity, spruce is stronger under a similar influence, and myrbane shows an advancing tendency owing to increased cost of raw material.

Buoyant Feeling in Boston Trade.

Boston, Nov. 10.—Despite the fact that everybody's mind has been deeply concerned with the election and its results, the week has proved a pretty good one. The election results have given some stimulus to trade and there is an undercurrent of confidence and a feeling of prosperity ahead. In the general market a stronger tone is apparent and dealers look for increased volume of business soon. Cacao butter has eased a bit. Opium and quinine are firm. In chemicals, cream of tartar and English bleaching powders are among the more active lines. With prices steady, as a whole, a fair amount of trade in dyestuffs and tanning materials is found. No great amount of business is apparent in alcohols, which, however, are steady as to prices. Waxes are moderately sought.

Philadelphia Has a Quiet Week.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Business slacked off quite a bit this week, owing probably to the election excitement, but has begun to pick up a little with the coming of the cold snap of yesterday. The peculiar weather of this last few weeks has been a boon to the druggists, as almost everybody is suffering from coughs and colds, and remedies for such are in good demand. Outside of this increase things have been rather dull. Although comparatively little excitement prevailed around election day in this city and almost everybody had discounted its results, there seems to have been a general holding back of orders to wait for positive knowledge of the conditions to govern the future, and now that it is all over, all hands

are getting ready for the rush to come. The representatives from one or two New York firms were in Philadelphia during the week looking for holiday orders and it is reported that these have been very good, particularly in the finer lines of goods. Very few druggists in the central parts of the city will lay in much stock, there being too much competition from the department stores, but those in the suburbs are making up for this deficiency. The jobbing houses report a quiet week, with orders slightly below those of the past ten days.

A Quiet Election Week.

Baltimore, Nov. 12.—As was to have been expected, election week proved to be exceptionally quiet in the wholesale and manufacturing drug business, except in so far as operations in the laboratories were concerned. Inactivity prevailed not only with respect to local trade, but also in the out-of-town market. Relatively few orders were received and the quantities called for did not exceed very moderate proportions. The result of the election here, however, has been received among drug men with a feeling of satisfaction and the future is regarded with confidence. The voters of the country having declared for a continuance of present policies, prolonged stability and permanent prosperity are believed by many to be assured.

A Little Dull in Detroit.

Detroit, Nov. 10.—Country departments at the wholesalers' report a busier week than the city departments. Retailers complain of a very dull week here. They say they are selling a few cough syrups, but that is about all. Horehound candy drops in immense quantities fill up the windows of many of the stores, and their sale for the week has been very large, it is said. Election went the way most of the Detroit druggists wanted it to go and they are very well content.

Average Week in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—All lines of manufacturing and jobbing in the drug trade this week have been fairly busy. The election took one day out of the week and the talking about it before and afterward has taken out one or two more, so that the week's results have not been much more than normal. Business has been active while it lasted, and everyone looks forward to a very large winter business. The outlook commercially never was brighter for the drug trade of the West than it is now.

Very Busy in the Northwest.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 9.—The relief from uncertainty which election day brought was manifested strikingly in a large St. Paul jobbing house which was nearly swamped with orders which came as fast as the mail could bring them when the results of the balloting were known. With the retailers, however, no difference due to this cause is discernible. Most of them are quite busy—several indeed being overworked—but this condition is in no degree due to the act of the voters. Here and there a slight improvement in collections is noted, but as a rule they are by no means satisfactory. The deliberateness of some customers in settling their accounts is inexplicable. The market for Western products is steady and entirely unchanged.

Compressed Tablets.

It has been said of the drug business that this might properly be called the Tablet Age, for about every conceivable medicinal agent is now dispensed in tablet form, some even going so far as to say that the tablet is ruining the drug business. Be that as it may, the compressed tablet is an important item of the druggist's daily sales, and it looks as though it had come to stay With it has come, of course, the tablet machine, enabling druggists to make their own tablets. One of these, the Freck Prescription Tablet Machine, is illustrated on another page of this issue. It is made by the William Freck Company, No. 120 South Clinton street, Chicago, and is furnished to druggists with two sets of dies complete, for $10 net. They make larger machines, however, suitable both for hand and for power, full descriptions of which may be had by corresponding with them. They also call druggists' attention to the Freck Suppository Machine, furnished with three molds, for $13 net. They have, too, extra attachments which they will furnish on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Ayer Co., J. C..... 7
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Lightning Medicine Co... 4
McCormick & Co..... 10
Mulford & Co., H. K..... 6
New York Quinine & Chem. Works ....Cov. D
Phillips & Co., John..... 2
Ross & Bro., Wm. A..... 15
Straub & Co., A. W..... 2
Tufts, Jas W..... 18

MARKET REPORT.

New York, Nov. 13.—Very few price changes occurred in the jobbing market during the past week, but there has been a steady improvement in the volume of general business, and prevailing conditions are satisfactory to dealers, with the undertone fairly firm.

OPIUM.—The jobbing market has at last felt the stimulus of the firmer conditions at primary sources of supply, and a decidedly stronger feeling has developed, with quotations showing an advance to $3.50@3.60 for 9 per cent. and $3.60@3.70 for 11 per cent., according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—The movement into consuming channels has continued moderately active, with values higher in sympathy with the improvement in gum, and the revised quotations are $4.60@4.75 for 13 per cent. and $5.25@5.35 for 16 per cent., as to quantity, the outside figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—There is a continued steady demand for consumption, and the market is firmer in tone, under the influence of the stronger position of opium, but values are unchanged on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—Quotations have not undergone any further change since the decline noted last week, and the consuming inquiry has been only moderate, but large operators consider the outlook favorable to an early improvement, and jobbers are not anxious sellers at current prices, which remain nominally steady on the basis of 42@43c. in ounces, according to brand.

CINCHONIDIA.—Keen competition among manufacturers and dealers has resulted in a general reduction of 2c. per ounce, and jobbers are now quoting 30@31c. in 100-ounce tins, 34@36c. in five-ounce tins and 39@43c. in ounce vials.

LYCOPODIUM.—The firmer feeling referred to last week continues without abatement, and the exceedingly small stock in the hands of jobbers is steadily held at the recent advance to 70@75c.

CACAO BUTTER.—Although the import cost is a shade lower, the decline is not considered sufficient to warrant a reduction in jobbing quotations, and leading brands are held at the old range of 51@52c. by the case and 55@60c. for broken lots.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—The market is decidedly stronger in sympathy with higher prices at producing points, and quotations in a jobbing way have been advanced to $2@2.25, as to quality and quantity.

HARLEM OILS.—Some of the large importers have advanced quotations to correspond with the higher markets abroad, but jobbers are yet willing to fill orders from regular customers at prices within the old range of $2.50@2.75 by the gross and 35@50c. per dozen for less.

IPECAC.—Lower markets abroad have influenced an easier feeling among importers, and jobbers have reduced their quotations to $3.35@3.60 for whole, $3.40@3.65 for ground and $3.50@3.85 for powdered, according to quality and quantity.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—Values show a continued hardening tendency both here and in producing markets, and jobbing quotations have been advanced to 75@85c. for whole, 80@90c. for ground and 85@95c. for powdered.

ACONITE ROOT.—A generally firmer feeling has developed among holders, and jobbing prices show an advance to 22@27c. for whole, 25@30c. for ground and 27@32c. for powdered.

ERGOT.—Russian has been advanced both here and in foreign markets, and jobbers now quote 70@80c. for whole and 80@90c. for powdered.

Some of our subscribers who have ordered druggists' tie pins from the J. Arthur Co., 18 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, O., have written to us that their orders have not been filled promptly. This the manufacturers explain by telling us that they have not been able to get the goods made up fast enough, the people with whom they had a contract for making the goods having disappointed them. They now have made different arrangements and say they will be able to fill all orders hereafter as fast as received.

We are advised that 1,000 druggists have already taken advantage of the Old Pioneer window attraction offer of the Lightning Medicine Co., of Muscatine, Ia., which is advertised on another page of this issue. We are not surprised, as the offer is a good one and will continue for a short time only. A good thing for a holiday window and winter scene.

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I passed the State Board October 9 last as a registered assistant. The credit belongs to the Era Course in Pharmacy.

WM. BRITTAIN, Dayton, O.

Send for Prospectus.

New Class Now Forming.

N. W. D. A. WINS AGAIN.

The victory just achieved by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in the suit brought against it collectively and its individual members by the John D. Park & Sons Company, of Cincinnati, and which is set forth in the decision of the Supreme Court, printed elsewhere in this issue, is very important and cheering. This decision, in which every judge on the bench concurred, establishes what all the trade has believed, that the manufacturer of a proprietary medicine has a right to choose his customers and to impose upon them whatever reasonable restrictions he may deem fit for the protection of his own business and for the welfare of the trade as a whole. This is merely common sense, and we are glad to see that it is deemed good law, too. It is along exactly the same lines as the decision in the Phenyo-caffein case a short time ago. The would-be purchaser of a manufacturer's goods is not compelled to buy them, and it is perfectly proper to ask him to comply with specified restrictions failing which compliance he may not be supplied. The Park Company has never seemed to us to have a sound contention, and the decisions at various stages of the long litigation have been quite uniformly adverse to them. It would seem the better part of wisdom on their part to give up the contest at this point, for, if precedents go for anything, it is reasonably sure that the last round with the final decisive knockout could be the only result of farther contentiousness.

The outcome of this case will prove an influence of no little weight in furthering the cause of the N. A. R. D., and the retailers are also to be congratulated upon the victory which the wholesalers have won.

QUESTIONS OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

In looking over the sets of examination questions used by various boards of pharmacy, we have been impressed by the very obvious lack of care in preparing these questions. This has suggested the query whether board members are uniformly chosen with due regard to their qualifications for the duties which are to be placed upon them. The board in its examinations is supposed to require from the candidate great care and thoroughness in the framing of his answers, and it is certainly proper to ask why does not the board exercise equal care in framing the questions?

Taking up the questions of several boards at random recently we have noticed many queries which would puzzle the best of students to con-

strue properly, and others which evidence lack of qualification on the part of the examiners themselves. For instance, one question was "How much sulphate of potash can be made from fifty per cent. of sulphuric acid?" In this question there is nothing upon which the candidate can base his calculations. No quantities of acid or of alkali are given, and the question as a whole is consequently very faulty.

Other questions, not only in the particular set to which we refer, but in those of a number of other boards, are strange mixtures, conglomerations, of Latin and English. No care is shown in the abbreviations of titles; no care in the use of proper Latin terminations, and when prescriptions are given for study, all too frequently they are written in a compound of hog Latin and faulty English which is astonishing. We could easily be specific, but the end is accomplished if this suffices merely to call to the attention of boards of pharmacy a fault on their part which it should be their best endeavor to remedy. They cannot expect from candidates for examination accuracy and care, unless they exercise the same qualities in their portion of the work.

To select a good examiner is not an easy thing. Examination is an art. It is feared that frequently board members are elected or appointed more as a matter of personal compliment to them or as a recognition of their professional standing in the community, than with due regard to their qualifications as examiners. It is sometimes charged that the members of boards of pharmacy could not answer the questions they propound, and, while we do not believe that this charge is justified, yet there is necessity for considerable improvement in the particulars pointed out. The examination of candidates for their fitness to practice pharmacy is a most serious and important duty. It should not be entered upon carelessly, or left to those not fitted educationally and otherwise to discharge it justly and honestly. The personnel of the board of pharmacy is a matter which should be looked after with all the vigor, common sense, and just appreciation of the interests involved which can be exercised by the pharmaceutical body as a whole.

FOR PURE FOODS AND DRUGS.

Sentiment is fast growing in favor of what is known as the Brosius bill, and it is believed that it can be enacted into law early in the coming session of Congress. Many of the objections heretofore raised against the bill have been silenced when the objectors have had its provisions and their probable effects properly explained to them. Various trades other than the drug trade are discussing the matter thoroughly, and the majority of sentiment seems to be strongly in favor of this legislation. Any one who is free from prejudice and in favor of what is right and just cannot find any provision in the Brosius bill which is antagonistic to his interests. If this bill were more generally understood we are confident there would be no objection to it from any honorable business house. With respect to drugs, it provides only for those mentioned in the national pharmacopoeia. If any one wishes to sell a mixture or an adulterated article he is free to do so under the provisions of this bill, with the only proviso that he shall label it for what it is.

There have been a good many propositions to amend this bill to meet this or that objection, but the amendments proposed are not important and would only result, probably, in delaying the action and, possibly, in the defeat of the measure as a whole.

There is imperatively needed pure food and drug legislation for the country at large. While the Brosius bill is by no means perfect, it is infinitely better than nothing, and so far as we can see, from a careful study of it, it will work no injury to the interests of any honest merchant, but is calculated to make it rather warm for the wilfully dishonest adulterator of foods and medicines. In the matter of labeling food and drug products, it requires nothing more than the purchaser has a right to demand, a true statement of the composition of the article on sale. The present status of the bill is that it has been reported favorably to the House, with the recommendation by the Committee of Inter-State Commerce that it be passed. It is now on the calendar and would not be reached in the coming session in the regular order of business, and must therefore be made a special issue. The promise has been made to get the Committee on Rules to introduce a special order to have this bill considered before the holidays so that it can pass the House and go to the Senate. If our leading business men would write to Mr. Brosius, to Speaker Henderson, and to the honorable members, John Dalzell, Charles H. Grosvenor, James D. Richardson and Joseph W. Bailey, urging them to secure immediate action on this bill it would have a very favorable effect. There is no doubt the bill would pass by a large majority if it can be brought up for consideration.

SULPHONAL POISONING.—According to Dietrich (Therap. Monats.; Dr. Cir.), sulphonal is by no means so free from toxic action as is generally supposed. At least thirty cases of death from the use of the drug have been recorded in medical literature, he says. The dose which produces these harmful effects appears to be very variable. Oestreicher quotes a case in which a patient took 1,500 grams of sulphonal in six years without any ill effects. On the other hand, Schulz reports a case which ended fatally, in which only sixteen grams were given in the month, and Helweg, another fatal case resulting from the administration of 90 grams in three months. Numerous similar cases have been recorded. In the majority of these, the patients were in a weakened condition, anæmic, with much impaired digestion, so that the sulphonal, which, in healthy individuals is dissociated and reabsorbed with difficulty, in these cases acquired a cumulative action which terminated disastrously. The symptoms of poisoning are intestinal pain, nausea and constipation. The urine is colored a deep cherry red. This coloration is often the first indication of the commencement of the toxic action.

THE STAMP TAX.

Matters seem to be coming to a head in respect to the movement to secure the repeal of Section B of the Stamp Tax act. The drug trade is aroused to the necessity for prompt and vigorous action and many influences are at work in its behalf. The past week has seen some important developments. The newspapers have been prodigal in intimations that the tax is to be repealed at the next session of Congress. The Committee on Ways and Means is said to view the proposed repeal with approval, and this committee is this week listening to arguments from the representatives of the drug trade.

There seems to be no difference of opinion regarding the desirability of the repeal of the tax. The only question has been whether it is feasible at this time. It is stated, however, that from the president down, the law-makers of our national government believe that it can be done now with little prejudice to national affairs and with very much advantage to the interests which have so long suffered from the weight of this unjust and unequal load. The newspapers seem to be quite a unit in favor of the repeal of the tax on medicinal preparations, a very different attitude from that they held but a few months since. The officials of the government, also, upon whom has been the duty of collecting the tax, are in favor of its abolition on proprietary medicines, and those who have in charge the finances of the national government are reported as believing that ways may be devised whereby the loss of revenue resulting from the repeal may be easily and more justly made up in other ways.

Before the Committee on Ways and Means this week have appeared prominent members of the Proprietary Association, of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, officers and committee chairmen of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and numerous others appearing in their individual capacity or representatives of other organizations in the drug trade. The movement conducted by this paper in the past few weeks has borne abundant fruit in the shape of many thousands of signatures to the petition to Congress, and all this has been laid before the committee as representing the majority sentiment and desire of the drug trade.

While the result of the conference is not yet disclosed, enough is known to warrant the prophecy that the drug trade will have as a Christmas present the repeal of this section at least of the War Revenue act. We sincerely hope that our prophecy will be fulfilled. In the meantime it is very important that every member of the drug trade as an individual shall bring to bear what influence he can, great or small, upon his representatives in Congress. Let every druggist write a personal letter to his Congressman, requesting that the repeal of the tax be urged and insisted upon. There is no reason for it continuance, every reason for its abolition. A little hard work and work all together will bring the desired relief; the druggists will have only themselves to blame if because of their supineness and lack of effort our law makers decline to repeal the tax.

Send a postal card to us for a copy of the petition to Congress and take it to your brother druggists. Get the signatures of as many as possible and return it promptly to be included in the monster petition which at the proper time will be laid before Congress.

Petition to the Congress of the United States.

We, members of the drug trade of the United States in its several branches, retail druggists, wholesalers and jobbers, and manufacturers of proprietary preparations, herewith respectfully petition the Honorable Congress of the United States to repeal the special tax imposed under Schedule B, Section 25, and its dependent sections of the War Revenue Act of 1898, now in force, so far as such tax is laid upon medicinal preparations.

We seek this repeal for the following reasons:—

1.—This tax on medicines is class legislation, unjust and unduly burdensome.

2.—The tax is unequally distributed, being placed upon medicinal preparations which are necessities, and at the same time allowing to escape taxation a large number of articles which are as truly proprietary and which enjoy special protection under the copyright and trade mark laws.

3.—The revenue created by the enforcement of the law is no longer necessary, and the amount collected under this Schedule B is but a small proportion of the total revenue derived.

4.—The drug trade is already heavily taxed. Alcohol, which enters so largely into the manufacture of the preparations sold by us, is already taxed about 1,000 per cent., and the imposition of further taxation, as provided by this act, makes its operation oppressive.

5.—The intent of the law was to tax proprietary medicines only, but owing to its peculiar phraseology and the construction placed upon it by the officials, it does not reach nor apply to a large class of medicinal chemicals protected by trade mark, while on the other hand, it applies to nearly all drugs and medicines which are a necessity to the sick.

We ask relief, believing that the honorable members of Congress will realize the justice of our claims by repealing these unjust and burdensome provisions of the War Revenue Act.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

THE DRUG TRADE WANTS REPEAL.

We enclose herewith one of the petitions to Congress sent to us some days ago to have filled out; we will forward the other within a few days. We certainly hope the method you have taken in this matter will result in the removing of the stamp tax on proprietary goods—if not in full, in part. If there is anything further that we can do in the matter, we shall be glad to hear from you.

GARFIELD TEA COMPANY.
Brooklyn, N. Y. Per C. G. Painte.

We enclose herewith another list of signatures to the petition to Congress for the repeal of the War Revenue Stamp tax. We expect to send you more like these in a few days; our salesmen report that it was no trouble at all to get signatures.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE.
Philadelphia, Pa. C. B.

Several days ago we sent you a petition to Congress of San Francisco druggists in reference to the repeal of the proprietary tax law. We herewith hand you another petition filled out with Los Angeles druggists, which we trust will be of value to you.

CLINTON E. WORDEN & CO.
San Francisco, Cal. W. W. Worden.

We herewith enclose petition filled out; we are heartily in sympathy with the movement. Wishing you success, and thanking you in the name of the drug trade for your interest in this matter, we are,

THE UWANTA CHEMICAL COMPANY.
New York. Louis Lurie, Proprietor.

We enclose petition signed by our two druggists, as well as our neighbors in Sunbury; this is every druggist in each town. We all have the same desire to be relieved of this unjust tax.

Northumberland, Pa. S. M. G. WENCK & SON.

The petition you sent us some time since, we had signed and presented the same to our Congressman, Hon. H. C. Smith, who promised to do what he could for it, as it was in accord with his views.

Hudson, Mich. THE KINNE MEDICINE CO.

I herewith enclose petition signed by all the druggists in our city for the repeal of this burdensome tax, which we sincerely hope you will be successful in having removed.

Corry, Pa. W. M. DURHAM.

MORE SIGNATURES TO THE PETITION.

AKRON, O.—C. B. Harper & Co., E. Steinbacher & Co., H. C. Blocker, A. C. Geer, M. D., C. C. Crewe, V. S., F. A. Collins, Geo. C. Himmelman, John Lamparter, Frank Selzer, Wm. Warner The Animal Remedy Co.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—G. W. Jones.

ATCHISON, KAN.—M. Noll, A. W. Stevens & Co., J. M. Bowen, John Kaffer & Co., W. E. Moyer, Bereman & Ritner, Geo. Barton, C. O Meyers, McPike & Fox.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Louis Schulze, Albert R. Harrer, John P. Sullivan, John S. Muth, B. W. Woolford, Hy. P. Hynson, J. W. Steward, Owen C. Smith, Samuel Mansfield, J. V. D. Stewart & Co., J. F. Hancock, Wm. F. Edwards, Jas. E. Hancock, J. W. Hancock, O. F. Letoriese.

BEAVER DAM, WIS.—G. E. Swan, M. D.

BETHLEHEM, PA.—A. S. Christman, Simon Rau & Co., A. von Wachtol Chemical Co., Lim.

BLUFFTON, IND.—Chas. C. Deam.

BOSTON, MASS.—Otis Clapp & Son, John I. Brown & Son, Chas. L. Cochran.

BRADFORD, PA.—The Triumph Inhaler Co.

BROCKTON, MASS.—L. Richmond & Co.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Alfred Hatscher, Rudolph Burkhardt, Otto Wicke, John B. Rascher, Carl Mittenzweig, Julius Adorno, Louis Speh, W. H. Price, D. Master, Jr., Theo. C. Boenau, J. S. McBride, Samuel A. Osborn, Kline & Ancelin, W. A. Aspinall, F. J. Morrissey, Myrtle Avenue Drug Co., Franciscan Medicine Co., E. Fougera, Delluc & Co., The Weber Medical Tea Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Dr. A. W. Chase Medical Co., A. B. Stirdec.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—E. Harrison Allison, Joel S. Orme, Edward Thorndike, Geo. W. Douglass, Charles N. Grossmith, A. R. Bayley & Co., W. B. Hunt & Co., Arthur D. Reycroft, Louis F. Porter, Frank J. Connolly, A. Cunningham, J. F. Cahill, Maurice O. Donnell, S. W. Farwell, George H. Brayton, Billings & Stone, Hiram P. Bartlett, Walter A. Clafflin, D. A. Eaton, W. A. Reeves, F. L. Bemis.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Thacher Medicine Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Morrisson, Plummer & Co., Abbott Bros. Co., Flemming Bros.

CINCINNATI, O.—Lloyd Bros.

CLEVELAND, O.—Sords Pharmacy Co., McDonald & Co., F. W. Slosson, The A. T. Osborn Co., The Thorman Chemical Co., M. M. Heller.

CONCORD, N. H.—C. H. Martin, Eugene Sullivan & Co., A. Perley Fitch, Underhill & Kittredge, Depot Street Pharmacy, Martin Foy, Arthur E. Clarke & Co., W. H. Dunlap & Co., D. F. Giles & Co., Arthur H. Knowlton, O. N. Davis, D. W. Sullivan, Geo. H. Richardson & Co., Geo. A. Berry & Co.

COVINGTON, O.—Miami Medicine Co.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Hall Remedy Co.

DAYTON, O.—Ira A. Potter & Co., Wyell Evans & Bro., Burkhardt & Rotterman, R. Pretzinger & Bro., H. D. Carnell, John W. Miller, John A. Mayer & Co., Adolph Latin, Chambers Drug Co., H. A. Tressler, Wm. P. Jenkins, G. W. Kalter, John C. Good, Burkitt & Leonhard, Todd's Pharmacy, J. G. Stierle, Chas. P. Heck, F. T. Icenbarger, Chas. H. Gram, Frank L. Walborn, South End Pharmacy, Krehbiel Bros., L. A. Krehbiel, A. J. Krehbiel, H. L. Weis, Julius C. Jungkind, J. C. Miller, John M. Greis, R. L. Schmoll, M. Tote Cockerill, Justus Schneider, C. F. W. Vitzdamm, Dr. Henry T. Weis, John C. Deitz, O. B. Coffmann, William T. Bozentrard, W. L. Stoneharger, M. D., Wm. P. Graybill, W. C. Fouts, Z. T. Hoover, Gem City Household Remedy Co.

DEDHAM, MASS.—H. L. Wardle, Wm. Hurley, Mattison Drug Co.

EARLVILLE, N. Y.—The C. L. Cotton Perfume and Extract Co.

EAST DOWNINGTON, PA.—D. W. Hutchinson, Harry Worrall, Howard B. Sides.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—J. Firnat, C. H. Hut, Geo. W. Bohn, Moses Barnett, V. M. Shively, John Wyttenbach, Frank W. Seiffert, Schiller's Pharmacy, Bussing's Pharmacy, J. F. Bomm Drug Co., Wm. Webber, John Lavel & Sons, H. J. Schaeffer, F. M. Petersheim, Henry Tepe, Aloyse S. Seiffert, Schmitts & Tepe, L. C. Bomm Drug Co., A. H. Kerth, Louis Tepe, Newlin Drug Co., Aug. F. Illing, Chas. F. Forster, A. J. C. Zapp, Louis Wolfgang, H. A. Loewenthal, The Delta Diphthero Co., Rheumo Med. Co.

FLETCHER, O.—Killmore Chemical Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—C. T. Biddle.

GREENCASTLE, PA.—S. H. C. Bixler, S. H. C. Bixler & Co., Bixler, Galt & Higbee Co.

GREEN ISLAND, N. Y.—William W. Lee.

GREENVILLE, O.—Weisenbarger's Pharmacy.

GUTTENBERG, N. J.—Henry E. Lang.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The Williams & Carleton Co., Silver Bros.

HORSE CAVE, KY.—Walthall & Pemberton.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—W. A. Livingston, H. Van Voast, Geo. Walters, Wm. B. Van Vleit, H. J. Conyne, E. J. Cahill, C. E. Purrington & Co., John A. Myers.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A. Breunert, S. B. Cary & Co., J. Griffiths, K. C. Homeopathic Pharmacy Co., Geo. P. Snyder, Samuel C. Gilkey, J. G. Lemon, C. B. Mumford, Market Square Drug Co., Harry D. Crutcher, R. T. Ellifrit, Boston Drug Co., J. Pethick, R. Slater, J. W. Ritchey, D. W. Powell, T. W. Donaldson, Ellis Pharmacy, J. W. King, W. L. Pattison, Barber Medicine Co., Jerry F. Carey & Co., C. F. Larey, J. L. Carnahan, S. H. Robinson, Jos. C. Wirthman, E. M. Surface, Abel Drug Co., Klee Bros., J. C. McKeown, Mexican Root Soap Co., J. E. Harris, C. L. Richmond, J. F. Hawkins, Smith Drug Co., D. S. Mayer.

KIRKWOOD, MO.—N. Williamson.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—W. D. Kuhlman & Co., Powers Pharmacy, W. A. McBath & Co., The Gooding Drug Co., Allison & Moore, A. A. Yeager, Geo. W. Albers, G. A. Wingert, I. O. Browder & Co., Lothrop & Carter, Wm. M. Weber, J. Howard Stevens, A. M. Jenkins, J. H. Stevens, Chapman, White, Lyons Co., Dr. Simon Remedy Co.

LANSINGBURG, N. Y.—Stover Butternut Clover Co.

LEWISTON, ME.—A. J. Burdette.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—H. G. Dean, Thomas Drug Co., C. F. Heinzeman, F. J. Giese, Godfrey & Moore, Wolf & Chilson, Boswell & Noyes Drug Co., Parrish & Davis, J. H. Trout.

LOWELL, MASS.—The Dr. T. P. Shaw Co.

LYNN, IND.—W. R. Halliday.

MADISON, WIS.—A. A. Pardee, Edward Williams, Sexton & O'Neill, Chas. H. Naffiz, John H. Clark, Andrew A. Mayers, Edwin Summer & Son, A. H. Hollister, Harlow S. Ott, The Menges Pharmacies, Henry Lewis, A. W. Krehl, Madison Medicine Co.

MALDEN, MASS.—National Chicle Co., Carleton Laboratory, J. B. Robbins.

McKEES ROCKS, PA.—Clarence G. Spence, C. A. Givens, V. A. Sandles, W. L. Barndollar, W. D. Barr, A. H. Kraeling, J. C. MacCartney, Jas. E. Barr, Geo. F. Sheets.

MILLVILLE, PA.—Charles S. Ely.
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.—M. G. Ritchie, W. J. Daly, J. H. Westendorf, J. Schanher, The Moxon Pharmacy, John Meyer, E. H. Grovier, The Moxon Liniment Co., P. H. Irish for Sprudel Water Co., T. T. Shoemaker.
MT. PLEASANT, TENN.—J. C. Long & Co., R. R. Williams, J. E. Anderson.
NAPPANEE, IND.—The Lehman Med. Co., J. S. Walters, C. W. Johnson & Co., Henry Fischer, D. Binkley Med. Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Pepsol Co., Page & Sims Co., J. R. Greener & Co., J. B. Sand, Demoville & Co., J. O. Burge, Wm. A. Partee.
NEW YORK CITY.—H. A. Cassebeer, Frederick Cassebeer, James C. Crane, George B. Dingman, James T. Kirk, M. V. H. Ainssley, Anton J. Ketz, Ralph Paul, C. Cornehlsen, Frederick L. Noble, The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., Quinn & Co., Health Food Co., Joseph Personeni, Raffaele Emmediato, Vincenzo Guida, Paul Laccorn, Geswaldo Scarpelli, Nicola Viachia, Pasquali Filitti, M. D., Neu & Di Dario, V. Clancy, Chas. Kaufholz, Frank Avignone, Paul F. Gebicke George Leinecker, Pietro Ferretti, G. W. Carnrick Co., Adolph Isaacsen & Son, H. Planten & Son, John R. Planten, H. Rolff Planten, W. Rutger J. Planten, Moxie Nerve Food Co. of N. E., J. W. Wupperman, Caswell, Massey & Co., Hazard, Hazard & Co.
NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.—E. M. G. Wenck & Son, J. E. Lloyd, J. R. Weiman.
NORWICH, N. Y.—Fairchild & Brown, Smith & Reynolds, B. F. Hubbard, T. S. Baker, Fred. Mitchell, Norwich Pharmacal Co.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—Thomas E. Marsh.
OXFORD, PA.—Clem. B. McCullough, M. L. McCullough, Coates Caldwell, Stedman Badgett.
PHILADELPHIA.—Hance Bros. & White, Smith, Kline & French Co., William F. Simes & Son, Valentine H. Smith & Co., Pfromm & Kindig, C. H. Butterworth & Co., D. Marshall & Co., Robert Shoemaker & Co., Shoemaker & Busch, Aschenbach & Miller, Craddock & Co., Giant Chemical Co., Hand Medicine Co., J. F. Hayes Pharmaceutic Co., Pillow Inhaler Co., The Johnson Laboratories, Inc., Dr. Swayne & Son.
PIQUA, O.—Germithol Chemical Co., Greenamyers Co.
PLEASANT HILL, NEB.—F. P. Dugan & Co.
PORTLAND, IND.—The Central Drug Stores.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Quinn & Bowen.
SAN FRANCISCO.—A. H. Smith Drug Co., W. M. Searby, Henry F. Wynne, R. W. Coffin, J. J. Mahoney, H. W. Baxter, William T. Kibbler, Val. Schmidt, Herbert T. Dugan, Lengfeld's Pharmacy, Inc., W. W. Stocker, Baldwin Pharmacy, Clinton E. Worden & Co.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—John H. White & Co.
SOUTH BEND, IND.—Leo Eliel, M. M. Meyer, Robert P. Milton, The Hazleine Co., The E. L. Smythe Co., The S. B. Medicine Co., The Olive Branch Co., South Bend Remedy Co.
SPENCER, N. Y.—Electro Silicon Lin. Co., C. H. Emmons, Locey Tyler, George E. Jones.
SPRINGDALE, PA.—H. G. G. Fink, Francis H. Hanna.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—S. Austin & Co.
STAUNTON, VA.—Willson Bros., N. Way & Bro., Hogshead Bros. & Co., F. W. Bell & Co., B. F. Hughes.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—C. E. Ostermann, J. L. Williamson, Samuel Williamson, M. E. Montgomery, Antibrule Chemical Co., Waterhouse Pharmacy Co., Continental Mfg. Co., J. & C. Maguire Med. Co., Dr. Donald Wallace Co.
SUNBURY, PA.—James Van Dyke, I. W. Hile, P. H. Renn, W. N. Lesser, M. V. Reimensnyder, R. E. Kelly.
TROY, N. Y.—Polk & Calder Drug Co., Magee Emulsion Co., J. M. Donnelly, Chas. N. Weberly, Robert Glass.
UNION HILL, N. J.—Henry W. Volkman, H. B. Otto, J. A. Zabriskie, J. Frank, Chas. Suhr.
UPPER SANDUSKY, O.—G. W. Kenan, R. Billhardt & Sons, Tschanen Bros., Von Stein & Berg, A. F. Leser, Fred. Kenan.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—T. E. Ogram, Ogram Chemical Company.
WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—A. W. Hildner, J. R. Hildner, G. Muller, Wm. Kyvitz, Frank H. Eckert.
WESTON, W. VA.—W. P. King, M. D., J. H. Bare, M. B. Ralston, Ralston & Bare.
WILSON, N. Y.—Geo. N. Stoddard, H. G. Hampson.
YORK, PA.—Wm. Smith & Co., A. L. Ziegler, F. W. Brockmann, John J. Weakley, G. M. Brenneman, John F. Patton & Co., R. Wm. Ziegler, W. E. Boose, W. L. Smyser, A. T. G. Hodnett, Geo. W. Neff, Dale & Co., A. H. Lafean & Bro., Westerhold & Sample, W. P. Gressbey, W. Clarkson Smith, Dr. Lewis Jordy.

HOW TO MAKE A DRUG STORE PAY.

In answer to this query a wag would naturally say, "enter suit"—but we'll pass over that.

Taking it for granted that you understand the business in which you are engaged, that you are a thorough pharmacist, a good financier, a close buyer, with progressive ideas; that your clerks are reputed to be first class drug men and also good salesmen (combinations that bear the same ratio to the masses that yellow fire crackers bear to the red ones); that your stock is well assorted and your stand considered as "A1"—and if, with all these advantages, your bank account doesn't seem to grow, then there are leaks, and you must go on a still hunt for them and stop them as soon as possible.

Of course, your clerks are honest, well-meaning fellows, but what kind of a system do you observe in handling every transaction? When night comes and you review the day's business, can you approximate the amount of profit in the gross sales for that day? If you cannot, then you have not the full control over your affairs that you should have. You should know more than any one else about the smallest detail of your establishment.

Again, do you know that all of your clerks are sufficiently interested in your welfare to always sell your goods at a legitimate profit? Why shouldn't you know about this? A clerk may, to all outward appearances, be what is termed a "hustler," but the gross sales of any one clerk are not always an index of his worth to you. See that an itemized record is made of his every transaction, and judge of this matter for yourself, whether your stock is being given away or sold.

Of course you keep a want book in which are noted, more or less punctually, the shortages in the regular stock. But now and then you will see a clerk go forward to wait on a prospective customer; a few words are exchanged, possibly some stock is shown, but the would-be buyer walks out without purchasing, and the clerk goes back to his routine duties. This may happen a dozen or more times during the day. Did you ever stop to consider that your lost customer is going straight to the store of your competitor? Why are you losing this business? If something out of your usual line of drugs or sundries is called for, possibly the clerk did not deem it of sufficient importance to note in the want book. Then arises the question, "Who is running your business, you or the clerk?" Perhaps you may never have a second call for that article, and then you may never have a second visit from that customer.

You can't buy everything that is called for, because it would take a bigger store than yours to hold it all. I have devised a plan by which the buyer of the stock can judge for himself whether or not an article is called for often enough to merit a place on the shelf. The scheme is, in my conceit, purely original, as I have never seen it in operation elsewhere. It is this: Have printed forms in pads placed conveniently for the employes, and worded as follows:

NO SALE.

Salesman .....
Customer (transient or regular).....(white), (colored)
Article wanted .....
Priced at .....
If in stock, state reason why sale was lost.
.....
If not in stock, state as nearly as possible kind, quality and price of article wanted.
.....

This form, properly filled out each time a sale is lost for any reason whatever, may be filed with the cashier, if your trade is sufficiently brisk to warrant the cashier system. If not, then have a file placed in some accessible place where outsiders will not be apt to see them. A perusal of these slips each night will furnish you with much food for thought. You can jot down in your want book such items as you may see fit, and reserve the balance of the slips for comparison with future slips. Some of these slips have a humorous vein, and at the same time will give you an opportunity to "coach" a clerk who may think he knows it all. For instance, I have before me a slip filled out by the Junior, as follows:

NO SALE.

Salesman....."H." .....
Customer..... "Transient".....("White.").....(Colored.)
Article Wanted....."Pipe Clay, 15c. worth.".....
Priced at....."Sent him to the milliner.".....
If in stock, state reason why sale was lost.
....."Probably wanted Clay Pipes.".....
If not in stock, state as nearly as possible kind, quality and price of article wanted.
....."Not in Stock.".....
—("Dad." Meyer Bros. Druggist.)

Propionyl-Salicylic Acid.—A new combination of salicylic acid obtained by causing it to be acted on by propionylic anhydride. It crystallizes in white leaflets, which melt at 90° C. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzol, but dissolves with difficulty in water.

Yellowstone Park—Nature's Wonderland.

MRS. MAUDE E. WARNOCK,
McKeesport, Pa.

The Sights and Experiences of a Three Weeks' Journey by Rail and Stage Through the Grandest Scenery of the World.

THE STORY OF A PRIZE TRIP

PRESENTED BY

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

—TO—

STUDENTS OF THE

ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY, 1899-1900.

MISS LAURA B. HEMENS,
South Lyon, Mich.

WE were, both of us, delighted beyond measure to know our good fortune—that we had won the coveted prize offered by The Pharmaceutical Era, of a trip to Yellowstone National Park. Nothing remained for us to do after our notification but to live up to the schedule so thoroughly laid out by the donors. So, Chicago being our meeting and starting place, we set out from our respective homes, arriving at our destination in time to take passage on the 11 p. m. train for Omaha, the initial stage of our journey. One of us, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, came from Pittsburg, passing through the agricultural States of Ohio and Indiana just in the full burst of harvest, and despite the many hours of riding before Chicago was reached, felt equal to continuing where so much traveling comfort could be had. The other, from South Lyon, Mich., over the Grand Trunk Line, which runs through the industrious farming regions of that State, and finally, after skirting the lake front for a short distance, into Wells Street Station, Chicago, could say with verity that she had thoroughly enjoyed the scenery and the railroad luxury.

It was almost midnight of the same day when we steamed out of Chicago on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Though eager for sight-seeing, we were compelled by the darkness of the night to abandon all attempts until the morrow. So soundly did we sleep—most unusual in railroad travel, and speaking well for this line—that long after sunrise, which sight we had promised ourselves before retiring, we first came to the knowledge of daylight by a courteous voice, presumably a porter's, waking us. We somewhat hastily ate our surprisingly splendid breakfast, and then enjoyed fully the kinetoscopic views rushing past us. We caught passing glances of the cities of Burlington and Ottumwa, Ia., sufficient, however, to give us the impression of their apparently being the most flourishing cities of this State, and marveled at the immense rolling farmlands that were laden with a laborious harvest. But the piling

INTERIOR OF BURLINGTON ROUTE DINING CAR.

of eighteen hours of travel soon wearied us, despite the beauty of the farm lands of Illinois and Iowa, and made us glad of the day's respite we had at Omaha.

Here we enjoyed the full limits of our sojourn. We presented our letter of introduction to the Millard Hotel and made ourselves comfortable for the night. The next day we visited Hanscom Park, well worthy of our trouble, passing on our way the handsome mansions, the City Hall, the Court House and the Post Office buildings, of all of which the city can be proud. Then we went into the smelting furnaces, the largest in the world, and to South Omaha, where are the great packing houses and stock yards. This city is an extensive railroad center, owing, of course, to its commercial importance, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Union Pacific have extensive yards, and each a very handsome station.

However, nightfall of our third day from Chicago saw us many miles west of the Missouri, rushing over the Great Western Plains. The Union Pacific Line has a splendid train service which does credit to its present management, and passes over a marvelous route—through the Valley of the Platte, over the Rockies to the Salt Lake Valley—the selection of which redounds to the honor of Oakes and Oliver Ames, the pioneers of its origin. The monument that we saw at Sherman, Wyo., is a just tribute to their genius, for they were not only the builders of a railroad, but the sowers of the ever-multiplying seed of civilization.

Beyond Sherman we crossed Dale Creek on a marvelously stilted bridge 700 feet in length and 150 feet high. Here we drew our first breath of awe, sustained

NEAR LARAMIE, WYOMING.
Union Pacific.

by the successively passed Echo Canyon, Castle Rock, Devil's Slide and Rock and Pulpit Rock, alike famous to tourists and the world at large.

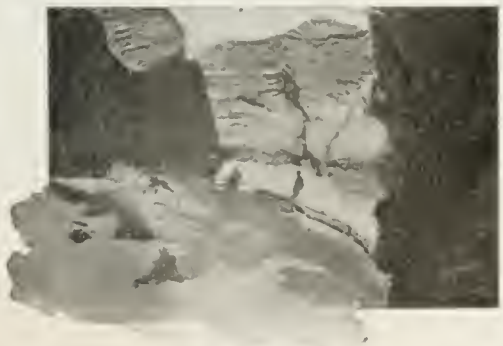
This last is a misnomer. Better had it been named Scythia; for in no other place in the world could Prometheus have suffered the bondage of torture which mythology teaches us was his lot. These behind us—for it was only a flitting glance we had—we precipitated into the Salt Lake Valley to Salt Lake City.

Here we spent several hours of pleasant sight-seeing. The famous Temple Block, of course, was the first we saw of all the wonderful sights in this strange city; here is the Assembly Building, the Tabernacle and the world-famous Temple. Across the street from these buildings is the tithing station, where all good Mormons pay one-tenth of their incomes to their religion. Then the City and County Building, the most beautiful, perhaps, west of the Mississippi River, also drew our attention in a spell of wonder. This City of Zion, as it is named, truly has every mark of advancement that one meets in any city of the East, its buildings, its streets, its commerce and all that goes to make a thorough American city. It has also plenty of natural beauty, particularly in its suburbs, one place which we visited being Salt Air Beach.

At last, our time of stay here being passed, we started on the Oregon Short Line for Monida. We half expected the facilities on this line for passengers would be in keeping with the nature of the country through which we were running, but we were agreeably disappointed in the

PLATTE RIVER, NEAR FREMONT, NEB.
Union Pacific.

dining car, where the table was better than some first class restaurants, and in the observation car through which we saw all that the speed of the train permitted. The name of Short Line is misleading, for the railroad is by no means abbreviated. Its extreme points are Butte, Montana, on the North, McCune, Utah, on the South, Granger, Wyoming, on the East and Huntington, Oregon, on the West, several hundred miles in both directions. It forms a gigantic cross covering six of the largest of the Western States, with its intersection at Pocatello and McCammon, Idaho. Although it runs through this "Wild and Woolly" region, to all appearances and in comfort and all that a traveler demands it is one of the great eastern roads taken bodily and planted in the West. It passes above the grand Ogden Bear Canyon, a branch of the main body of the Rocky Gorge, Pocatello, the nearest town to the Shoshone Indian Reservation, and climbs the Rockies to a height of about 7,000 feet. In Monida, Mr. Humphreys, an agent, of the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, under the ownership and management of Mr. F. Jay Haynes, met us, and, having seen that we were comfortably placed, started us off in one of its easy-running coaches, on the next part of our trip. These vehicles—we suppose that at some time in the near future they will be supplanted by automobiles—are the essence of comfort. The company seems to take a pardonable pride in their perfection. Their springs must have been made of some metal whose composition is a secret,



NEAR TIE SIDING, WYOMING.
Union Pacific.

A MONIDA PARTY IN THE PARK.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

for, despite the naturally rough roads, we could not know, except by our environments that we were not speeding along the Speedway of New York City or the splendid drives of Chicago or San Francisco. The driver of our coach was a human Baedeker, so perfectly did he keep us informed, not only of what we could see, but of the nature and aspect of what was beyond our vision. Throughout the Park we found him an invaluable guide, willing and courteous, and, above all, patient with our vagaries. This company has a great many coaches of various sizes and description, capable of carrying from

GREAT FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

four to thirty persons, according to its kind; and the drivers are all men of wide experience, thereby being able to act at the same time as guides. Its rates are astonishingly low, considering the distance from Monida to and through the Park, and all of the manifold facilities it offers. In short, it is decidedly the best means of traveling through and seeing the sights of the Yellowstone.

We drove along a road which winds about the foot-hills of the mountains, skirting the sweeping Centennial Valley and the Red Rock Lakes, and through the Alaska Basin. Finally we crossed the Continental Divide to Henry's Lake, Idaho, and, very hungry and tired, partook of luncheon and an hour's rest. From here the road threads the mountains, gradually rising and just as gradually falling, till at nightfall we ended our first day's ride at Grayling Inn, a log cabin, situated on the south fork of the Madison River.

Up betimes the next morning after a sound night's sleep, despite the barking of the prowling coyotes, we resumed our way and soon entered the Park. Yellowstone Park is a place of conjuration; even its history is surrounded in myth. In 1871, Prof. Haydon, United States Geologist, gave to the world the first rational and nearly complete account of the hitherto unexplored plot, known to the Indians as the "Land of the Evil Spirits." Ignorance always gives to what it cannot comprehend a supernatural name. Yellowstone Park, if anything, is Nature most natural—Nature in its pristine grandeur, fear-inspiring in its aspect and moods, yet fascinating to the mind receptive of beauty. It is, too, a land of contradictions; the peaceful, almost sylvan Yellowstone Lake feeds the turbulent, passionate Yellowstone River of the Upper and Lower Falls; and the stillness which suddenly breaks into a volcanic geyser and the marvelous coloring are the very speech of contemplative beauty—set against the nausea of the Paint Pots and the harsh magnificence of the Grand Canyon, and the harmless aspect of the river, which suddenly plunges as to destruction—these are but a small part of the whole galaxy of paradoxes. But all things are the same; they are only enhanced in intrinsic interest by the uses of contrast. Perhaps to epitomize this wonderful land, we should call it realism and idealism with the same breath—realistic in its naturalism and truth to Nature's traceable forms, and idealistic in the impression it gives. We see great peaks and small peaks, snow-capped and bare, the whole aspect distilling awe into the very soul in the knowledge of its origin taught by science. One comes also to appreciate the insignificance of one's bit of life compared with the earth which itself is but an atom of a universe beyond conceptive measurement. The low rumbling that reached us, harmonizing with the eye, was as though each mountain found a voice to tell its infernal agony with a breath of mist, or as though earth were mortally wounded by some Brutus, and was forever crying, "Et, tu, Brute?"

From Fountain Hotel, which we had reached, we drove easily to the Fountain and Great Fountain Geysers. The latter is a mammoth waterfall on which reversed gravity holds force. Viewed at some distance it has the appearance of a giant ghost that has suddenly leaped from the underworld and stands swaying its mistiness hesitatingly, as though dazzled by reality. On approaching, one appreciates its beauty as well as its awe. The sunshine, making it a rainbow whose beginning is not far to find, gives it a vague milky outline. This great body of water flung one hundred feet into the air is like piling cumuli descended to earth and as though painted

FORT YELLOWSTONE.

THE GRAND CANYON.

GOLDEN GATE, EAST ENTRANCE.

GIANT GEYSER.

by Proteus; a volcano of beauty into which all art must dip its brush. The crater of this geyser is fully ten feet in diameter, and when in action throws upward a solid column of the same measurement for a period of ten to twelve hours. The water as it rises becomes as though effervescent, seething into a white cloud which descends again in a drenching mist, but some of which is carried off in trailing ribbons by the prevailing winds.

All the geysers of the park are not alike in appearance. "Old Faithful," in the Upper Basin, looks like a column of foam melting at the crest into a thin mist and spreading horizontally at the feet for many yards around. The Giant, the largest of the Park, rising to a height of 250 feet, is like the former in its towering aspect, but has a billowy lightness that seems rather to be drawn than forced upward. It bends and sways in a strong wind and scatters little clouds that gradually diffuse. Excelsior Geyser, like the Great Fountain of the Lower Basin, gives the idea more of mass than of form, which is the feature of both Old Faithful and the Giant. It covers a wide space with its white mist, and bursts rather than darts upward into a seething cloud, contrasting with, but taking somewhat of, the hue of the surrounding soil; while the Fountain, covering as much ground and of similar type, has more the appearance of a gigantic white flame. Then there is the Grotto, excellently described by its name, whose crater consists of many small orifices, each giving its share to the immense body of water that pours upward from it. Here in this Upper Basin, on an area of about four square miles, are twenty-six geysers and about four hundred hot springs, all playing their parts in this magnificent drama.

Near the Lower Basin are the Mammoth Paint Pots, though in a basin of their own. Contrasting greatly with the Geysers, instead of rushing skyward, the substance of their craters, like boiling lime, merely bubbles, giving out a strangely offensive odor, as of decomposition. Their prismatic sides give to them the name they bear; they look as though some giant brush in dipping had splashed many different pigments upon them.

On our way to the Grand Canyon we took passage on a steamer over the Yellowstone Lake, intending to sleep that night at the Lake Hotel. During our forty mile sail we felt rather than saw the beauty of our surroundings; but none the less the lake, dotted with little islands, the splendid irregular curves of its shore line and the mountains surrounding it, gave plentifully to the eye. Its elevation, nearly eight thousand feet above the sea level, the highest of its size in the world, makes the atmosphere cold at all times of the year, so much so that in consequence no human being could sustain life very long in it. It has an area of about one hundred and forty square miles.

After a night's complete rest at the Lake Hotel, we started out early for the Grand Canyon and the Upper and Lower Falls, which are about fifteen miles from the source of the Yellowstone River. As we neared the Canyon along the road, which follows the bank of the river, a muffled roar was the first sign of the grandeur that awaited us. The scene gradually grew more imposing as we left the lake behind, but the river glided along with apparent equanimity. We were surprised, therefore, to hear the low rumble increase in volume and distinctness, and yet notice no change in the flow of the water; then a slight bend of the road disclosed to our wonderment the sudden revelation of not only the Upper Falls, but the long vista of the Canyon lying beneath. Here the calm sweep of the current, giving no hint, abruptly plunges downward a distance of 140 feet, as though the river floor had fallen away. Below, when one looks at the face of the falls, the flood shows the full measure of its latent power. It looks what it is—a torrent of foam and mist mysteriously impelled over and between the ragged rocks, and dashed like a crystal vase into a million fragments at the bottom. To the left of where this flood strikes the river beneath, arrows of spray bright and silvery in the sun dart outward like a ribbed fan against the walls of the precipice, while to the right a billowy mist evanescently rises, and both, splashing and seething down again to the main body, push onward to the falls below.

Beyond here the river widens to 250 feet, and, sweeping feverishly on for about a quarter of a mile, gathers itself together like a tiger crouching for a spring, to make its second, greater leap. Three hundred and fifty feet, straight and unbroken, of falling water that bursts with the hissing roar of a burning world into foam and continually rising clouds! Brushing, in its ascent, against the yellow, vertical west wall of the Canyon, the mist nourishes a drapery of mossy vegetation, green and scintillant, and streaming and dripping in little rivulets

CASTLE ROCKS, CAMP DOUGLAS, WIS.
ON CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

from projection to projection back to the river. To go nearer than about one hundred yards to the bottom of the falls would be as sane as jumping fully clothed into water; even at far greater distance the spray is felt and materially adds discomfort to the spectator.

Beyond here the river runs through the Grand Canyon, whose almost perpendicular sides attain a height of twelve to fifteen hundred feet, and disappears behind a mountain. For ten miles it winds in and out like a ribbon fluttering in a wind through this gigantic cleft in the earth, beyond which, swelled by minor streams, it joins at last after 1,300 miles, and enters the Missouri River.

The Grand Canyon is a sight never to be forgotten. Imagine a continuous, scarcely broken mountain ten miles in length, split lengthwise in a long winding gash of varying width, at one place—the Gorge—it being but a biscuit-throw across. Imagine the sides of this canyon ragged and precipitous, columned and towered as with the ruins of thousands of mediæval castles; and splashed with colors, variant beyond human powers, and glistening with the brilliancy of a million prismatic gems. Imagine, too, near the falls an echoing roar beating its way into the distance, and far enough beyond the reach of this sound, a foreboding stillness broken at times by the hissing of the waters below where they break into a torrent. Imagine all this, and an impressionistic picture will unfold which has a resemblance to the canyon.

The next morning we set out for the Mammoth Hot Springs, passing en route through the Golden Gate, which makes the eastern entrance of the pass formed by Terrace Mountain and Bunsen Peak. Here a ragged, many-colored cliff towers over one side of the road, while on the other stands a column of rock, a little over twelve feet in height, the combination of which, in conjunction with the bright yellow color of both, gives the passage the name of Golden Gate.

The Mammoth Hot Springs are situated on the slope of the mountain overhanging Gardiner's River, and extend from the short line up the incline all of a thousand feet, in all about six to seven thousand feet above the sea level. Our path climbed the hill past scores of extinct springs until we came in the vicinity of a large one in full activity. This is made up of, perhaps, hundreds of semi-circular basins in series of irregular terraces or steps; the whole being a hill of forty to fifty feet in height flooding hot water over its sides. It is, however, at the top only where the water boils, for as it overflows from the cup to a lower, it cools, and one might have a bath any desired temperature. From this pile of basins rise little jets of steam like hundreds of tea kettles boiling. The torrent that pours from rim to rim is of a beautiful transparent blue, through which glisten varying hues underneath, ranging from pure white to crimson. To contrast these colors the whole aspect, except where the stunted vegetation exists, has a creaminess, and, combined with Nature's wonderful architecture in the beauty of the Springs, gives to one's mind a vividness that is a lasting impression.

Not far off stands a dead geyser, Liberty Cap, so called from its formation. It is a column fifty feet high and twenty feet in diameter, composed of layer upon layer of calcereous substance. About it is more than a score of semi-circular and circular cups, some of which are still active. Further down on our way to the road again, we met with scores of hot springs, which we learned were gradually subsiding, whether permanently or not was not to be ascertained.

From here we passed Sepulchre Mountain, a dismal spot, and had just begun to lose ourselves again in the scenery when we found that we had descended several thousand feet and had entered Cinnabar. We had to resign ourselves to the fact that our pleasant and wonderful journey was ended.

It had been a week of delight in the mysteries of geysers, mud springs, hot springs, the Lake, the two falls, the canyon and the remaining minor but still wonderful sights of the Park, the whole en masse now passing through our minds with regret that we must leave behind the reality, and satisfy ourselves with the never-failing mental picture that remains. It had also been made so comfortable and safe throughout the Park from Monida in one of the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company's vehicles, and more pleasant than it perhaps would have been had we not taken that means of transit by the instructively garrulous stage driver and his courteous treatment of us, that we wished that we might retrace our steps. To give praise where praise is due, of the different lines over which we had passed during the two weeks of touring, this, the most ancient in its system, its motive power being horses, not steam, was the most pleasant, and to any one contemplating the tour, we know of nothing we had experienced that we could recommend so heartily.

There is no need to dwell upon regrets; enough that we boarded a train for St. Paul, and we were glad when we arrived at the Twin cities.

MINNEHAHA FALLS, MINN.
ON CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

St. Paul and its twin, Minneapolis, make one city whose dividing line is difficult to ascertain; truly a model one in all that makes urban life interesting. Near Minneapolis is Lake Harriet, a summer resort and favorite recreation ground that well deserves its popularity. Minnehaha Falls, near here, is well described by its name, which is the Indian of Laughing Water, and brings to mind Longfellow's poem, Hiawatha. It is very unlike the great, heavy-throated Upper and Lower Falls of the Yellowstone, in both appearance and voice. Its waters do not beat downwards like a thunder storm, but seem to step airily from the top onto a carpet of bubbling foam and murmur away. The very contrast in the analogy made this seem so peaceful and ease-giving.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
ON CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

During our stay in St. Paul, we visited the new capitol building in course of erection, which is being built of Georgian Marble at the cost of about two millions of dollars. We saw also the St. Paul Exposition Buildings, the State University, and the City Hall and Court House. We had also a pleasant drive through Como Park which covers an area of almost four hundred acres. Some of the parks of larger and more noted cities could take pattern with great benefit from this one: its artistic arrangements of walks, flower-beds, driveways, and its bicycle path surrounding the lake, affording a pleasant comparison with others we had seen.

Not only are the twin cities interesting in their beauty, but also in their commercial importance. While Minneapolis ranks as the first city in the United States, and therefore in the Western Hemisphere, as a milling and lumber center and as a grain market, St. Paul's position is high in general jobbing, the carrying of livestock, and its manufacturing interests. Like a good, old New England city, they are the very essence of industry and commerce.

The same day, at 8 o'clock p. m., found us traveling again, now to Chicago, on the Chicago Northwestern Railroad. This road runs through Wisconsin, passing Madison, the state capitol, and the northeastern corner of Illinois. It is commonly called the pioneer line West and Northwest of Chicago, but if that sobriquet emanates from the railroad company itself, it is too modest; for it is not only the pioneer of enterprise and good management, but it is the thread which binds Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Nebraska to the great commercial center of the interior of this country, namely Chicago. Its spirit of advancement pushed through what was once only a wilderness almost valueless, and turned the whole country that it touched, as if by magic, gradually into groups of fertile, populous and civilized communities. It now runs in many branches from Chicago criss-crossing all northwest of that city, with its lines; and is a favorite road with tourists, and those bound for the many summer resorts in this vicinity, because, as we have experienced, the traveling on it has ease and luxury at no greater rate than that of other roads After a quick run and a comfortable one, considering our weariness by this time from journeying hither and thither, we steamed into the great Lake City Chicago, surnamed the Windy City, owing, perhaps, to its exposed position to the north winds sweeping southward over Lake Michigan, interested us very much. We had not the time to spend here at the beginning of our trip, but we more than made up for that disappointment during the few hours we now had. We visited the Masonic Temple, which is the prototype of the famous tall buildings of New York City; and from its top had a fine bird's-eye view of Chicago. As we looked over the thousands of housetops it was hard to realize that less than thirty years ago this great city was a heap of burned debris; it was almost a mushroom growth that had given it the size of the present. But not like a mushroom will it disappear again; it is to be hoped that this sign of American industry will last as long as the country has life. Next we drove through Lincoln Park that sits on the Lake side, and saw the Grant monument and the statue of Lincoln, and other famous points of interest, including the Zoo, after which we bade each other good-by with many happy remembrances to take with us, personal, and of the opportunities so generously offered by The Pharmaceutical Era, and finally separated, each to her respective home.

CENTRIFUGAL ANALYSIS OF URINE.—Purdy describes a rapid method of urinary analysis, useful where a number of samples have to be regularly examined. The essentials are a centrifuge the standard radius of arm, an efficient motor capable of running at a uniform standard speed, with a gauge for regulating, and accurately graduated percentage tubes. The author employs a centrifuge with a radius of 6¾ inches; the tubes hold 15 C.c. and the motor is run at 1,200 revolutions a minute for exactly three minutes. The following is the method for the determination of chlorides, phosphates and sulphates: The urine is first filtered, if not clear; three of the percentage tubes are filled with the urine to the 10 C.c. mark; to the first tube is added 1 C.c. of strong nitric acid and 1 C.c. of standard nitrate of silver solution. To the second tube is added 2 Cc. of 50 per cent. acetic acid and 3 C.c. of uranium nitrate solution. To the third tube is added 5 C.c. of the standard barium chloride solution. The tubes are inverted three or four times to insure mixing, allowed to stand aside for three minutes and then centrifugalized, a fourth tube filled with water being inserted to balance the arrangement. By means of tables given in the paper the chlorides, phosphates and sulphates can be estimated. The author claims that these three determinations can be carried out in ten minutes, and with an accuracy comparable to the best gravimetric methods.—(Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.).

EXPLOSION OF SODIUM PEROXIDE.—An account is given in the Chemiker-Zeitung (Science) of a dangerous accident occurring in the shipment of sodium peroxide. The material was destined for Japan and was in nine cases of sixty kilos each. It was contained in thin zinc boxes. In unloading, one of the first two cases exploded with a very loud report, a number of workmen were injured, several fatally and a fire was caused. Serious consequences to the shipper may ensue, for the cases were merely labeled "chemicals," no evidence of the dangerous nature of their contents being furnished.

Sicco.—Trade name for a new organic iron preparation, made from fresh beef blood, by defibrination, removal of fatty substances and evaporation in vacuo. It contains 89.5 per cent. of albumen, 0.333 per cent. metallic iron, the residue being saline and fatty matter. It is said to be well borne by patients, and to be useful in anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

Anæsthol Spaier.—Trade name for a solution of methylene chloride in ethyl chloride. It forms a limpid, transparent, colorless, mobile liquid, which on account of its great volatility, must be preserved in sealed glass tubes. It is used in the same manner and for the same purposes as ethyl chloride, and finds special use in dentistry and in surgery of the mouth.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF NEW REMEDIES.

At the close of the recent meeting of the German Naturforscher Association in Aix-la-Chapelle, an interesting discussion took place in the general meeting of medical sections, on the publication of medical certificates relating to new remedies, and reports on the subject were presented by Prof. His, junior, of Leipzig; Dr. A Eichengrün, and Prof. Kobert, of Rostock. This subject had previously been under consideration at the Medical Conferences in Cassel and Nuremberg, but only from a purely ethical point of view, and without leading to any definite practical results, since no binding resolutions were arrived at. Admitting at the outset that the systematic endeavor to produce new medicinal remedies and new food preparations is an important branch of industrial science, and that chemical manufacturers engaged in that work have a perfect right to make known by advertisement the results of their enterprise, Prof. His made a distinction between manufacturers' own trade advertisements having that object in view, and the issue of medical certificates and recommendations professing to furnish trustworthy and authoritative information to medical men, when they are really used merely as trade advertisements. The principle to be observed, according to Prof. His, is that in the introduction of new preparations the means adopted for making them known should be of such a nature as to satisfy the just claims and requirements of chemical industry without prejudice to the credit of the medical profession.

But the exigencies of advertising not infrequently lead to an abuse in various ways of certificates given by medical men, and, therefore, the opinion was expressed that a medical man in practice should not, in any case, give such certificates, but that any requisite trial of, or report upon, new remedies, etc., should be made only by officials at the head of large hospitals. Such assistance as the practicing physician may be required to give to the manufacturer of a new remedy should be given for private information only, and not to be used for advertising purposes. In this connection the medical press was referred to as being in some degree responsible, and requiring to make a stand against the publication of such papers as may seem likely to be reprinted for trade purposes. On the subject of remuneration for the experiments on animals which are always necessary before a new remedy can be used for human patients, the opinion expressed by Prof. His was that to some extent suitable remuneration for services of that kind is indispensable, but that sometimes reports of such experiments are too suggestive of the idea that they are written to order. The only means of counteracting such malpractice would be to strengthen the authority of medical societies, and thus enable them to exercise a repressive influence on members of the profession.

Dr. A. Eichengrün, speaking in the interest of chemical industry, was of opinion that the evil complained of was mainly due to the optimism of medical men who carry out the investigation of new remedies. He agreed that in such cases greater stringency is required and desirable, but added that medical men were too eager to make use of any novelties presented to them. At the same time he condemned the practice of introducing articles as new remedies, under fancy names which suggest that they are definite chemical substances, though the preparations to which they relate may be only mixtures of well known articles. The supply of reprinted papers on new remedies was defended on the ground that the circulation of the journals in which such papers appear is too small to insure a knowledge of their contents to every one of the twenty-five thousand medical practitioners in Germany, so that the issue of these reprints is necessary as a means of making known the introduction of any medicinal novelty.

Prof. Kobert took objection to the treatment of this subject as though it involved a question as to the advantage or prejudice of German chemical industry; on the contrary, he contended that the object was to put a stop to abuses, the existence of which could not be disputed. It was not a muzzle but a protection that had to be provided for medical men; nor would he cast reproach upon chemical manufacturers acting within their proper capacity. But he strongly deprecated the practice of sending travelers to medical men to recommend their articles, and the equally reprehensible endeavor to extract from medical men certificates that could be used for purposes of trade advertisement. Unfortunately, some members of the medical profession were disposed to consider the giving of recommendatory certificates a legitimate source of income, and thus it has come to pass that many physicians refuse to pay any attention to new remedies, or to consider the merits they are alleged to possess. But without taking that extreme position, or disputing the value of some new remedial agents, Prof. Kobert contended that, before introducing a new preparation for medicinal use, careful preliminary investigation of it should be carried out from a practical as well as a theoretical point of view. To provide for such inquiry being properly conducted and reported upon, he suggested that the work should be entrusted, partly, to the officials in charge of pharmacological, physiological or bacteriological institutions, and partly to medical officers of large hospitals, but not to hospitals connected with the universities, because in that case particular doctrinal views might exercise undue influence, for though it is the proper province of universities to educate and to cultivate in young medical men a capacity for taking critical views of pharmacological or therapeutical subjects, such an acquirement is at the present day too frequently wanting. While, in regard to the production of new remedies, Prof. Kobert considers that the object of a chemical manufacturer is naturally to carry on profitable trade, he is also of opinion that the new issue of the German Pharmacopœia has not fulfilled the expectations that had been formed in regard to new remedies, and that the Commission has proved to be behind the time, while its work is already out of date. He thinks that the State is to blame for the perplexity or failure that may consequently attend the physician who seeks guidance in that quarter. Manufacturers sometimes undertake to select from among the multitude of new remedies those which they consider are good and trustworthy, but that is work which should be done as a general rule by leading medical authorities. The editors of medical journals do not occupy that position, and in some instances they have no influence at all in regard to the contents of the trade advertisements which are inserted in those journals by various firms. And thus it happens that the advertisement pages of the medical journals sometimes present instances of the objectionable puffing against which the commendation of the editorial part of the journal may be directed.

As a remedy for the evils referred to, Prof. Kobert recommends the establishment of an institution charged with the duty of investigating and reporting upon new remedies, and having power to pronounce an opinion as to their merits, as well as to decide which of them may be sold without restriction. Something of the same kind is already in existence for the testing of serum, and to meet immediate requirements the formation of a central committee of members of the Naturforscher Association was eventually decided upon at the suggestion of Prof. Kobert, the members elected for the purpose being Profs. Kobert and His, junior, and Dr. Paul, of Tubingen.—Pharm. Jour.

TESTS FOR IODOFORM.—Deniges (Bull. Soc. Pharm.; Dr. Cir.) has devised the following test for iodoform: The sample is treated with ether ,the solvent evaporated and to the residue is added a few drops of dimethyl anilin. If iodoform is present, the liquid becomes of a deep brown color, and on warming almost to boiling and adding a little alcohol, the product assumes a violet or red tint, according to the amount of iodoform present. The absorption spectrum of the liquid shows the characteristic methyl violet band, and with a hand spectroscope 0.1 milligram of iodoform can be readily detected. If the iodoform is mixed with a substance soluble in ether, like guaiacol, the violet coloration is hardly discernible, but the spectrum shows the characteristic band. The author suggests that the formation of the brown color in the first step of the process affords a means of colorimetric assay.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

The Medical World is a journal which advocates dispensing by physicians, and its editorial utterances on this subject are by no means ambiguous. It is therefore quite refreshing to find in its columns a brief but practical paper on the other side of the case, such as appeared in the June number.

Dr. James T. Hurd, of Galeton, Pa., takes issue with the World's position on this question, and does it in such a matter-of-fact, horse sense way as to put completely out of business all the fine-spun arguments brought out in favor of dispensing. He touches on several questions related to the commercial side of the practice of medicine and says:

"I am sorry to notice that some doctors talk business like farmers. I was several hundred dollars in debt when I started out to practice medicine, and am still what I consider a poor man and a poor business man; but I find it possible, and much cheaper, to 'pay as you go.'

"Then, since I quit keeping a stock of medicines on hand to give away to every scoundrel that came along (I now send them with a prescription to a drug store), I have gotten along better financially. I have observed for years that the doctors who dispense all their own medicines are generally financially behind, and half the time they do not know the composition of the medicines they are giving; they are following the directions of the manufacturers—B.'s renal mixture, which contains couch-grass, uva ursi, etc., and they do not remember what all, has always worked well. It costs pretty well, but they always give him time on their goods.

"Then people get to regard a doctor as a medicine seller. A woman, a leader in her town, came to me and told a long story about her ills, and then said she would like to get ten cents' worth of medicine for what ailed her, not thinking that she owed me anything for my time that she had taken.

"I learned that 90 per cent. of the people who object to going to a drug store with a prescription are bad pay, and most of them will often pay out 50 cents to $2 for quack medicines rather than come to a doctor. They often counsel with the druggist first, who, if he is generally boycotted by the doctors, sells them something, and if he is filling a good many prescriptions from any doctor, he advises them to go to him. I do not, and never did, have any financial interest in any drug store, but I have been well treated by druggists, and I believe that if physicians would go to the druggists with their grievances against them they would do right. I believe that every doctor should keep and carry some medicines, but it will be to his advantage to prescribe some, too."

Talk about sledge-hammer arguments—what is the matter with these?

This physician takes a business view of the question. He does not profess to be governed by anything but self-interest in the matter, does not claim to be inspired by any lofty motives, but what he says is full of good sense. He knows what he is talking about.

We recall at this moment several physicians who used to do their own dispensing. They used costly proprietary goods on a lot of old dead-beats that no druggist in town would trust as far as he could throw them by the heels. They apparently did a thriving practice until it came time to pay their bills. They owed the drug stores anywhere from $150 to $300 during the year. All the money they could scrape together from collections had to go to pay for their medicines. Even then they did not have enough, and so it went on from year to year, and they got further behind all the time. The druggists made no money on them, either, as only a straight ten per cent. profit was charged, and as the dispensing physicians in that particular town rarely if ever got their bills paid up, the result was that the druggists did not get more than actual cost for their goods. The only people who profited by such an arrangement were the loafers and bums, who never paid their doctors' bills.

Leaving out all ethical considerations, all questions of qualifications, of safety and convenience, it would appear that it does not even pay for the physician to act as pharmacist also.

When a thing does not pay, what is the use of keeping it up?

It might be worth while for druggists to place Dr. Hurd's letter in the hands of dispensing physicians, and request them to consider it carefully. It could hardly do any harm and might do some good, particularly if accompanied by the druggist's assurance that he would meet the physicians half way and see that they had no cause for complaint, as far as he was concerned.—(New Idea.)

THE OCHRE INDUSTRY OF FRANCE.—From reports of the United States Consuls at Havre and Marseilles it appears that the extraction and preparation of ochre has been an industry in France for nearly two centuries, and that the supply of the world is almost wholly French, as French ochres are peculiarly rich in oxides of iron and are manufactured with exceptional care. Vaucluse is the main seat of the industry. The total production last year was about 18,000 tons, of which Germany took 7,000, Russia 4,000 and the United States 3,000 tons. The consumption in France itself is insignificant. Around Apt, in Vaucluse, which is the center of ochre production, the country is dotted with hills of alluvial clay, all more or less rich in ore. Sometimes shafts are sunk, with radiating tunnels to reach the ochre; sometimes it is quarried. Owing to the expense of timber, a large amount of the material remains in the mines in the shape of supporting pillars, and all the operations are carried out in a very primitive manner. The clay is carted several miles to the valley below, and there washed, although buckets on overhead cables or some other gravity system could easily be introduced. The clay is mined in the winter only, the watercourses drying up in the summer; it is flooded with water, and the ochre falls into settling basins. By means of a succession of basins, various degrees of fineness are secured. At the end of winter the tanks, or basins, are filled with pure ochre in the form of heavy mud, which, when sufficiently dried as the hot weather advances, is cut into bricks of regular size and completely dried in the sun. Sometimes the mineral is shipped in bricks, but more often it is crushed into powder. The main difficulty is to secure uniformity in shade, as the deposits are of an infinite variety of colors, from dark red to yellow or gold, but the market value declines as red asserts itself. The mines at Apt have been worked for years, and are unlikely to be exhausted for a long time. One particular mine is able to supply the world with a special shade. About forty firms are in the business locally, but all in a small way, and most of them sell to the shippers, but do not ship themselves. The condition of the industry at present is not prosperous, so far as the average qualities are concerned, but the high class of yellow ochres in demand in America still maintain their prices. The prices of this class of Apt have lately ranged from $1.20 to $1.65 per 220 pounds. Ochre is produced in other countries, but the tint is inferior. The French ochre is largely used by manufacturers of paper, linoleum and colors.

PIPERAZINE QUINATE.—This salt has been introduced under the name of sidonal; it, as well as the salt of dimethyl-piperazine and the compounds with alkaline quinates, are recommended as suitable for preventing formation of uric acid in gouty patients. The method of preparation is simply mixture of quinic acid with equivalent proportions of the base, and precipitation from a concentrated solution by adding strong alcohol; but it has been made the subject of an English patent by Messrs. Benno Jaffe and Darmstaedter, of Berlin.—(Pharm. Jour.).

Hedonal.—Trade name for a new hypnotic—chemically, methyl-propyl carbinol urethan. It is said to be a pure hypnotic, with no evil sequelæ. The dose is about one-half that of chloral hydrate, the remedy being administered as a dry powder, to be held on the tongue until it dissolves. Sleep ensues in from 20 to 30 minutes. Hedonal appears as minute, colorless crystals, entirely soluble in boiling water, but less soluble in cold water. Its taste is very similar to that of peppermint.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Information Wanted.—(T. & F.) want the name and address of the manufacturer of Legear's veterinary remedies.

Ethereal Antiseptic Soap.—(B. & H.) See this journal, July 5, 1900, Page 10.

Removal of Superfluous Hair.—(H. W. P.) See "depilatories," this journal, August 9, 1900, page 153.

Rosenwasser Percolators.—(J. G. C.) Address the inventor, N. Rosenwasser, No. 939 Woodland avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Jacer's Formula for the Itch.—(J. N. H. Co.) is in quest of a formula of "Dr. Jacer's for the Itch," which appeared in the London Lancet some time between the years of 1860 and 1864.

Not having access to a file of the London journal within the period named, we are unable to run down this formula, notwithstanding the fact that we have made quite an extended search through contemporaneous literature and reference works. May be some reader of the Era can supply the information wanted.

Solution of Sodium Phosphate.—(Mrs. F. M.) Several formulas for a liquefied preparation of sodium phosphate have been published. The following is from the Formulary of the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy: Triturate together and heat on a water bath until liquefied 100 grams of sodium phosphate with 23.4 grams of citric acid. Strain through a pellet of cotton if necessary. This preparation crystallizes at 15° C., but will readily liquefy again upon warming. It is miscible with water or syrup in all proportions without separation. Each fluid dram represents about 75 grains sodium phosphate. The preparation is said to be cathartic and antilithic, and a stimulant of biliary secretion. It is useful as a mild laxative and in calculi of the bladder. Another formula by Westcott is as follows: Triturate together until they liquefy 3,650 grains sodium phosphate crystals, 475 grains citric acid and 73 grains sodium nitrate and then add a sufficient quantity of water to make 8 fluid ounces. See also article on sodium phosphate solutions in this journal June 9, 1898, page 869.

Paste Soap.—(J. M. R.) We caonot give the formula for the proprietary article. A "paste soap" recommended for the removal of grease, oil, dyes, etc., from the hands is the following:

Extract quillaja	1 ounce
Borax	½ ounce
Fuller's earth	½ ounce
Soft soap	6 ounces
Perfume, q. s.	

Triturate the borax with the extract of quillaya and afterward with the fuller's earth; then incorporate with the soft soap, using sufficient water to make a paste. Lastly perfume as desired.

Benzine Paste.

A so-called "benzine paste" for the removal of stains both from the hands and clothing may be made as follows: Melt 100 parts of stearic acid at 30° to 50° C., and add to it 40 parts of 15.6 per cent. of caustic potash solution, stirring well; then add to the half solid mass at the above temperature, 8 to 10 parts of strong ammonia water; mix well, and stir in 40 parts of melted tallow. Finally add benzine to convert the whole into a nice, smooth paste.

A soap bark paste may be made by first making an aqueous infusion and then evaporating to the consistency of a soft extract.

Cures for Alcoholism.—(N. M. P.) We have no faith in any of the so-called "cures" for alcoholism or drunkenness. Taking medicine will not reform a drunkard or keep him from drinking. With this statement of belief we give the following formulas for what they are worth:

(1)

Hydrastis	12 grains
Cinchona	12 grains
Capsicum	3 grains
Ginger	72 grains
Glycyrrhiza	96 grains

Mix and divide into 24 powders.

(2)

Ginger	½ ounce
Canella	½ ounce
Fennel	1 dram
Cassia	2 drams
Glycyrrhiza	2 ounces

Mix and divide in powders of 12 grains each.

To improve the appetite and digestion after an alcoholic debauch the following has been prescribed:

Tincture of capsicum	1 dram
Dilute hydrochloric acid	4 drams
Tincture of nux vomica	1 dram
Compound tincture of gentian, enough to make	3 ounces

Some other formulas were given in this journal October 25, 1900, page 455.

A BRACE OF POINTERS.

It is with interest that I peruse the columns of the Era every time it reaches the store. I thought I would send you an item which I am sure will interest many of your readers, especially the most recent graduates and students. I am sure it will also interest pharmacists generally, as they don't always know everything.

ICHTHYOL IN CAPSULES.

Ichthyol is a tarry-like substance obtained from the fossil remains of aquatic animals. In the process of preparation it is treated with sulfuric acid, making it a "sulfonic" derivative, and subsequently it is treated with KOH, NaOH or NH_4OH, making the product a "Sulfo-Ichthyolate of Ammonium, Sodium or Potassium

This viscid liquid, or even sometimes solid, is occasionally prescribed in capsules, and unless the dispenser has soft capsules and a capsule-filling apparatus, it is almost impossible to fill it in the ordinary gelatin capsules. So it becomes necessary for the pharmacist to make a workable mass of the liquid.

This is accomplished most easily by simply adding powdered althæa in sufficient quantity to mass; you can even make a pill mass by adding powdered tragacanth in small quantities until the mass is of sufficient hardness.

This also applies to such viscid liquids as copaiba and oil of tar.

CHAS. A. LOTZ,
With R. Lucke Pharmacy, New York City

BORACIC ACID AS A CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.

I have been told by reliable customers that boracic acid, when rubbed into the gums produces relief, and is also a cure for toothache and neuralgia of the gums

One customer said she was first told of this by a nurse from California, where it was used to good effect in one of the large hospitals.

Boracic acid is often used as a mouth wash, as a gargle and more often as an eye wash; in the latter cases it produces very beneficial effects.

WILLIAM FRASER, N. Y. C. P., "1902."
With Carl Schnackenberg, New York

CARBONATED COD LIVER OIL.—By impregnating cod liver oil with carbonic anhydride, the disagreeable taste of the oil is to a great extent masked, alteration of the oil is said to be prevented, and its administration facilitated even in the case of a person who has a strong objection to the oil. Similar advantages are said to be secured in the case of castor oil by saturating it with carbonic anhydride. A German patent has been secured by the Helfenberg Company for the method of preparing effervescent oils. —(Pharm. Zeit.; Pharm. Jour.)

NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Prince Tuan, father of the heir-apparent to the Chinese throne, and leader of the Boxer movement, has been arrested by the Chinese government, been degraded from office and from caste, and may be exiled or condemned to death. Governor Yu Hsien has also been arrested, and is likely to meet a similar fate.

The Chinese authorities have declared their willingness to pay $10,000 as the first instalment in settlement of American claims.

The powers demand as the main terms of settlement with China: 1. The prohibition of the importation of arms; 2. A large permanent guard in Pekin for the legations. 3. The dismantling of the sea coast fortifications. 4. A permanent foreign military occupation of the road from Tien-tsin to Pekin; 5. Punishment of guilty officials; 6. Indemnity; 7. Rational intercourse with the Emperor and foreign office.

The administration at Washington strongly disapproves of the proposition to destroy the tombs of the Wing dynasty. Such an act, it is believed, would lead to fresh outbreaks of violence in the empire.

Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroy, is said to be raising 100,000 troops, and to have proposed to the Nankin viceroy that they should combine forces to oppose the allies.

Further details of the Russian atrocities in Amur Province make it appear that about 12,000 defenseless persons perished by the sword, bullet or by drowning in the Amur River. Many women and children were among the victims. A Belgian traveler writes that the Amur River was choked with the bodies of Chinese slain by the Russians.

The Philippines.

Gen. MacArthur, who is in command of our forces in the Philippines, declares in his annual report, which has just been made public, that "for many years to come the necessity of a large American military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion."

Now that the Filipinos are deprived of the hope of any help from the Democratic party, the war will be pushed aggressively for the next few months in the hope that the natives, discouraged, will give up the fight.

The term of the volunteer troops in the Philippines will expire next June, and if the Filipinos prove stubborn, a large addition to our regular army will have to be provided for by Congress, to take the place of the returning volunteers.

Gen. MacArthur reports that in the four months of May, June, July and August last, the casualties were 268 Americans killed, 750 wounded and 55 captured, the Filipino losses in the same time being 3,227 killed, 694 wounded and 2,864 captured.

Col. Greenleaf, in an accompanying report, adds a statement that is not very reassuring. He says: "The number of deaths in the army has steadily increased, and a diminution of the death rate can scarcely be expected. The number of men shot from ambush by small guerilla bands now exceeds those killed at any previous time, and as time proceeds and the men become more and more debilitated by the tropical service, the more marked will become the ratio of deaths. For the six months from January 31 to July 31, 1900, there died 21 officers and 971 enlisted men, of whom 4 officers and 204 enlisted men were killed in action, and 3 officers and 43 enlisted men died of wounds, the other deaths occurring from various diseases. This is an average of 17 daily."

Gen. MacArthur says that the Filipinos are united in their opposition to American rule, except the Moros in Mindanao and the Sulu Islanders, who seem entirely satisfied with present conditions.

The war in the Philippines is costing about $300,000 a day.

The discouraging tone of the report is believed to account for the delay in its publication until after election.

The school board of Minneapolis, Minn., will educate eight Filipinos free, for teachers in the Philippines.

The censorship on cable dispatches from Manila has been removed.

South Africa.

Boer commandoes continue to destroy the railways of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

The Portuguese governor of Lorenzo Marques has requested the consuls of the two former South African republics to haul down their flags, as he does not consider that the two republics any longer exist.

Commandant-General Botha, according to a dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Pretoria, has sent to Lord Roberts a statement of the terms on which he will surrender, but the report lacks confirmation.

The Boers are reported to be emigrating in large numbers into German South Africa.

Other Foreign News.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia is seriously ill with typhoid fever. The Czar has been a potent factor for peace in the affairs of Europe, and the possibility of his death is viewed with profound concern.

A resolution has been introduced into the German Reichstag doing away with child labor.

A crazy woman threw an axe at Emperor William as he was riding in Breslau last week, but her aim was poor and nobody was hurt.

Adolph Pichler, the Austrian poet and novelist, is dead.

The Paris Exposition closed last week. It had 50,000,000 visitors.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

It is reckoned that President McKinley had a plurality of about 700,000 votes in a total of about 15,000,000, or a plurality of less than 5 per cent.

Attorney-General Griggs has announced that he will retire from the Cabinet on March 4 for purely business reasons.

The President is said to be opposed to a reduction of Southern representation in Congress, and on that account the question is not likely to be pressed at the coming session.

The most important matters that are likely to come before Congress are a re-arrangement of Congressional representation to fit the new census, a shipping subsidy measure, an isthmian canal measure, a Pacific cable measure and some action on the status of the Philippines.

A bill aiming at the disfranchisement of the negroes was introduced into the Georgia Legislature last week.

Other Domestic News.

Statistics just issued by the Treasury Department show that the amount of exports in October broke all monthly records in the history of the commerce of the United States, and the ten months of 1900 ending with October also break the record of exports for the corresponding period of all preceding years, and give assurance that the calendar year 1900 will show the largest exports in the history of our foreign commerce. The total for October was over $163,000,000, practically double the exports of October, 1894, and the total for ten months is about $1,195,000,000, or practically double that of the corresponding period in 1894.

Bishop Potter, of New York, wrote a scathing letter to Mayor Van Wyck last week, calling his attention to the police protection given to vice. The Mayor, in his reply, promised his co-operation in any movement looking to the suppression of vice, and issued orders to the police department to investigate the Bishop's charges and eradicate the alleged evils if they are found to exist.

Mr. Croker, upon the earnest solicitation of his friend, Isidor Straus, president of the Hebrew Educational Alliance, called a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee a few days before he sailed for Europe and instituted a Tammany anti-vice crusade.

Senator Platt, shocked by the failure of the city police to suppress vice has announced his intention of having a State Constabulary law passed by the coming Legislature that will place the police of New York City, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo under State instead of city control. State control of police has been tried in Massachusetts and Missouri, and has not produced the good results expected. There is a storm of opposition to Mr. Platt's plan, perhaps enough to prevent him from carrying it out.

Ex-Gov. Ramsdell, of New Hampshire, died last week.

A negro lad was burned alive in Limon, Col., last week for the murder of a little girl.

A severe earthquake shock was felt last week in the island of Curacao.

The Chilian Congress has voted $500,000 for the Chilian exhibit at Buffalo next year.

The Cuban constitutional convention has done nothing definite so far. The session seems likely to last for months.

According to Immigration Commissioner Fitchie of New York, immigrants from all countries have been arriving since last July at the rate of 1,000 a day.

Secretary Long has at last reached a settlement of the armor plate controversy. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies are awarded contracts on a basis of $120 a ton for Krupp armor and certain royalty fees not exceeding in all a total cost of $455.52 a ton. The total amount of armor contracted for under the agreement is 24,950 tons. These two firms have a monopoly of the market, and originally demanded about $550 a ton, so that Secretary Long's bargain is considered a big victory.

Andrew Carnegie has offered $1,000,000 for the endowment of a polytechnic school in Pittsburg if the city will build one.

The United States Supreme Court will take up the cases involving the question of the extension of the Constitution over annexed territory December 17.

Marcus Daly, the copper king, died in New York City last week.

THE DRUG NEWS.

THE REBATE PLAN UPHELD.

The chairman of the Committee on Suits, N. W. D. A., is sending to members of the association the following opinion in the famous Park case, handed down November 9:

State of New York, Supreme Court—Appellate Division, First Department, October, 1900.—Chas. H. Van Brunt, P. J.; William Rumsey, Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, Chester B. McLaughlin, J. J.

John D. Park & Sons Company, Appellant, vs. The National Wholesale Druggists' Association, et al. Respondents, No. 2412. Appeal from final judgment entered upon demurrer to complaint. Henry T. Fay, for Appellant, Henry G. Ward, for Respondents.

Rumsey, J.:

The plaintiff is a foreign corporation engaged in the business of selling drugs and medicines, and especially proprietary articles, so-called, and has been thus engaged for a long time. The defendants are wholesale dealers in articles of the same kind, or are manufacturers of such articles. The complaint alleges that before 1881, manufacturers of these goods had been accustomed to sell them through agents direct to the retailers, giving to each agent commissions on his sales, and charging each buyer such prices and selling to him on such terms as they saw fit. The goods were sold to wholesale dealers in the same way. The result of that manner of dealing, as set up in the complaint, was that the wholesale dealers in these articles were unable to make a living profit in the business, and they set about to devise a plan by which the prices of proprietary articles should be fixed, and the wholesale dealers obtain a fair profit from dealing in them.

The Wholesale Druggists' Association, which had the matter in charge, is composed of wholesale druggists, who are active members and have control of the association, and manufacturers of proprietary articles, who are associate members, but have no voice or vote in the association.

To carry out the plans of the dealers it was proposed that the manufacturers should agree to sell their goods to the wholesalers at fixed prices, charging one dealer no more than another, and making no allowance to any of them, which would enable the one favored to obtain goods indirectly at less than the price fixed, but requiring of every dealer that he, upon his part, would not sell to retail dealers, or anyone else, at less than the proprietors' list prices, and upon the giving of such a contract the manufacturer would allow to the wholesaler a discount of 10 per cent. on the price charged him, which discount was to be the same to all buying the manufacturer's goods, and should be the sole profit to be made by the wholesale dealer from his dealing in those articles.

It is alleged in the complaint that two-thirds of the wholesale dealers in these goods in the United States, representing 90 per cent. of the whole business in such articles, acceded to this proposition, but that the plaintiff refuses so to do.

It is further alleged that the Wholesale Druggists' Association "compelled" the manufacturers to adopt this system, and that in consequence of such compulsion, the manufacturers agreed to make sales in the way prescribed by the plan, and to allow the discount only to those wholesale dealers who accepted the plan, and refused to sell to anyone who did not so agree. It is further alleged that for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff's business, and to compel it either to accede to this plan or to prevent it from obtaining goods wherewith to supply its customers, steps were taken to find out what dealers supplied the plaintiff, and such dealers when ascertained were placed upon the "cut-off" lists. These lists were sent to the various manufacturers so that they should not sell to the persons named in them, thereby making it impossible for the plaintiff to obtain the goods to carry on its business.

These general allegations of the complaint are repeated over many pages, but the foregoing states substantially the cause of action relied upon by the plaintiff, except that the allegations stating the injury done the plaintiff's business and the damage accruing to it thereby, are not here set out in detail.

The relief sought is that the contracts and agreements set out in the complaint may be declared illegal; that the Wholesale Druggists' Association and its members may be restrained from making any effort to induce manufacturers to adopt or use the scheme for the sale of their goods, or from making any effort to induce those who have adopted it to continue in use that plan, or to limit their sale of goods in accordance with it, or to do any act to carry it into effect, or from refusing to sell their goods to the plaintiff; and it also demands that the manufacturers be restrained from using or adopting the plan or taking any action under it.

The defendants, who have appeared, demur to the complaint, upon several grounds, going not only to the jurisdiction of the Court, but to the sufficiency of the cause of action. In the view we have taken of the case, however, we have only examined the complaint to discover whether it sets up a cause of action sufficient to enable the plaintiff to obtain equitable relief, and the question of the jurisdiction of the Court over the defendants, who are non-residents or foreign corporations, has not been considered.

The injury to the plaintiff arises from the fact that the manufacturers of patent medicines have agreed together to fix the prices of their goods and the conditions under which they are willing to sell them. Except for this agreement, it is quite clear that the plaintiff would have no reason to complain. It is not alleged that the manufacturers refuse to sell to the plaintiff if it will comply with the rules which they have established for dealing in their wares, but the gravamen of the complaint is that the manufacturers refuse to deal with the plaintiff, except upon such terms and conditions as they have established; and the question arises in the first place, therefore, whether the manufacturers of goods of this description have the right to fix the prices at which they will sell their goods and the terms which they require of the different buyers as a condition of permitting them to purchase the goods which they have for sale.

In the examination of this question it is not to be forgotten that the articles sold are not necessities of life, as to which public policy might restrain a combination to fix an exorbitant price, nor have the manufacturers combined to establish a price for any particular article, but each manufacturer fixes his own price for the goods which he makes, and the agreement is simply to require the dealers to whom he sells to supply their customers at the price which the manufacturer has fixed for his own goods. It is not a combination of manufacturers to fix and establish prices, but an agreement as to the terms upon which goods of the same general character, but of different kinds, shall be sold, and to insure their sale at the price which the manufacturer of each kind sees fit to put upon the goods which he makes.

It cannot be denied that each manufacturer has the right to refuse to sell to any one, if he sees fit. If he chooses to make his goods and sell them, he has a right to fix any price he chooses upon them. Not only so, but he has the right to select his own customers. He may agree to dispose of all his goods to one person, or he may be willing to supply the whole trade except one person, and whatever he chooses to do is a matter with which the law has no concern, because the goods are his, to be kept or sold as he pleases. So he may not only fix his own price, but he may impose such terms as he sees fit, or can exact from his customers.

These matters are absolutely within his own control. If each manufacturer is at liberty thus to control the sale of his goods undoubtedly all may, if they see fit, agree together to enforce conditions which each one seeks to impose upon the dealing with the article which he makes. The action of each manufacturer in fixing prices and imposing conditions of sale is undoubtedly legal. Having fixed the prices and the terms of sale they combine for the purpose of enforcing their contracts. As the end to be accomplished is legal, and they do not propose to take any step in carrying it into effect, which each might not properly take if he was working for himself, no right of action can arise to anyone as a result of their combination.

That the manufacturers have this right is a necessary deduction from cases, in support of which the following may be cited: (Walsh vs. Dwight, 4c App. Div., 513; Lough vs. Outerbridge, 143 N. Y., 271; Continental Fire Ins. Co. vs. Board of Underwriters, 67 Fed. Rep., 310; Anderson vs. United States, 171 U. S., 604; Mogul S. S. Co. vs. McGregor, 15 Q. B. D., 476, affd. H. L. Appeal Cases, 1892, 25.) Indeed, some of these cases go to the extent of holding that a combination to keep up prices, which has for its express object the destruction of the business of a competitor, is not unlawful at common law, but it is not necessary here to consider whether the law does benefit such a combination.

We do not understand that the right of the manufacturers, having fixed their prices, to agree together for the purpose of imposing terms and conditions upon which they shall sell their goods, is disputed by the appellant, and in what was said in that regard we concur with the opinion of the learned Justice at the Special Term. But it is said that such is not the cause of action presented by the complaint. The plaintiff claims that its real grievance arises not from the agreement of the manufacturers solely but because of the fact that the members of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, who are competitors of the plaintiff, have combined together for the purpose of compelling the manufacturers to adopt a particular agreement which, if enforced, will take away its business; and so while it is aggrieved by the acts of the manufacturers, yet the moving cause is the compulsion of the

members of the association, because of which the manufacturers have agreed to do a thing which they would not have done in the absence of that compulsion.

It is said that such was the cause of action recognized by this Court, when the case was here before on the appeal from the order, striking out certain provisions of the complaint as irrelevant and redundant. It is quite true that in the opinion then given by the Court it was recognized that such a cause of action was sought to be set up, but it was not said that the facts thus set up gave to the plaintiff a right to the relief demanded. No such question was presented. The only question the Court was then called upon to decide was whether certain allegations in the complaint were redundant or irrelevant to the cause of action, which the plaintiff sought to set out. To decide that question it was necessary to consider what the cause of action was in order to determine whether the allegations bore upon it or not. The Court therefore accepted at that time the plaintiff's statement as to what the cause of action was which it sought to prevent, and examined each allegation with reference to that claim of the plaintiff only; but in reaching a decision in that case the Court was not called upon to consider anything more than the pertinence of each allegation in view of the claim made by the plaintiff; and although the Court said that the cause of action set up in the complaint was substantially what the plaintiff now claims, yet it did not say, and could not have said, that the facts were sufficient to establish that cause of action. (Park & Sons Co. vs. National Wholesale Druggists' Association, 40 App. Div., 508.)

There is no suggestion in the complaint that the manufacturers, having been compelled to take these steps, are not willing to continue this mode of transacting business. They certainly have not complained of it as far as appears, and if they do not complain of it, and are doing only a thing which the law permits them to do, it is difficult to see why a third party, who has no real grievance, except that he is not willing to buy goods upon their terms, should be permitted to come in and interfere with them.

We have examined the cases cited by the appellant to establish its contention, and we do not see that any of them contravene the principles laid down above. The case of Curran vs. Galen, 2 Misel. 553, 77 Hun. 610, 152 N. Y. 33, does not sustain the plaintiff's contention. In that case it appeared that the plaintiff had a valid contract for work with the brewer, who discharged him at the demand of the defendant, and it is very clear that the plaintiff was thereby damaged, because, although he may not have had an enforcible contract with the brewer, yet the evidence showed that his employer was willing to keep him, and would have kept him but for the act of the defendant in insisting upon his discharge, but in this case the plaintiff has no contract with any of the manufacturers, nor are they willing to give it one except upon certain terms with which it refuses to comply. There is no sort of a parallel between the cases.

We cannot find from an examination of the complaint that any facts are alleged, warranting the charge that the defendants are engaged in watching the plaintiff's business, or have been guilty of anything like spying or picketing, which calls for the interference of the Court. Upon the whole case, we do not see that the plaintiff has established any right to an injunction because of any of the facts alleged in the complaint.

The judgment must therefore be affirmed, with costs to the respondents. All concur.

THE STAMP TAX LAW.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives are in session at Washington, and before the meeting concludes a committee representing the proprietary, wholesale and retail drug interests will wait on the Congressmen for the purpose of urging the repeal of Schedule B of the War Revenue law. Among those who compose the drug trade delegation are: E. C. De Witt, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Proprietary Association, Prof. W. C. Anderson, president; Thomas V. Wooten, secretary, and J. C. Gallagher, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the N. A. R. D.; V. Mott Pierce, president of the Proprietary Association; E. H. Hance, of Hance Brothers & White, Philadelphia; H. B. Harding, of Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedy Company, of this city; George L. Douglass, counsel for the committees of the Proprietary Association, and many others. Most of the party left the city Tuesday, and were joined by others in Washington. The purpose was to go before the committee yesterday or to-day.

In the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue last week reference is made to numerous decisions of the courts on important sections of the War Revenue Act and in a long list of recommendations for legislation amendatory of the act, the following paragraph bearing on the drug trade, is included:

That the paragraph excepting uncompounded medicinal drugs or chemicals from stamp taxes be amended so that those sold under a claim of patent, trade mark or proprietorship shall be subject to tax. Numerous preparations of that character are to be found upon the market which have been held by the courts as entitled to exemption, but which nevertheless are put up under a patent or trade mark, and for which proprietary rights are claimed. Some of these are imported from Europe and are sold in competition with domestic preparations. The commissioner believes Congress intended to tax all patent, proprietary or trade mark medicinal preparations alike, and the amendment is intended to effect that purpose.

The opinion is widespread that Section B will be repealed, if not the entire act.

WORKING TO REPEAL THE STAMP TAX.

At a meeting of the wholesale and retail druggists and manufacturers of proprietary articles in the city of Louisville, held this day in Exchange Hall of the Louisville Board of Trade, after full discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, That Congress is respectfully petitioned to repeal that portion of the war revenue tax which imposes the stamp tax upon medicinal preparations and proprietary medicines, and for the following reasons—

First.—Such taxation is vexatious and excessive—

Vexatious, because it involves a vast amount of labor upon a branch of business in which are engaged a very large number of citizens, with risk of severe penalties coupled with liability to unintentional violation of the law, by reason of the large number of employes, to whom compliance must necessarily be entrusted.

Excessive, because equal to about 4 per cent. upon manufacturers' selling prices, when alcohol and other important ingredients generally used have already paid a large revenue or import tax.

Second.—This tax is a specific direct tax upon one branch of business, imposed on no other branch of general mercantile business, and is therefore class legislation and class discrimination.

Third.—The revenue derived by the Government—about $4,500,000 total per annum—is comparatively small, when the expense and labor to the Internal Revenue Department, the labor, inconvenience and daily annoyance to the large class of citizens throughout the entire country affected is considered, best illustrated by the fact that the act is as petty and far-reaching as to impose upon a very large number of articles a tax as small as one-eighth of one cent per package.

Fourth.—This unpopular, petty and vexatious tax is no longer needed by the Government, as report for last fiscal year shows a large surplus beyond requirements derived from internal revenue taxation.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting are directed to forward at once copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Hon. S. E. Payne, chairman Committee Ways and Means, with respectful request that he present same at the meeting of the committee to be held in Washington on November 20, and ask his influence in the repeal of the section of the act complained of.

That copies of the resolutions also be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kentucky; to Mr. M. N. Kline, chairman Committee Legislation, N. W. D. A.; to Mr. E. C. De Witt, chairman Committee Legislation Proprietary Association, and to the editors of the Pharmaceutical Era, New York; the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, New York; the Druggists' Circular, New York; the New York Commercial, New York; the Western Druggist, Chicago, and the American Druggist, New York, with the request of the courtesy of publication of same.

(Signed) CHAS. H. PETTET, President.
SIMON N. JONES, Secretary.

Duroy Port Wine.

While there can be no doubt that it is the quality of Duroy Port that has made it so popular with the better class of druggists, the effective advertising of the producers has had much to do with it. The Duroy & Haines Co. are persistent and consistent advertisers. They have a good thing in their wines and they want every dealer to know it, for they are certain that the first order means many more. One of their plans for popularizing Duroy Port is to give with each twelve-gallon keg of the wine fifty bottles of port wine to be distributed among the druggist's best customers. This method of advertising, although expensive, has been very profitable, because a customer once having sampled a bottle of this wine is sure to want more of it and to patronize the druggist that introduced him to it. The advertisement of the Duroy & Haines Co., Sandusky, O., on another page of this issue tells the whole story.

New York and Vicinity.

KINGS CO. PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

At its last meeting, held Tuesday afternoon, November 13, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society was called upon to mourn the loss of two of its members, one by death and the other by removal from the city, and to congratulate a third, all in one breath, so to speak. The member removed by death was Dr. Edward R. Squibb, in whose memory the following resolution was presented by William Muir:

Resolved, That in the death of Edward R. Squibb, M. D., the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society mourns the loss of an honored member, who, during his long and eminent career as a manufacturing pharmacist upheld the dignity, honor and reputation of the profession which he adorned.

Loyal and generous in his citizenship, benevolent, courteous and gentle in his private life, honorable and enterprising in his calling, his unblemished career and high scientific attainments offer an exemplary type of the character which has established the reputation of the pharmacists of America throughout the world, wherein his name was a synonym for purity and reliability in pharmaceutical preparations. Appreciating the value of his life and his services to the profession of pharmacy, the members of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society record this tribute to the memory of Dr. Edward R. Squibb and extend to his family the assurance of our most profound sympathy.

This was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, ordered spread upon the minutes, and Secretary Tuthill instructed to forward a copy to the bereaved family.

The society also adopted a resolution conveying its sincere regards to F. N. Bliss, who is to remove to Rye, N. Y., and extending him its best wishes. All this in token of his faithful services as secretary of the organization, a position he occupied for a number of years.

Another to receive the best wishes of the members assembled was Dr. P. W. Ray, the veteran pharmacist who has rounded out fifty years of labor in one store. The society's token to Dr. Ray was a solid gold medal, on one side of which in raised letters was, "1850; Presented to Dr. P. W. Ray, by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, 1900," and on the other side: "In recognition of his fifty years' active service in the profession of pharmacy and for his valued services to the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society as its treasurer for many years." C. W. Klein made the presentation speech. He spoke of Dr. Ray's past life as being a model one in that it teemed with acts tending toward the uplifting of pharmacy. Dr. Ray was taken completely by surprise, but responded in a way that showed the appreciation he held for his profession and the welfare of his associates. He referred to some of the incidents of his life, noting some of the changes which had taken place; the druggist and drug store of former years had become the pharmacist and pharmacy, and noting material transformations that had occurred in the neighborhood of his store. He expressed a desire to continue his usefulness in the pharmaceutical world, and hoped to be able to assist in the establishment of a new building for the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. He also wished he might survive his seventy-fifth anniversary as pharmacist in one store. His remarks were greeted with continuous applause.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 3 o'clock by President Kleine. Two applications for membership were received. They were from J. L. Mayer, No. 624 Fulton street and Frank L. Downs, No. 725 Nostrand avenue, and three persons were elected into the organization: A. R. Reed, No. 506 Seventh avenue; Dr. John Ketterle, No. 221 Troutman street, and V. M. Friedman, No. 30 Joroleman street. Treasurer Ray reported on hand, October 9, $372.91; receipts, $22, and no expenditure, making a total of $394.91 in the treasury. He said by an error a mistake of $50 had been made in the account between the society and the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. The settlement of the matter was laid over until the next meeting.

William Muir reported on the Conference Committee meeting in reference to devising ways and means for the abolition of the cut rate evil, held in New York recently. He said the jobbers had held a meeting last week, at which it was decided unanimously to uphold the N. A. R. D. plan when put in operation here. He also cited the visit to the city recently of two retail druggists from Indianapolis for the purpose of purchasing supplies here, having been cut off in their local territory because of being aggressive cutters. He said these men returned home without having secured any goods. He moved that his committee have power to act independently of the society, and that $100 be placed at the committee's disposal to defray pro rata expenses with other organizations in employing canvassers to go among the drug trade to find those in favor of the Conference Committee's plan. The motion was adopted. Mr. Muir then announced he would answer any questions he could in relation to the new pharmacy law to take effect January 1, 1901. Several queries were put concerning registration of pharmacists and clerks, and Mr. Muir read and explained the parts of the law touching these points. He also referred to the power granted the board to regulate the practice of pharmacy and governing the sale of poisons.

Bills to the amount of $140.55 were referred to the Finance Committee.

E. L. Young was granted the privilege of the floor and explained a project by which druggists may secure sundries at greatly reduced rates through the agencies of incorporated companies they are to organize among themselves. On motion, President Kleine appointed the following committee to take the matter under consideration: Adrian Paradis, Thomas G. France and Charles F. Schleussner. This committee met at the home of Mr. France on Tuesday, November 20, and will report at the next meeting of the society.

WHAT NEW YORK JOBBERS WILL DO.

The following circular is being mailed to their retail customers by the firms whose signatures are attached:

New York, Nov. 12, 1900

Undoubtedly you are aware of the resolutions passed and the results reached at recent meetings of manufacturers of proprietary medicines, wholesale druggists and retail pharmacists, and the purpose declared to maintain by joint action established prices, so that both retail and wholesale druggist may handle patent medicines with a semblance of profit.

The Tripartite Agreement arrived at, which has the Rebate Contract for its basis, provides that the manufacturer shall sell only to the recognized jobber, of whom in turn the retail dealer will make his purchases.

We, the undersigned, therefore beg to inform you that we have been appointed distributers for New York City and vicinity by the manufacturers of proprietary medicines sold in accordance with the terms of the Tripartite Agreement, and *hereafter we shall sell such articles strictly on rebate-agreement terms, with no discount except in the intermediate quantities specified by the manufacturers.*

We will also cordially support and carry out the N. A. R. D. plan.

Very truly yours,

BRUEN, RITCHEY & CO.,	McKESSON & ROBBINS
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON CO.,	PATTERSON & PURDY,
EIMER & AMEND,	R. W. ROBINSON & SON
O. H. JADWIN,	SCHIEFFELIN & CO.,
HENRY KLEIN & CO.,	MAX ZELLER,
LEHN & FINK,	TOWNS & JAMES.

INTEREST IN N. A. R. D. GROWING.

President W. C. Anderson, of the National Association of Retail Druggists, in a recent interview stated that he is receiving letters from all over the country relative to the workings of the N. A. R. D., and that druggists are warming up to the plan in a very satisfactory way. Many of the letters contain requests for information as to the method of procedure in organizing under the association, and others commend the excellent work already accomplished.

President Anderson also stated the returns from the offer of H. L. Kramer were large, and that the present outlook for an increase was highly favorable. The offer closes December 20, and at that time it is expected that Mr. Kramer will be able to make out a check in favor of the treasurer of the N. A. R. D. for perhaps as much as $10,000.

Sidney Faber. A. M. Palmer. Clarence O. Bigelow
Geo. C. Diekman. E. M. Jewell. George Reimann.

R. K. Smither. Warren L. Bradt W. G. Gregory.
Geo. H. Merritt. J. C. Smith. Chas. B. Sears. William Muir Byron M. Hyde. A. H. Brundage

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The New York State Board of Pharmacy, which begins its official existence January 1 next under the provisions of the pharmacy law passed at the last session of the Legislature, held an informal meeting Thursday and Friday of last week at the New York College of Pharmacy. The members elect were all present, the various sections being represented as follows: Eastern Section—George C. Diekman, Clarence O. Bigelow, Sidney Faber, William Muir, A. H. Brundage; Middle Section—J. C. Smith, Warren L. Bradt, George H. Merritt, Charles P. Sears, Byron M. Hyde; Western Section—W. G. Gregory, R. K. Smither, George Reimann, E. M. Jewell, A. M. Palmer. J. C. Smith, of Plattsburg, was chosen chairman and Sidney Faber, of New York, secretary.

The deliberations of the board were very harmonious and steps were taken to put in motion the necessary official machinery for the regulation of pharmacy the moment the new law becomes operative. Much time was spent in discussing the various phases of the law, for the act provides that the board shall have power to do things not specifically enumerated for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy; the sale of poisons, the regulation and control of the character and standard of drugs and medicines dispensed in the State, hours of work, inspection of pharmacies, etc., etc.

The first thing the new board will do after organization is to send out an official circular to the proprietor of every pharmacy, store, or place where drugs are sold, asking him to fill out a blank prepared for the purpose, giving the name of every pharmacist, assistant and apprentice employed in the store, when and how registered length of experience, age, etc. Each proprietor will be asked whether he has the latest issue of the Pharmacopœia and a dispensatory, and he will also be required to attach a poison label to the blank as indicating that he is cognizant of the regulations governing the sale of poisons, etc. As the board has no legal existence until after January 1, no standing committees were appointed but arrangements were made for the appointment of the following: A Committee on Regulations and Prosecutions, a Committee on Finance, a Committee on the Character and Standard of Drugs, to which will afterward be referred the sale of poisons, etc. This committee, under the law, will have power to add to the list of poisons from time to time as experience may require.

Under Paragraph F, Section 192, of the act, the board has power to regulate the number of hours constituting a day's work of employes in drug stores in New York City. This the board will cover by the enforcement of the following regulation: Daily labor not to exceed ten working hours a day, except Saturday, which must not exceed twelve hours, unless the distribution of hours may be otherwise agreed upon by employer and employe, but such distribution of working hours shall not exceed 136 working hours in two weeks, as is now provided for by law.

Inspectors of pharmacies are to be employed by the State Board under the regulations governing the appointment and work of State inspectors generally. These

officials will act under the immediate direction of the board's Committee on Regulations and Prosecutions.

The State Board of Pharmacy will hold its general meetings at Albany quarterly. The Eastern Section will hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration on the third Wednesday of every month, July and August excepted, the meetings to be held alternately in the New York and Brooklyn Colleges of Pharmacy. The first meeting of this section will be held January 16 in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. The Western Section will hold all of its meetings in Buffalo on the third Wednesday of each month, except July and August. The Middle Section will hold five meetings annually for the examination of applicants, the examinations to be held simultaneously at Albany and Rochester in the months of February, April, June, October and December. The examinations which applicants will be required to take will be upon the following subjects: (1) Materia Medica, Botany and Pharmacognosy; (2) Theoretical and Practical Pharmacy, which will include practical work at the prescription counter and reading and interpreting prescriptions; (3) Toxicology and Posology; (4) Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

The questions for the various examinations will be prepared in turn by each section of the board, the Eastern Section preparing those for the first examination, the Middle Section for those of the second, and the Western for the third, etc. By this method it is believed the work of the board will be more representative and will insure a fairer test as to the fitness of applicants than that of having the questions prepared for each class by each section of the board.

Licensees of existing boards in the State may continue to practice pharmacy in their respective sections, just as they always have done. The board will decide that they do not need to be re-registered so long as they remain in the section to which their certificates refer, but they must display their old certificates. Should these licensees desire to practice in any other part of the State than that in which they were originally licensed they must secure a new license. If they were registered by examination all they need to do is to make an application, surrender their old licenses and pay a fee of $1, when the State Board will grant them a license to practice as "licensed pharmacists" anywhere within the State. Licensees registered as graduates in pharmacy desiring to practice elsewhere in the State must stand an examination the same as new applicants.

For the registration of apprentices the board will adopt a regulation that the licensed pharmacist or licensed druggist who is the employer or preceptor of the apprentice must make application for his registration. The apprentice to become registered must not be less than fifteen years of age and he will be required to furnish with his application a certificate from the regents of the State, showing that he has completed a grammar school course of its equivalent. The certificate issued to the apprentice is, as defined by the law, to be proof of the time when practical experience began with the apprentice.

To be eligible to an examination as a licensed pharmacist the applicant must file an affidavit showing that he has had practical experience of four or more years. To be eligible to an examination as a licensed druggist the applicant will be required to state over his affidavit that he has had practical experience of three or more years where "drugs, medicines and poisons were dispensed and retailed and prescriptions compounded." Candidates who fail to pass the first examination will be entitled to take a second examination within the six months following without the payment of an additional fee.

The board upon its organization will immediately take steps for carrying out the law requiring the registration of every place in which drugs, medicines or poisons are retailed or dispensed, or physicians' prescriptions compounded. This provision of the law the board will hold to cover not only pharmacies and drug stores, but hospitals, dispensaries, etc., as well. Many other subjects of importance were discussed and forms for the necessary blanks were drawn up to be adopted so soon as the board holds its first official meeting, which will be in Albany, January 7.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association Monday evening was largely attended and most interesting, but no business beyond matters of ordinary importance was transacted. After the usual opening duties had been completed Treasurer Hitchcock reported as follows: Balance on hand last meeting, $422.69; receipts, $52.50; disbursements, $9.86; balance, $465.33.

The first feature for argument developed when W. H. Porr, chairman of the Grievance Committee, reported on the telephone question. Mr. Porr said he had had a visit from Mr. Walker of the New York Telephone Co., but that he had held out no encouragement. The lowest rate to be secured was about 5 2-3 cents where contract message rate was agreed on. A number of the members took part in the discussion which followed, it appearing that some believed advantages were offered while others entertained contrary opinions. The report was finally received.

G. E. Schweinfurth gave a comprehensive report of the business transacted at the conference of committees with relation to the enforcement of the N. A. R. D. plan. This precipitated a discussion which lasted for some time and in which arguments were made by W. C. Alpers, William Muir, A. Bakst, Otto Boeddiker, Sidney Faber, President Smith, Dr. Goldwater and others. President Anderson of the N. A. R. D., who was present, was called on and he delivered an excellent address relative to the National Association and its work to aid the retailer. The report of Mr. Schweinfurth was finally accepted.

A. C. Searles, who was named a committee of one some time ago to look into the benefits of the New York Consolidated Drug Co., made a report in which he stated the advantages to be obtained from membership in the company, which was open to any retail druggist of good standing if he be acceptable to the Board of Directors. This report was supplemented by remarks regarding the society by its president, George Gregorius. The report was adopted, following which Mr. Searles moved that the substance of the report be included in the notices sent out of the next meeting. This was also carried.

The meeting concluded with an informal talk on the new pharmacy law by Prof. G. C. Diekman, a member of the new All-State Board of Pharmacy. Dr. Diekman took up the law by sections and after reading each gave his opinion of the interpretation intended. Some of the points illustrated were well defined and placed new meaning on parts of the law which at first reading seem obscure. The speaker illustrated by use of a map the division of the different sections in the State.

NOTES.

——Detectives from police headquarters arrested two men named Bush and Shea on Friday of last week on a charge of stealing opium belonging to Dodge & Olcott from one of the storage warehouses of Lawrenceson & Gerrish in August last. The robbery was regarded as mysterious at the time of its occurrence and the police were unable to secure any clue to the robbers. The warehouse, which was guarded by a watchman, was entered and 1,000 pounds of select commercial opium stored by Dodge & Olcott taken from the cases in which it was packed and beans substituted. The theft was discovered, but the thieves had left no traces behind. The watchman of the building was arrested, but nothing could be proven against him and he was discharged. Recently knowledge came to Dodge & Olcott that a broker named S. Bergfeld, whose office is at 338 Broadway, had opium to sell and it was arranged to purchase some of him. When the goods were delivered recently it was discovered that they tallied with the opium stolen in August and Bergfeld was questioned by detectives. He said Bush, one of the men arrested, had given him the stuff to sell. Bush, when arrested, implicated Shea. Dodge & Olcott expect to recover more of the stolen opium.

——A prominent downtown retailer said a few days ago that he was going to have for two weeks before Christmas the costliest and finest display of perfume in his large show window that has ever been on show in this or any other city. "We make a special study of putting

our goods in the window in an attractive way," he said, "and we watch carefully for results. It is surprising how many people buy goods thus shown when ordinarily they wouldn't think to ask for them. Of course, when we take the articles out of the window the sales fall off, but then this is offset by the disposal of the new goods. We find displays in our show windows are trade-getters, and we shall continue to make them as attractive as we can. Even if you have just a lot of ordinary goods to show, though they do not appeal to the eye when considered separately, just put them together in a "catchy" way in the window, and it's an easy matter to sell."

—The dead body of Frances H. Lengfeld, Jr., son of the drug broker by that name at 181 William street, was found lying near the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at Maspeth, on Tuesday, November 13. Young Lengfeld, who was twenty-three years of age, disappeared from his home in Brooklyn, Monday, and nothing was learned concerning him until the Friday following. His father then happened in a hat store in this city at the time a detective from Maspeth was, by means of young Lengfeld's hat, trying to establish an identification. The father heard the description of the body and immediately declared it to fit his son. It is said no bruises or marks of any kind were found on the body. Only 50 cents was in the trousers pockets, and it is said Lengfeld carried large sums of money with him. He was a familiar figure in the trade, looking after quotations and making sales in the market for his father.

—A number of members of the wholesale drug and chemical trade held an informal meeting in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Wednesday afternoon, November 14, for the purpose of discussing the storage of explosives, the matter having been brought forward by the recent explosion of Tarrant & Co.'s building. John McKesson acted as chairman and named the following members of the trade as a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the Charter Revision Committee of Greater New York for incorporation as a law governing the storage of explosives in the amended charter of the greater city: Andrew B. Rogers, chairman; Albert Plaut, James Hartford, William S. Gray and John Anderson. It shall also be the duty of this committee to endeavor to secure legislation in this State for the improvement of the existing laws relating to combustibles.

—Charles Downer, one of the pioneers in the drug business in this city, whose business experience extended over nearly half a century, died suddenly while in the office of Leerburger Brothers, dealers in essential oils at 54 Beekman street, Tuesday afternoon, November 14. Mr. Downer was for a number of years associated with Cortland St. John under the firm name of Downer, St. John & Co., but latterly engaged as broker in essential oils for himself at 4 Cedar street. When Downer, St. John & Co. dissolved it was through no differences between the partners as Mr. Downer and Mr. St. John held the most cordial relations up to the former's death. Mr. Downer was seventy-eight years of age. It is thought his death was due to heart disease. He was well and favorably known to the trade and his death will be deplored.

—The Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy met Wednesday evening, November 14, with President C. S. Erb in the chair. The resignation of Rudolph Gies as secretary was presented and accepted, and Bruno Dauscha was elected to fill the vacancy. A letter of sympathy was sent to Dr. Harry B. Ferguson, who had been ill during the last two weeks. Notices for the meetings during the year were ordered sent out, after which arrangements were completed for the annual dinner to be held next Wednesday evening. Three new members were elected. The association tendered a reception to the students of the New York College of Pharmacy last evening. A large number was present and the event passed off pleasantly.

—A meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held at the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth street, to-morrow evening. Papers will be read as follows: E. Kremers, "The Assay of Carvone-containing Oils;" R. C. Schüpphaus, "Review of a Recent Article on Explosives;" R. Bolling, "On Manganese Determinations;" H. Schweitzer, "Resolutions of the last International Congress for Patent Legislation, etc. and their Relations to the Patent System and the Industry of the United States;" M. Wallerstein, "On American Beer" (with demonstrations). The usual informal dinner will be held prior to the meeting at Hotel Grenoble, Seventh avenue and Fifty-sixth street, at 6.30 P. M.

—For some time certain members of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy have been discussing the feasibility of arranging a bowling tournament in the organization, but it was said there were no bowlers to make up the teams. F. P. Tuthill, one of the active members, asserts that there is plenty of material in the organization to back the movement proposed and in support of his assertion offers his personal record. He is captain of a team in a tournament among the members of the Union League Club and recently rolled scores of 220 and 238 in one evening. He also won a fine umbrella in a bowling contest at the club. Mr. Tuthill is in favor of arranging a tournament in the Alumni Association.

—The drug store of A. M. Knowlson on Broadway, Troy, N. Y., which is known as one of the best stores in the Collar City, was broken into by burglars some time during Sunday night, November 11. About $41 in cash was taken and manicure sets and postage stamps to the value of $40. Mr. Knowlson, who occupies apartments above the store, heard the thieves at work and probably scared them away by ringing an inside telephone bell. Police headquarters was notified of the robbery Monday morning and detectives arrested one of the men Monday afternoon as he was trying to dispose of a manicure set to a pawnbroker.

—"The spell of breezy weather we've been having," said a retail druggist recently, "has livened up business a little bit. Why, one day last week I sold out all of my stock of chest protectors, and now I'm having a great run on chamois vests. It's a funny thing, but people don't seem to take much to the ordinary lung protectors that used to sell so well years ago, and they are getting the idea that to cover one part of the chest and leave the other exposed is as bad as exposing the whole chest, so they buy the vest. Cough syrups, too, are having an inning, but then we must do business somewhere."

—A celebration somewhat out of the ordinary took place in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Friday afternoon, November 9, as an outcome of the Presidential election, when President Schapiro of the senior class gave the members of the class a "pie lunch." Mr. Schapiro had so much faith in the success of W. J. Bryan that he wagered "pies for the senior class" on the result. He was generous in his selection of the baked food and did not choose all pumpkin and custard pies as was suggested to him by a classmate.

—P. B. Myers, of the Myers-Dillon Co., of Omaha, Neb., one of the prominent retail dealers of the section and well-known to the trade in this city, was married Wednesday, November 14, to Miss Anna Johnson, of Newark, N. J., the ceremony taking place at the bride's home. E. C. Fowell, Western representative for Schieffelin & Co., acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Myers spent Thursday at the Waldorf-Astoria in this city, after which they left for Old Point Comfort, Va., where they will remain during their honeymoon.

—No new features developed in the investigation before Fire Marshal Peter Seery last week of the Tarrant fire and explosion. Marshal Seery stated that he had been unable to determine the exact cause of the explosion, although it has been stated in the daily papers that it was thought to be due to chemical or heat action on chlorate of potassium. It is said the Coroner will take a hand in the investigation this week to inquire into the cause of death of those who perished in the fire.

—For some unexplainable reason, druggists report that business is unusually dull. A retailer said last week: "There appears to be the same number of people buying as earlier in the season, but they don't appear to be coming to us." A salesman for a local house recently made up his mind to take a straw vote on the conditions of business. He visited twenty-five stores, and not one of the proprietors gave a bit of encouragement to his idea that business was good.

—Five hundred invitations have been issued for the

dinner of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy to be held in "College Hall" of the "Arena" Wednesday evening, November 28. It is expected that of this number at least 100 will be present. George E. Schweinfurth, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, has tickets for the event for sale at his store, corner Forty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, $2 each.

——The Heydn Chemical Works was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey last week to deal in chemicals, etc. The main office of the concern is located at Garfield, N. J., and the capital stock is given at $150,000. The incorporators are: Dr. C. E. Kolbe and R. Vorlaender, of Radebeul, Saxony; Dr. C. L. Kleber, of Clifton, N. J., and G. Simon, of Passaic, N. J.

——"Tom" Fraser, the well known drug swindler, has evidently abandoned his fake business and intends to locate somewhere in the retail trade in this city, for quite recently he made application to the proprietor of a well known retail store for a position as clerk. This is the first that has been heard of Fraser in some time and once recently, rumor had it, he was dead.

——The games of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association on Saturday, November 17, resulted as follows: Lanman & Kemp 783, Merck & Co. 728; Parke, Davis & Co. 762, Merck & Co. 696; Lanman & Kemp 741, Parke, Davis & Co., 701; Colgate & Co. 735, Dodge & Olcott, 822; Colgate & Co. 783, National Lead Co. 739; Dodge & Olcott 727, National Lead Co. 740.

——H. A. Anibal, a well-known Brooklyn pharmacist who left last May for a tour of the world, has been heard from in Yokohama and is now on his way home. He is expected to reach San Francisco in a few weeks. It is proposed by some of Mr. Anibal's enthusiastic druggist friends in Brooklyn to give him a warm welcome on his arrival home.

——F. N. Bliss, who for many years has conducted a pharmacy at the corner of Henry and President streets, Brooklyn, will remove December 1 to Rye, N. Y., where he intends opening a new store. Mr. Bliss leaves many friends in Brooklyn who wish him well in his new venture. The Brooklyn store will be left in charge of Andrew Myhrr.

——Among the druggists who called on the trade last week were: W. H. Hull, New Haven, Conn.; John Metzger, Providence, R. I.; John T. Harper, Great Barrington, Mass.; T. S. Armstrong, Plainfield, N. J.; Dr. R. L. Felter, Fall River, Mass., and Thaddeus Benjamin, of M. F. Benjamin & Sons, River Head, L. I.

——Otto Crouse has been appointed receiver of the Newark Chemical Co. by Vice-Chancellor Emory of New Jersey. The firm was adjudged insolvent in 1893, when Charles P. Thurston was named receiver. Mr. Thurston died last year and Hugo G. Hauser, a preferred creditor, brought suit for the appointment of a new receiver.

——The seventy-third annual dinner of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club was held at the rooms of the Drug Trade Club, Thursday evening, November 15. There were fifty-five persons present, and the dinner was one of the best that has ever been served in the Drug Trade Club. An orchestra furnished music.

——A. E. Pickard, a well-known druggist of Roslyn, L. I., was married Wednesday, November 14, to Miss Louise Youngs, of Sag Harbor. Rev. C. H. Wilson, of the First Presbyterian Church of Sag Harbor performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Pickard went on a wedding journey in the South.

——A meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation called for Thursday afternoon, November 15, was not held owing to the absence of a quorum. The same reason applied to the failure to hold the October meeting. The next meeting will be called for December 13.

——The Empire State Drug Co. has recently placed in 100 retail stores in this city an unique imitation bee-hive, which is used to illustrate one of the sources of supply of their preparation, Gray's Honey of White Pine. A "green grass effect" adds to the attractiveness of the show.

——Louis Eickwort has recently been engaged by W. S. Rockey in his store at Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. He was formerly employed by Mr. Rockey but left to start a store on his own account in Brooklyn, the venture, however, not terminating satisfactorily.

——A large number of members of the German Apothecaries' Society enjoyed an outing at Piel's brewery, corner Liberty and Sheffield avenues, Brooklyn, Thursday, November 15. Bowling was engaged in during the afternoon and evening and a fine supper was served.

——The New York Times of last week states that James M. Gordon, a druggist at No. 1760 Third avenue, who was tried for attempting to burn down his store, was so overjoyed when he was acquitted on Wednesday, November 14, that he fainted.

——The Retail Druggists' Association will meet to-morrow evening, at which time the price list for proprietary medicines as informally adopted by the Conference Committee at the recent meeting in the College of Pharmacy will be brought up for action.

——The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club has selected Oakland, Staten Island, as its objective point for Thanksgiving Day, but this may not be the last run of the season as the members say they will continue their weekly rides until the snow flies.

——At a meeting of the Sphinx Club held in the Waldorf-Astoria, Wednesday evening, November 14, H. B. Harding, treasurer of the Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedy Co., was chosen president..

——L. P. Lawrence, a retail druggist of Orlando, Fla., was in the city visiting the wholesale trade during last week. Mr. Lawrence reports favorably of trade conditions in his locality.

——L. J. Nostrand, a retired cork manufacturer, formerly of the firm of Truslow & Nostrand, whose factory was on Pearl street, this city, died Tuesday, November 13, at his home in Brooklyn.

——Dr. John Ketterle has recently been added to the faculty of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy to assist Prof. Anderson in the laboratory work in pharmacy.

——H. V. O'Donnell, who owns several drug stores in Providence, R. I., spent several days among his friends in the drug trade in this city last week.

——William Malone, formerly with the Empire State Drug Co., has accepted a position in the drug store of Charles H. Buck, at Kingsbridge.

——Max Zagat has discontinued his store at Ninety-first street and Madison avenue and opened another at 109th street and Madison avenue.

——Harry B. Ferguson, of the faculty of the New York College of Pharmacy, was confined to his home last week by an attack of pleurisy.

——A. U. Andrus, of A. U. Andrus & Co., drug importers of No. 7 Gold street, is confined to his home in Montclair, N. J., by illness.

——F. Zimmerman has recently accepted a position with Charles A. Proben, corner of Eighty-seventh street and Second avenue.

——A. Sanntrock has succeeded F. H. Nowill as the proprietor of the pharmacy at Lafayette and Carleton avenues, Brooklyn.

——Carl Mittenzweig is to open a store at the corner of Central avenue and Palmetto avenue, Brooklyn, about November 24.

——J. S. Kearney, manufacturer of Stearn's Electric Paste, of Chicago, Ill., was in town during the early part of the week.,

——F. W. Fletcher has severed his connection with the pharmacy of Thomas J. Barnaby, at No. 193 Eighth avenue.

——E. J. Bryson is no longer connected with the Sherman Square Pharmacy, at Seventieth street and Broadway.

——G. S. Mariager, cashier of the local branch of Parke, Davis & Co., was in Detroit last week on business.

——Mrs. E. G. Rave, wife of Dr. E. G. Rave, druggist at Hicksville, L. I., is confined to her home by illness.

——W. Goehling has recently resigned his position in James S. Boyd's pharmacy at Cold Spring, N. Y.

——J. Wells Thompson, retail druggist of Adams, Mass., called on the trade last week.

——J. H. Corry has joined the force of clerks in the Sherman Square Pharmacy.

——James Blaine has left the employ of Hegeman & Co., at No. 196 Broadway.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Funeral Services for Charles H. Pinkham.

Boston, Nov. 17.—On the afternoon of November 13 the funeral services for Charles H. Pinkham took place at Lynn from the First Universalist Church, of which he was a member. The Mayor of that city and members of the city government attended in a body. The church was crowded to the doors, special seats being reserved for employes of the company of which Mr. Pinkham was the moving spirit; directors of the Lynn Hospital, trustees of the Home for Aged Women, and delegations from the Park Club, Suffolk Club, Press Club and other organizations with which he was identified.

Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., delivered the address. He spoke of the legacy of a good name which Mr. Pinkham had left to his children, unstained by any meanness, enriched by a thousand generous deeds, and honored wherever known as the synonym of uprightness and integrity. He praised his interest in the maintenance of the pillars of the social order, the home, the school and the church, and his broad and quiet philanthropic and benevolent spirit shown toward individuals in many ways, especially in the helping of young men to start in the world. The Franklin Quartet, of Boston, sang several selections. Olivet Commandery of Knights Templar held its service at the close of Dr. Pullman's address, with Thomas W. Rogers, commander, and George A. Fallen, prelate.

The honorary pallbearers were: Daniel W. Allen, Augustus B. Martin, Charles P. Tucker, Walter E. Symonds, John C. Hanley, Hon. Charles H. Baker, Hon. Charles E. Harwood, Luther S. Johnson, Frederick K. Peaver, all of Lynn; L. L. Pope, of Cleveland, Ohio; U. K. Pettengill and Thomas Doliber, of Boston. There were four body bearers from Post 5, G. A. R.—Commander Charles T. Jackson, Senior Vice-Commander Thomas M. Burckes, Quartefmaster Clarence M. Sprague and Quartermaster-Sergeant Eben K. Storer. The burial was in Pine Grove Cemetery.

NOTES.

——The authorities of Fall River are pressing the druggists hard in the matter of illegal liquor selling. Following the recent arrest and conviction of A. F. Chamberlain, of that city, comes the arrest this week of Hugh Bovier on a like complaint. He conducts a drug store on Pleasant street, and his clerk was likewise summoned before the court to answer to charges of alleged unlawful keeping of liquors. They pleaded not guilty and secured continuance of their cases, as did Mr. Bovier. These arrests were all brought about by men arrested for drunkenness, telling the police that they secured their liquors at the stores of the druggists mentioned.

——A young woman named Bessie McQueen has been arrested in the South End district for the alleged fraudulent use of certain patent medicine labels. The police say that the woman was formerly in the employ of George E. Bayden, of Somerville, a manufacturer of patent medicines, and it is alleged that she and a man who is said to be her husband used Bayden's labels on medicines sold by them. In court the woman was held in $200 for a further hearing.

——On the charge of selling liquor, Thomas Deslaurier, who conducted a drug store in Fountaine's Block at Spencer, has been fined $50 and sentenced to three months in jail. He paid his fine and will serve out his time in Worcester, to which place he was taken. His store was visited Sunday morning by officers, who caught a man in the act of drinking. The officers seized the glass and found that it contained liquor.

——The West End Drug Store of H. F. & F. L. Miner, Summer street, Malden, has been sold to D. G. Brown, who for ten years or more has conducted a pharmacy in Charlestown. For several years he also has had another store situated in Cambridge. He proposes to refurnish and refit the Malden establishment. He has gone to Malden not only to do business in that city, but to reside.

——Samuel Irons, an East Boston druggist, has just met with a great loss in the accidental death of his eight-year-old son, who met with fatal injuries while attempting to board a moving freight car on the Boston & Albany tracks, between Saratoga and Curtis streets. He fell under the car, the wheels going over his legs. He was taken to the Massachusetts Hospital, where he died soon after.

——What once was the Broadway Pharmacy, in the Maplewood District of Malden, has lately been leased for a grocery and provision store. This pharmacy was closed up some time ago upon the discovery that there was no registered pharmacist on the premises. It was here that a motorman bought some supposed simple remedy for headache and died after taking the medicine.

——The Puffer Manufacturing Co. are removing to much larger and better quarters at 48 Portland street. Luther W. and Daniel J. Puffer, brothers, who recently severed their connection with the American Soda Fountain Co., have associated themselves with their sons in this concern, which will conduct business in the manufacture of soda water apparatus.

——The Walter M. Lowney Company, whose candies so many druggists everywhere carry in stock, has just sent from the factory in Boston a large shipment of its chocolate goods to the Stewart Holmes Drug Company at Seattle, by whom the candies will be distributed among dealers all along the Pacific coast.

——The police this week arrested a woman who gave the name of "Nellie White," who was known to be dangerous in the community. On her person was found a nice little bottle of "knock-out-drops," which some druggist had sold her. She also had concealed about her clothing a pair of lead knuckles!

——H. N. Conn, of Woburn, is president, and E. E. Stone, of Portland, treasurer, of the Red Cross Chemical Company, recently organized under the laws of Maine to make, buy, sell and generally deal in medicines and medicinal preparations. The capital stock is placed at $25,000, with nothing paid in.

——The police of Roxbury Crossing station have arrested three young men on the charge of breaking into the store of Charles E. Jellison, on Gurney street, and the larceny therefrom of seventy-two bottles of tonic. Entrance was gained by breaking a glass in a side window.

——Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, of Gilman Bros., the wholesale druggists of this city, was a guest of honor and one of the speakers at the annual meeting, held this week, of the Newton Women's Suffrage League.

——This week's exports from the port of Boston show these shipments, among others: Drugs and chemicals, $19,787; India rubber manufactures, $488; tobacco, $14,060; wax, $292; spirits, $95,448.

——On acount of injuries to his knee, "Bert" Anderson is away from his duties in Chapman's drug store at Monson. The injury was caused by a fall while playing football.

——While making a purchase in Covell's drug store at Winchester, Julius Hovey had his bicycle stolen from in front of the store.

Tufts' Hot Soda Apparatus.

Where the Tufts apparatus has scored a great success is in its ability to maintain water at an equal temperature. It is easy enough to make water hot and to keep it hot, but it is not so easy to serve hot soda at the correct temperature. A cup of lukewarm water will disgust a customer; on the other hand, if the water is too hot it may cost you his further trade. For the Tufts apparatus is claimed the very best device that has been invented for heating the water and then automatically controlling the heat. It responds to the drawing off of a single cup of water, and whether the water be drawn at the rate of a cup a minute or a cup an hour, the temperature remains at a fixed point. The Tufts heat regulator works automatically; it needs no oversight. It reduces the cost of operation to a mere nothing, and recent tests have shown that the entire consumption of gas in one of the leading hot soda stands in Boston amounted to only 600 feet for one month. It will pay every druggist who contemplates purchasing a hot soda fountain to get Tufts' catalogue and prices before buying. A postal card will bring them.

BALTIMORE.

The Jamaica Ginger Habit.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—Among the papers to be read at the semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, which is to take place next Tuesday at Towson, the county seat of Baltimore County, are two on "Blindness and Death from Drinking Jamaica Ginger, Etc., Adulterated with Wood Alcohol," by Dr. Herbert Harlan and H. A. Brown Dunning, Ph. G. The latter is connected with the pharmacy of Hynson, Westcott & Co. The two papers have been suggested by a number of cases of poisoning by wood alcohol which have come to the notice of the medical and druggists' profession during the past summer. These cases have occurred in local option counties, the victims having resorted to the decoction in question as a substitute for liquor, and in utter ignorance of its dangerous quality. That the ginger habit causes much mischief, even when the ingredients used therein are of good quality, has been long known, and the evil consequences of drinking the compound are greatly enhanced when the ginger is made up with wood alcohol. A number of fatalities have happened in the course of the summer, and in the papers mentioned the practice of putting up ginger with wood alcohol will be severely criticised.

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—The next semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association will take place on December 12 at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, in this city, and efforts are being put forth to make the session exceptionally successful. Owen C. Smith, the chairman of the Executive Committee, has sent out a circular letter calling the attention of druggists all over the State to the event and inviting them to be present. There will be two sessions, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. Special stress will be laid upon the consideration of the subject "The Advantages of Belonging to the Association from an Educational Point of View," and a number of other interesting topics will be discussed. One of the features is to be a dinner after the business on hand has been disposed of.

Certificates of Competency.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.—Mention has been made in these columns of the efforts of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to compensate in a measure for the absence of a State pharmacy law by issuing certificates of competency to all druggists in good standing. This plan is based upon the supposition that the public would patronize a pharmacist vouched for by a reputable organization rather than one whom no one can endorse. The idea has been found very serviceable in practice and has given competent druggists a measure of protection in the exercise of their profession which they did not command before. The Committee on Association Membership in particular is highly gratified over the result and entertains the belief that the system affords a means of greatly strengthening the association. With this purpose in view the following circular letter has been sent out to pharmacists throughout Maryland:

The result of belonging to the Association cannot be measured by a money value; many a druggist has obtained valuable information by coming in contact with other members and finding out from them how they make business profitable.

The brains of this country, as well as the wealth, favor organization. Hence it is safe to say that the future of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is a bright one.

The prosperous druggists of to-day are those who try to keep abreast of the times and find out the best methods and ways to succeed. This is one reason why so many of them are members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Maryland has no pharmacy law to prevent it from being the dumping ground for the other States, but our association gives you a certificate of competency, showing your customers that you are worthy of confidence.

Encosed find a blank application to fill out and return to Owen C. Smith, chairman, Pennsylvania avenue and Hoffman street.

Whether you join or not let us hear from you. Let us become better acquainted.

With the Bowlers.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—The Root and Herbs are making a strong fight for first place. Last Tuesday night they fattened their average by defeating Muth Bros. & Co. three times by 660, 788 and 661, against 604, 633 and 594. Last night McCormick & Co. met Parke, Davis & Co., taking two out of the three games by 730, 653 and 706 against 688, 631 and 717 points. The contests of the week place the several teams in the following positions:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent
Root and Herbs	11	1	.917
McCormick & Co.	9	3	.750
James Baily & Son	7	5	.583
Sharp & Dohme	6	6	.500
Muth Bros. & Co.	4	8	.333
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	3	9	.250
Parke, Davis & Co.	2	10	.167

NOTES.

——The Hodson Drug Company, on West Lexington street, between Park avenue and Howard street, is selling out its stock and will go out of business. It was the successor of Moore & Copper, at one time doing business on the other side of Lexington street. Not long after removing to the new premises, which were fitted up in excellent style, Mr. Moore died and for a time the widow conducted the store, Mr. Copper having retired. Later the Hodson Drug Company was formed, the managing partner having been a clerk in the old pharmacy. The decline of the company's business may be attributed to excessive competition in the neighborhood.

——Owen C. Smith is the chairman of a committee appointed by the Maryland College of Pharmacy to get up a theatre party on Thanksgiving evening. The party is to be composed of members of the college faculty and of the college, and will also include all students who wish to go. Social features are receiving much attention this year

——Harry Gilpin, of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Light and Lombard streets, has just returned from a prolonged tour through the West and Southwest. He extended his travels as far as New Mexico, where he is interested in valuable mining properties, and also devoted some time to hunting big game, to which sport he is passionately devoted.

——Warren Vansant, a popular retail druggist of Greensboro', Md., was married on the 14th inst. to Miss Effa Comegus, of the same place, in the Methodist Episcopal Church there. A large number of friends witnessed the ceremony, after which the young couple left on a wedding tour North.

——S. L. Walker, R. H. Stoltz, M. C. Stoltz, M. H. Gathright and others have incorporated the Boston Chemical Company at Richmond, Va. The company will manufacture medicines, chemicals, etc., and has a capital stock of $5,000.

——George G. Muth, of Muth Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists of this city, was out of town for several days last week combining business with recreation.

——Last week's visiting druggists included H. C. Wells, Elkton, Md.; R. S. KcKinney, Taneytown, Md., and Dr. E. L. Smith, Man's Choice, Pa.

Special Terms on Castoria.

Castoria—"the kind you have always handled"—is made by The Centaur Co., 77 Murray street, New York, of which Charles H. Fletcher is president. Mr. Fletcher thinks that almost any druggist ought to be able to sell a dozen bottles of his specialty a month, or one gross a year, and to induce effort in that direction he authorizes jobbers to allow a special discount of 5 and 2½ per cent. on gross lots. Druggists are invited to send for counter wrappers, cartons and other advertising matter.

We advertised on page 11 of last week's issue Daggett's School of Pharmacy Lecture Course, being the second edition, revised and enlarged. The book is a concise and comprehensive series of lectures on pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica, particularly valuable to physicians and pharmacists as a reference book, but of the greatest use to students of pharmacy and medicine who wish to pass State Board of Pharmacy examinations. It is a book of 120 pages and will be sent, postpaid, for $2. The publisher is C. H. Daggett, Ph. G., 67 Portland street, Providence, R. I.

DETROIT.

CUT RATES NOW IN THE PAST.

Detroit, Nov. 17.—The annual meeting of the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association was held last Wednesday, November 14, and the following officers elected, in some cases re-elected: President, J. W. Seely; vice-presidents, Grant Stevens and P. F. Nasmyth; secretary, C. F. Mann; treasurer, Wm. Dupont; Executive Committee, A. L. Walker, W. H. Burke, A. S. Parker, M. E. Keyes, W. W. Fiero, Grant Stevens, F. A. Cooke, W. P. Doty, D. S. Hallock and W. A. Hall.

It is expected that the bulk of the business of the association will be done by the Executive Committee. On the other hand, the association itself will not meet more than once in three months unless the committee has something of sufficient importance to warrant a special meeting. At these regular meetings lunch will be served and other social features introduced. The annual dues were raised from one to three dollars.

The association as a body feels very much pleased and encouraged at the working of the schedule adopted November 1. So far as it knows there have been no wilful violations of the adopted price list and the public are taking to it very kindly. Many of the members believe that the drug trade has seen its darkest hours and that good times are ahead. The increasing number of proprietors who will sell only to those who contract not to sell below a certain fixed price is a matter of congratulation to the druggists here. Many believe that the whole subject is up to the proprietors, and they are delighted at the number falling into line.

NOTES.

—The first bowling contest of this season between the teams of the wholesale drug houses, Detroit, will take place next Wednesday evening. W. R. Macadam, Frank Andres, William Campbell, William Moffat and M. Teagan will make up the personnel of the Farrand, Williams & Clark team; Henry Perry, Charles Carlisle, George Jones, William Hedges and William Anderson will play for the glory of the Michigan Drug Company. It is hoped that a league may be formed a little later which shall comprise teams from the manufacturing chemists of the city. So far, Nelson, Baker & Co. are the only firm among them which has signified an intention to come into the league. A series of games between the druggists and Nelson, Baker & Co.'s chemists is being planned and it is probable that a game will be played some time next week. General interest in the game of bowling has received quite an impetus in the city of late. The druggists did some excellent work at it last winter and expects to have a good many challenges to play from outside parties.

—F. E. Westervelt, representing Seabury & Johnson, and Eugene Ross, of Johnson & Johnson, visited Detroiters during the week. J. W. Davis, formerly in the drug business at Fenton, was also among the visitors.

—The Detroit Retail Drug Clerks' Association will give an informal hop at the Light Infantry Hall next Tuesday evening, November 20. It will be the first of the season and the boys are planning for a good time.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY MEETS.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The Chicago Apothecaries' Society met at dinner yesterday at the Union Hotel. Some twenty members were present, President George R. Baker presiding. Matters of proposed pharmacy legislation were discussed with special reference to the most recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, and a committee consisting of Thomas V. Wooten, James H. Wells and A. E. Ebert was appointed to consult with the committee on legislation of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association and the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association with a view to united action for the purpose of bringing before the coming session of the General Assembly suitable amendments to the present law to meet the emergency created by the decision in the Noel case.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the power by the present law sought to be given the Board of Pharmacy to license unqualified persons to sell patent and proprietary medicines should be stricken out inasmuch as the Supreme Court had declared such an enactment to be class legislation and therefore unconstitutional.

A committee consisting of Albert E. Ebert, Dr. Cornelius L. Clancy and Bruno Batt was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of Dr. Edward R. Squibb. The following are the resolutions:

"WHEREAS, It is with deep sorrow that we have learned of the death of Dr. Edward R. Squibb, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 25th of October, 1900. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Chicago Apothecaries' Society hereby testifies to the esteem in which it held Dr. Squibb, who by his lifelong and unselfish labors for the advancement of the sciences of medicine and pharmacy, has made for himself a place among the good and great characters of the nineteenth century.

RESOLVED, That we hereby offer our condolences to the bereaved family of the deceased, whose death has robbed the professions of medicine and pharmacy of one of their ablest, most conscientious and most useful members.

Mr. Prouty, organizer for the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, was called upon and stated that he had organized the druggists of twenty-five out of the thirty-five wards of the city and will have the whole city covered and the work finished inside of three months. He said he had little trouble in getting druggists proper to agree to a resumption of prices. His chief difficulty has been to persuade department stores to come up to the advance as agreed upon by the organization.

Mr. Wooten then presented a set of resolutions asking Congress to repeal Schedule B of the Internal Revenue cat. The resolutions were passed and the officers of the society were directed to bring them to the notice of the proper committee of Congress.

A special assessment of one dollar was levied on each member to meet the dues of the society to the N. A. R. D. for the coming year. George A. Graves, president of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, was elected a member of the society. This again completes the full quota of membership, which is forty members.

Bowling.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The Chicago Drug Trade Bowling League has been organized. A meeting was held yesterday, at which officers were elected and committees were appointed. The following were present: L. B. Olson, of Morrisson, Plummer & Company; A. Bauer, of Bauer & Black; E. L. Blanding, of E. H. Sargent & Company; W. W. Ray, of Truax, Green & Company, and F. W. Armstrong, of Peter Van Schaack & Sons. F. K. Lyon was elected president and F. W. Armstrong secretary and treasurer. Messrs. Bauer, Ray and Olson were appointed a committee to arrange for alleys, and Messrs. Bauer, Ray and Blanding were appointed a committee on constitution and medals. The next meeting will occur on November 19. The following is the score recorded last night by the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club at Mussey's:

Bucki	140	147	159
Matthes	104	94	140
Fechter	119	105	102
Odbert	132	146	128
Waldron	175	117	122
Storer	169	155	223
Thomas	139	222	149
Baker	174	162	167
Medbery	131	167	174
Bauer	155	149	170
Armstrong	144	213	159

Mr. Storer won the high average medal for the week. The improvement medal for the month of October is held by Mr. Odbert.

The Delta Bowling Club held its first meeting on Thursday evening, November 15. The following were the averages made:

George Ernst	3 games	198
Walter Baring	3 "	193
Chas. Davidson	5 "	185
Dr. F. Thurston	4 "	175
Oscar Leistner	4 "	173
J. Hugh Foster	5 "	160
A. J. Miller	5 "	147
C. A. Davidson	5 "	136
Ed. F. Mallory	4 "	135
Jas. A. Davidson	3 "	135
John Sponsel	1 "	128

The annual election of officers was held, resulting in

the election of George Ernst as captain, Oscar Leistner treasurer and J. Hugh Foster secretary.

NOTES.

—The following invitation sent out on the 13th inst. speaks for itself:

Chicago, Nov. 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—Your presence is earnestly desired as a guest at a dinner to be given by the gentlemen whose names appear below, Tuesday evening, November 20, at 6 o'clock sharp, at Nos. 75 and 77 Randolph street, third floor.

The dinner is to be given for the purpose of organizing a Drug Trade Club of members of firms and heads of departments of wholesale drug houses, manufacturers and branches allied to the drug business, at a moderate expense to its members, the object being to establish a club room convenient to all, where the members may meet every day for lunch. It is believed that the proposed organization would engender a spirit of good fellowship among those who are either directly or indirectly associated in the same line of trade, with happy results to all.

Please advise Mr. Charles E. Matthews by mail at once if you will honor us with your presence. Yours very respectfully,

H. A. Antram, E. H. Buehler, L. A. Becker, Henry Beck, C. M. Phelps, Samuel H. Gunder, Frank Hereth, Harry Holland, Chas. E. Matthews, John F. Matthes, Ed. F. Malloy, Romaine Pierson.

Informal.

—It is currently reported that the store of the E. Von Hermann Pharmacy Company at Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, has become one of a number of stores owned and controlled by a local syndicate. These stores comprise the following: The Lexington Pharmacy, at Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street; the Auditorium Pharmacy, at Congress street and Wabash avenue; Buck & Rayner, State and Madison streets; Buck & Rayner, at Madison and La Salle streets; the People's Drug Company, at Clark and Monroe streets; The Colbert Chemical Company, at Monroe and Dearborn streets; the Twentieth Century Drug Store, at 92 State street, near Washington street, and last the E. Von Hermann Pharmacy Company's store.

—W. C. Hasse, formerly with Bauer & Black and later with the Public Drug Company, has succeeded W. F. Rudolphy as West Side salesman for Peter Van Schaack & Sons. Mr. Rudolphy takes a position with the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Company as city salesman and will be glad to meet his old friends at any time.

—Herman Luckritz has succeeded Walter F. Meyer at 2901 Wentworth avenue.

THE NORTHWEST.

Where Is the Druggist's Dog?

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.—"Joe" Conger, who runs the drug store at Selby avenue and St. Albans street, this city, is having a perplexing experience with a dog, or, rather, the absence of a dog. Some days ago a relative in Iowa expressed a fine Irish setter, worth $100, to Mr. Conger. The dog got away en route. Mr. Conger, telephoning the express agent, insisted that the dog must be delivered to him and the agent promised. In due time the dog—that is to say, a dog—was turned over to Mr. Conger by the express agent; but this specimen of the four-footed friend of man proved to be the property of a prominent brewer, who came, identified the dog and took him away. And now Mr. Conger is after the express company with a demand for $25—all that the law requires the company to pay.

NOTES.

—W. W. Noble, the druggist at Fourth and St. Peter streets, has a novelty on exhibition in the shape of a Japanese mouse which he caught in his store a year ago, but has withheld from the public gaze till now. The mouse is a curious little creature in more ways than one. His head, neck and shoulders and one hip are black, his feet and tail pink and all the rest of his tiny anatomy white as snow. The mouse is tame and harmless, regards his wire cage as his permanent home and even when let out makes no attempt to escape. He is as restless and active as a flea and persistent as a collector and puts in hours at a stretch capering around so fast as to describe an indistinct blur.

—Successions: C. H. Wheeler, Blencoe, Ia., by W. G. Backer; J. H. Cool, Owatonna, Minn., by Charles F. Curtis; H. E. Ayare, Lindsay, Neb., by D. G. Walker; J. A. Wray, DeSoto, Ia., by W. L. Sackett; F. Mikiska, Jr., New Prague, Minn., by K. S. Iltis.; A. Kieffer & Co., Wales, N. D., by L. A. Kjos & Co.

—Dr. Morris P. Pomeroy, the well-known pharmacist and practitioner of Minneapolis, is so seriously ill with a nervous affliction that his life has been despaired of. The trouble began several months ago. The patient has been unconscious for several days.

—A. Clark, of Vermillion, S. D., has on exhibition in one of his drug store windows a live gray eagle. The bird was captured near the Missouri River and is quite a curiosity, as the species has become very rare during recent years.

—D. Wesley St. Clair, clerk for Joseph J. Conger, of St. Paul, has been paid $24 by an accident insurance company. The Era has already told of the fire in which Mr. St. Clair's hair was singed, face blistered and hat ruined.

—Burglars at Thompson Falls, Mont., blew open a safe and caused a $30,000 fire. Among the losers was J. W. Gates, whose drug store was burned, though his stock was saved.

—W. E. Burke, who has been at Milaca for some weeks, owing to the serious illness of his father, has now returned to work and was in the city on Wednesday.

—Harry F. Clark, of Hutchinson, was in the city on Friday on his way to Wisconsin, where he is called to take charge of a drug store.

—Dr. F. M. Carter, Elk City, Ore., is reported to have bought Dr. R. E. Darnell's drug store at Toledo, same State.

—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by William Eugene Swift, Moulton, Ia.

—The San Pete Valley Soda Water Co. has incorporated at Mt. Pleasant, Utah, with $2,500 capital.

—George W. Barry, of M. N. Barry & Co., Grey Eagle, Minn., is bankrupt.

—The Sandy, Utah, Drug Company's stock was damaged by fire this week.

—G. M. Larson has gone to work at Hector in Dr. D'Arms' drug store.

—John H. Beise, of Mapleton, was in the city on Friday on business.

—W. B. Strom, Hector, Minn., sustained a slight fire loss Tuesday.

—Harris & Morrison are reported starting at Wallowa, Oregon.

—Lee Z. Emmert, of Takio, Mo., is visiting friends here.

ST. LOUIS.

Drug Clerks Dance.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society gave their annual ball at Pickwick Hall, Jefferson and Washington avenues, last Thursday night. The affair was largely attended and every one present had a very enjoyable time. Many thanks are due to the local wholesale drug firms and many local pharmaceutical manufacturers who so kindly contributed in the way of purchasing a large number of tickets. This is probably the last ball this organization will give for some time to come as the members feel that they can spend their money and energies to far better advantage, especially as their sister organization, the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, gives an entertainment and hop each year, and they feel that one ball per year is sufficient for the druggists.

NOTES.

—The game of cocked hat goes on among the pill rollers and as the season advances the enthusiasm increases. The special team which was entered in the Commercial League showed the penmen a trick or two and as a result their first match resulted in a shutout for the Cosmos, which was considered one of the crack teams of the Commercial League. The results of last Thursday's work of the Druggists' Cocked Hat League was as follows: Meyer Bros. Drug Co. 5, Eli Lilly & Co. 0; Moffit-West Drug Co. 3, The Searle & Hereth Co. 2; Mound City Paint and Color Co. 3, J. S. Merrell Drug Co.2.

—The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of

Pharmacy will hold its second scientific meeting and smoker of the season at the College building on Tuesday evening, November 20. The lecture will be delivered by Dr. Emil Grebe, and his subject will be "Essential Oils and Their Manufacture." It is expected that there will be a large attendance, as these meetings are intended to promote good fellowship and acquaintance among the members.

——Luke B. Russell, a well-known local drug clerk, has been missing from his home for several days. He left a letter saying he intended committing suicide, but his seriousness is very much doubted by his many friends. Financial and other reverses are attributed as the cause of his action.

——Dr. O. F. Claus has purchased the drug store at Mississippi and Park avenue from G. H. J. Andreas. Mr. Andreas has another store at Vandeventer and Shenandoah avenues, and has long felt that it required all of his time and attention. Dr. Claus also has a store in North St. Louis.

——O. W. Heyer has sold his drug store at Jefferson avenue and Olive street to his former chief clerk, T. J. Huhn. Mr. Heyer has been in business in this city for over forty-six years and now feels that he is entitled to retire.

——Bert H. Rives, a young East St. Louis druggist, was married on November 7 to Miss Maud I. Boyles, of that city. It was a very quiet affair and the news has just reached his many friends on this side of the river.

——Max Hinrich has been placed in charge of the Owl Pharmacy at Fourteenth and Clark avenue. Alex. Crusius, the former manager, desires to purchase a store and is in quest of a desirable location.

——O. W. Kile, for the past two years prescription clerk at the City Hall drug store, has left for Kansas City, where he and his brother have purchased the J. J. Huber drug store at 1901 Vine street.

——A. C. Skinner, formerly with Judge & Dolph at Seventh and Locust streets, has purchased the drug store at Vandeventer and Easton avenues from Charles Schrier.

——Ed. Roberts, of East St. Louis, is moving his store from Collinsville and Pennsylvania avenues to St. Clair and Collinsville avenues.

——The Ilch Bros., at Leffingwell and Franklin avenues, have sold their drug store to their father, David Ilch, of Alton, Ill.

——C. C. Wright, of New Madrid, Mo., has been in the city for the past few days purchasing an extensive stock of drugs.

——Max Dehne, a local relief clerk, was recently married to Miss Minerva Frank, of the South Side.

——The Rocky Mountain Medicine Co. has just located in new quarters at 1707 Market street.

The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., of Dayton, O., has passed into the hands of a company of Springfield and Dayton capitalists. Mr. B. H. Winters, a prominent business man of Springfield, formerly in the newspaper business, will be the practical head of the new concern. Mr. Winters has already taken charge and is now hard at work reorganizing the business. He is also president of the Winters Art Lithographic Co., of Springfield, and will divide his time between his new duties and his Springfield business. Mr. Harry Yeazell, for several years secretary of the old Harter Company, will be the assistant manager. The Harter business was established in 1855, and has, until recently, been controlled by members of the Harter family. For many years the business was located in St. Louis, but about five years ago it moved to Dayton.

One of the best known menthol inhalers now on the market is Smith's, and in the advertisement on another page in this issue are given the reasons why every druggist should carry this inhaler in stock. The principal reasons are that it is filled with pure Japanese menthol, not half cotton or shavings like some of the cheaper inhalers. It is put up attractively and it retails for 25c. The customer gets more for his money in Smith's than in any other inhaler, and the druggist gets more profit than he would if he sold a ten-cent article. All jobbers keep it, or it can be bought directly of the manufacturers, the Smith Inhaler Company, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF TRADE.

A Rather Uneventful Week.

New York, Nov. 20.—It has been a rather uneventful week in the general drug and chemical market so far as important developments are concerned, and noteworthy fluctuations have been limited to a comparatively small number of articles, but as noted last week the consuming demand has continued to show gradual increase and the movement into the various channels has been satisfactory to dealers. The quinine situation has undergone very little variation and former prices are still current. Manufacturers report a very light run of orders and the bulk of their business has been in contract deliveries. The outside market, however, is somewhat steadier and it is claimed that about all the small scattering parcels have been bought up. Consequently holders are firmer in their views regarding values, and there is less disposition to shade manufacturers' quotations. At the monthly bark sale in London last week prices declined about 25 per cent., but the unit value was only slightly under that of the previous Amsterdam sale and speculative holders of quinine became more hopeful of an early improvement in market conditions.

Opium has continued decidedly strong under the influences referred to in this column last week, and importers have further advanced their quotations 5c. per pound, while the inside figure for powdered is fully 10c. higher. Morphine quotations have not yet been advanced by manufacturers, but consumers have been purchasing freely in anticipation of such a move, and the market has shown considerable activity. Menthol has scored a sharp advance, due to correspondingly firmer markets abroad. Cables from London reported stocks exceedingly small with values so much higher than the previous quotation that it was at first supposed there was some mistake, but when the advance was confirmed a buying movement set in and prices moved steadily upward with each succeeding sale. Spot supplies also are light and with the available stock more closely concentrated holders are inclined to offer cautiously, even at the advanced figures, as indications point to further improvement in the near future.

Lycopodium is in better supply and as the consuming demand has subsided holders have modified their views to the extent of reducing quotations fully 2@3c. per pound. Ergot is firmer in sympathy with foreign markets. Canada balsam fir is higher owing to scarcity both here and in producing markets. Cacao butter has declined slightly under the influence of lower prices at the London and Amsterdam auction sales last week. Among the roots, golden seal and senega are both firmer under light spot stocks and continued strong producing markets. The stock of whole althaea in first hands is practically exhausted and quotations for cut are materially higher. Cannabis indica is very scarce and prices of green tops show a substantial advance. Star anise seed is slow of sale and with supplies abundant the feeling among holders is easier and quotations for round lots have been reduced about 2c. per pound. Bayberry wax is lower under similar conditions. In the department of essential oils the only change in quotations is a slightly higher range for clove, due to an improvement in the position of the spice.

Owing to keen competition from outside holders, manufacturers of cream tartar and tartaric acid have reduced their quotations ¼@½c. per pound and the market is somewhat unsettled. Permanganate of potash also is ½c. per pound lower from first hands.

A Good Week in Boston.

Boston, Nov. 17.—This week goes on record as one of pretty good business. The demand for drugs is reported satisfactory, sales for the most part being of a jobbing character. Opium and quinine are firm and are a bit better sought than last week. Nitrate of soda is a little stiffer in price, other than which no material changes in the list of chemicals are noted, general trade being fairly good. Much the same may be said of dyestuffs, which show little change. Alcohols are livelier, and trade in them, especially wood, just at present, is excellent. Waxes are steady and without special feature.

Post Election Business Quiet.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—Marked quiet has prevailed in the drug trade here ever since the election. Several days before the national contest a lull set in, and ever since then a marked reaction has manifested itself. This applies to the wholesale trade as well as to manufacturing operations. A strong feeling of confidence prevails, however, that the future will bring a decided improvement. The present quiet is generally regarded as something which was to have been expected, and as being of a temporary character. No new developments have occurred in the market for botanicals. Values are fairly steady, but a spirited demand for goods does not exist. Heavy chemicals are moving in moderate quantities. Among the retailers there is the usual volume of complaint about slack business and small margins. There appear to be too many stores for the volume of trade that can possibly be developed, and competition reduces profits.

Very Good Report from Detroit.

Detroit, Nov. 17.—There has been no change in the situation here since a week ago, except that some of the downtown druggists, who depend largely on the transient trade, report that they have been quite a bit busier. The weather is conducive to all kinds of rheumatism, and almost anything in the shape of a cold, but for some reason all Detroit is not limping and coughing. In the country it is better—for the druggist. A splendid holiday trade is reported at both wholesale houses.

Trade Active in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Business has been very active this week among all the branches of the wholesale and manufacturing drug trade. The demand on all staple goods and on sundries has been active, and collections are good. The season promises to be one of the heaviest the trade has ever known. Fancy and holiday goods are still in demand, though the call for this class of goods is easing off owing to the nearness of the holiday season. The week has shown few failures, and the outlook is of the best.

Downward Tendency in Linseed Oil.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 16.—The most significant outcropping of this week has been the accumulating evidence that linseed oil, ground oil cake, etc., are on the point of dropping materially in price. No general drop has yet taken place, the decline of 5 cents on linseed oil in Chicago a week ago not having extended to these cities, but one is looked for ere long. The downward tendency has, however, reached the point of rate-cutting on ground oil cake, which one firm is offering at $34.50, or $1.50 under the market quotation. The jobbers are receiving orders from all over the Northwest at a lively rate, proving the acceleration of business by the passing of ante-election doubt. All kinds of reports are made by retailers. Most of them agree that improvement is manifesting itself. One St. Paul dealer—and he is not the only one in that boat—says trade this week has been "rocky." Yet the month thus far has averaged better than October. Collections remain unsatisfactory, as a rule.

The Royal Lather Brush.

We illustrate on another page a new lather brush which ought to find ready sale. While it is true that the retail price is a little higher than ordinary brushes, the profit on it is very much greater, which ought to commend it to druggists with an eye to the business side of their profession. The Royal Lather Brush is made of solid, fine, French bristles, with ebonized handles and aluminum ferrules. The ferrule is adjustable, so that the user may have a long brush or a short one, a soft one or a hard one at will. The upper ferrule also keeps the brush in shape so that it never twists. There is no twine binding to rot, nothing to split nor to crack, and the brush is a light, neat, durable and a thoroughly perfect toilet article. By adjusting the upper ferrule a short, hard brush may be made to rub in the lather, doing away entirely with the use of the fingers.

With the first purchase of one dozen Royal Lather Brushes a very handsome display stand is sent, one of the most effective ever furnished with any toilet article. It sells brushes wherever it is placed upon the show case. It is a fac simile of a perfect lather brush, securely mounted upright upon a small, white, triangular base. Some retailers put it upon the cigar case where it attracts the attention of every man who enters the store. A sample lather brush will be sent to any retail dealer who will send his business card or letter head to the manufacturers, The Thompson Manufacturing Company, Troy, N. Y.

——Frank Gorski, who owns a drug store at Milwaukee, Wis., but who was not registered, was fined $50 and costs for conducting a pharmacy with no registered pharmacist in charge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

American Soda Fountain Co. 18
Apollinaris Co. 6
Bangs' Druggists' Fixture Co. 3
Chattanooga Med. Co. Cov. B
Duroy & Haines Co. 8
Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. 7
Haynes, F. J. 11
Longeway, M. Louise 2
Major Cement Co. 11
New York Quinine & Chem. Works Cov. D
Thompson Mfg. Co. Cov. D

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 20.—A continued steady but gradual improvement in the general volume of business is noted and the market retains a fairly firm undertone with prevailing conditions satisfactory to dealers. Fluctuations in values, however, have been limited to a few articles and the changes for the week are mainly unimportant.

OPIUM.—There is no abatement of the stronger feeling noted last week and jobbing quotations show a further advance to $3.50@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.60@3.85 for 11 per cent., according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Dealers report a continued moderately active movement into channels of consumption and jobbing quotations are steady at $4.60@4.75 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., as to quantity, the higher figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—The expected advance in manufacturers' prices has not yet materialized and jobbers are willing to sell at prices on the old basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—A quiet condition of affairs has prevailed throughout the market and the limited wants of consumers are being supplied at prices on the basis of 34@35c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins.

ERGOT.—Foreign markets show further improvement, but jobbing parcels on the spot are yet obtainable to a moderate extent at the former range of 70@80c. for whole and 80@90c. for powdered.

LYCOPODIUM.—Stocks in importers' hands are somewhat larger and the tone of the market is a shade easier with jobbing quotations reduced to 68@73c., as to quantity.

BALSAM FIR.—Owing to scarcity both on the spot and in producing markets holders are decidedly firmer in their views and jobbers have advanced their quotations to $3.10@3.35 per gallon in cans and 55@60c. per lb. in bottles, inclusive.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—Values are firmer in sympathy with Western markets and quotations for jobbing quantities show a further advance to 75@85c. for whole, 80@90c. for ground and 85@95c. for powdered.

SENEGA ROOT.—A continued firm feeling is manifested on the part of holders and jobbing quotations have been marked up to 62@72c. for whole and 67@77c. for powdered.

ALTHAEA ROOT.—The available stock of cut is materially reduced and jobbers have advanced their quotations to 33@38c. Powdered is held at 36@41c.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Values are higher owing to scarcity and the revised jobbing range for prime green tops is 60@70c. and for powdered 70@80c.

ANISE SEED.—The star variety is in more liberal supply and the market is easier, with jobbing quotations reduced to 33@38c.

MENTHOL.—There has been a sharp advance in values both here and in foreign markets, due to extreme scarcity, and the revised jobbing quotations are $4.50@4.75 by the pound and 35@40c. in ounces.

OIL CLOVES.—A firmer feeling in the spice has caused an advance in jobbing prices to 75@85c., according to quality and quantity.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—Producing markets for natural are higher owing to small yield and jobbers have advanced their quotations to $2.20@2.50. Synthetic also is firmer and the revised prices are $1.15@1.50.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH. — Manufacturers' prices are slightly lower and jobbers are quoting 22@27c. for crystals, according to size of order.

Pepto-Mangan ("Gude.")

The trade has heard of the disastrous fire which destroyed the Tarrant building in this city and with it the entire plant of the M. J. Breitenbach Co., the American agents for Pepto-Mangan ("Gude"), but probably few have noticed the attempt of the manufacturer of a preparation claimed to be similar to Pepto-Mangan to make capital by sending broadcast to the medical profession a circular letter in which he says: "The day will come when physicians will realize the importance of ceasing to be instigators and propagators of the popularity of certain proprietaries" and will patronize ethical preparations, like his own, for instance. This circular was sent out when the manufacturers of Pepto-Mangan were bending all their energies to keeping their orders filled, and at a time when all their literature was destroyed so that they had no means of counteracting its effect. But the position of Gude's Pepto-Mangan is too firmly intrenched to be seriously affected by such attacks. In spite of the protests against its use by certain interested manufacturers as an unethical preparation, the sales increase simply because the physician knows that it is exactly what it is claimed to be and that there is nothing else which will so surely accomplish the desired results.

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I am more than enthusiastic over the Era Course in Pharmacy, because I feel that the benefit I have already received has done me a wor of good.

JAMES M. HALL.

Wilmington, N. C.

Read the new announcement on last advertising page, and send for prospectus.

New Class Formed Each Month.

IT WILL BE REPEALED.

The drug trade has good reason to feel gratified by the intelligence of the past week that the Committee on Ways and Means of Congress has formulated a bill, one of the principal features of which is the total repeal of the stamp tax on proprietary medicines. Of course, it cannot be said now with absolute surety that this will be passed when presented to Congress, but there is every reason for the belief that it will. From the President down through the various departments of the national government, there is a desire for a material reduction in the revenues, which are now much more than is needed. The plan is to cut off at least some thirty millions of dollars in this way, and included in this sum is that produced by the tax on medicines, some four or five millions.

The result so far achieved is strong evidence of the weight of influence which can be exerted by an organized body, and the retail druggists of the country may be truly said to have gained a recognition which never before has been accorded them, purely from the fact that they do now present an organized front. Memorials, appeals and resolutions submitted by the retail drug associations, and especially the N. A. R. D., have obviously convinced our law makers that the wishes of the trade are to be treated with their best consideration.

During the past week representatives of the proprietary, wholesale and retail interests visited Washington for the sole purpose of spying out the land and of doing what was possible to advance the project for the repeal of the stamp tax. This representation was small in numbers but weighty in influence. It included the chairmen of the Committees on Legislation of the N. A. R. D., the N. W. D. A., and the P. A. of A.; and, besides, influential members of these organizations, a representative of this paper and of a Western drug journal. The delegation was successful in interviewing in their individual capacity several members of the Committee on Ways and Means, each of whom expressed, of course, unofficially, his belief that the tax on medicines would be removed. A cabinet member, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said the same. As a result of the several informal conferences and interviews, the delegation was impressed with the fact that the drug trade is to receive its dues in this matter, at least to the extent that the Committee on Ways and Means has power.

The bill to be presented in Congress has been ordered to be ready by December 1, and in a very short time now we ought to know what recognition it will receive. But the necessity for work

on the part of the drug trade is by no means at an end. Now is the time to exert all the influence each possesses to induce his congressman to vote for the passage of this bill when it comes up for action. It is not enough to introduce a bill. Unexpected opposition frequently develops, and of sufficient strength to defeat a measure. Every precaution should be taken that such a fate does not overtake this bill. While there is good reason to feel optimistic, let us not rest in false security, but do what we can, each and all of us, to help it along.

Druggists are requested to sign the petition which has been presented in this paper during some weeks past and a copy of which has been sent to every druggist, in order that the combined petition representing the interests of the drug trade as a whole may be presented at the proper time to the Congress of the United States.

THE N. A. R. D AND ITS WORK.

The leaven is working, and working well. Notice comes from all parts of the country of the organization of local associations of druggists, all with the purpose of co-operating in the N. A. R. D. work. The aggressive cutters, even in localities where the retail trade has not yet endorsed the N. A. R. D., are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies, because of the refusal of manufacturers and jobbers to supply them. A large cut-rate dealer, refused supplies in his home market, has visited without avail this city, Philadelphia and St. Louis, in each of which cities he found that the jobbing trade was loyal to its promise to co-operate with the retailers in their expressed desire that the N. A. R. D. tripartite agreement be made operative. Though the retail druggists of Greater New York are not yet organized in support of the plan, the jobbing trade is doing its part in their behalf. One co-operative buying concern has already gone out of existence, through its sale to a firm which proposes to establish a legitimate wholesale drug business and seek recognition on the list of accepted jobbers. Another evidence of the good work is that concerns in this locality claiming to be entitled to jobbing rates, but who for one or another reason, generally because of their demoralizing trade practices, have been refused recognition on the list of jobbers, are finding their orders almost invariably turned down by the manufacturers of proprietary preparations.

And so from evidence and testimony from all sections we learn that the manufacturers and wholesalers are doing their part; it is up to the retailers to perform their duty. If the retail trade does not want relief, they should continue, as seems to be the condition in some places, to show no interest in the N. A. R. D. and its work. But if druggists are in earnest to secure better trade conditions, better profits on patent medicines, and better times all around, it devolves upon them to immediately combine themselves into an organization which shall affiliate with the N. A. R. D., and by this means secure the protection afforded by the jobbers and manufacturers in carrying out the plan decided upon by the three national organizations.

Organize, organize, and you will get what you want. Without organization you neither deserve nor need expect relief.

THE SALE OF POISONS IN GEORGIA.

A few days ago a bill was introduced into the Senate in Georgia to make it a misdemeanor for persons to sell, give, or in any way furnish to any person, either morphine, opium or cocaine, except upon the prescription of a physician. Physicians will be allowed to procure these drugs whenever they wish. It is stated that this bill is the result of disclosures showing the enormous increase in the consumption of these drugs, as reported frequently in the newspapers and by druggists themselves. We cannot see anything to object to in this measure, if the statement above relative to its character is correct. There cannot be too stringent a law to confine the sale of narcotics, and in fact all poisonous drugs, to properly qualified druggists and by them only to those who have real need for them in a medicinal way. Anything beyond this is a menace and an injury to the people which should not be tolerated.

THE ERA BLUE BOOK.

The next edition of the Era Blue Book will be issued in January and will contain a number of additional and especially valuable features. The work of compilation is now nearly completed, but we wish to request every maker of a proprietary preparation, who has not yet sent us the correct names and retail and dozen prices of his preparations, to do so at once, in order that the list of these articles in the Blue Book may be complete. This is the last opportunity, so we urge every one interested to take immediate advantage of it.

Itachitol.—Trade name for a new kidney preparation (organo-therapeutics). It comes into trade in tablet form.

Ichthyodin.—Trade name for a purified ichthyol, said to be free from the sulphones and the volatile oils of the latter.

Bonducin.—The bitter principle of bonduca seed. It has been found efficient, in doses of 10 to 20 cgm., in intermittent fevers.

Helko.—Trade name for a new composite synthetic oil, used in perfumery, and consisting of a mixture of Jasmon and Indol. It is an exact reproduction of the odor of the freshly opened jasmine bloom.

Ichthargan.—Trade name for a combination of ichthyol and silver, containing 30 per cent. of silver bound up with ichthyolsulphonic acid containing 15 per cent. of sulphur. It appears as a brownish, odorless powder, completely and readily soluble in water.

Actineon.—A tincture-like liquid, said to contain sarsaparilla, portulacca, etc., and used in diseases of the bladder, it is claimed, with high satisfaction. It is also recommended in certain diseased conditions of the stomach and intestines.

THESE ASK REPEAL OF THE TAX.

Replying to your petition to Congress of United States allow me to say to "No. 1" that I, as a legitimate retailer and one who always keeps prices up, that in my estimation the manufacturer has left too much to us. "We have troubles of our own" and have no one's burden but our own. Let the manufacturer take a few steps in this way and give a little relief to the legitimate retailer; there will be a little more sense in it. Let this be plenty for "No. 1" for this time, but let the balance of the manufacturing people do as much for the cause as the retailer is the wish and expression of

WM. M. HAMFORD.

Plymouth, Neb.

We note in Era the petition to Congress for removal of Stamp Tax, Schedule B. It's a good move. Had the writer read the Era closely after receipt would have sent for a petition. If not too late you can send us one. However, we have already sent our petition in one other direction and have written to our Congressman, Hon. W. P. Brownlow, who has influence, and received his reply.

ANDREWS MFG. CO.

Bristol, Tenn.

Please send me a copy of your petition to Congress. I am the only druggist here, but will gladly add my name. We have a physician here who holds his own drugs, but he says he is not interested enough to add his name. I think the Era should have the support of all as you are always doing something to aid us in our work.

MRS. R. E. HEMER.

Waconia, Wis.

Referring to your offer on page 475 of The Pharmaceutical Era for November 1, we write to ask you to kindly send us twenty-five copies of the petition to Congress. We will see that every druggist in this county has an opportunity to sign it.

MICAJAH & CO.

Warren, Pa.

We hand you our petition to Congress as wholesalers and manufacturers. It is the latter portion of our business that the Stamp Tax hurts the worst, as we put out quite a line of proprietary articles. Push the good work along.

N. F. AMES & CO.

Corry, Pa.

We enclose petition signed by our local druggists and ourselves. It is unnecessary for us to tell you that we are in full sympathy with this cause and we trust that you will be successful in your efforts to secure the repeal of this class legislation.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.,

Monticello, Ill. Per Allen F. Moore, Secy.

Herewith we hand you petition signed by the Toledo druggists. We hope Congress will take the matter up at an early date with a view of repealing the War Tax.

THE WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN CO.

Toledo, O. W. J. Walding, Pres.

We enclose herewith another batch of signatures to the petition to Congress, which have been secured by one of our salesmen.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Enclosed find petition endorsed by parties interested in this place. Wishing you success in this effort.

R. S. FREEMAN & SON.

River Falls, Wis.

We herewith enclose list of names to petition to Congress to repeal Stamp Law on patent medicines.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.,

Troy, N. Y. F. O. V.

The Stamp tax must go. Send blank petitions and we will get them filled

A. D. TALBOTT & CO.

Grinnell, Ia.

MORE SIGNATURES.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Richard Gibson, Ernest L. Allen, Edgar Warfield, Jr., C. M. Lennon, W. D. Hudson, W. F. Creighton & Co., Warfield & Hall, Dienelt & Walker, J. W. Entwisle.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Morley Bros.

HOSSVALE, N. Y.—F. & I. J. White.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Uriah F. Freedmann, Fl. Rubin, Ch. Schuman.

BURLINGTON, VT.—Junius Bames & Son, W. C. Hoag, W. J. Henderson, A. C. Booth, G. A. Churchill, F. Henry Parker, Walker Grocery Co., F. J. Beaupre, W. B. Reeves, J. H. McCuen.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Albert E. Ebert, J. Scherman & Co., F. H. Hertle, A. W. Baer, G. Tedtmann, F. L. DeWitt, H. W. Medberry, The Strickland Co., Strickland Wine Co., Hoffmann Piano Co., Hartwig Drug Co., J. R. Bowman, Industrial Publishing Co., Danks & Co.

CLEVELAND, O.—M. Ernst, A. O. Stern, C. O. Falkens, Gem Pharmacy Co., Temple Pharmacy, W. F. Grosse, A. O. Churchill, Robert H. Tarr, W. G. Marshall.

CONSTANTIA, N. Y.—John D. Black.

DAVENPORT, IA.—H. A. Emeis, Frank Nadler Co., J. H. Harrison, G. Schlegel & Son, E. S. Ballard & Co., John Harding & Co., G. G. Lauffer, Theo. Danquard, A. Meisner, R. L. Campbell, J. E. Driscoll.

EAST RODMAN, N. Y.—S. A. Moore.

FAHERY, N. Y.—Rowland Wilson.

FAIRPORT, N. Y.—G. C. Taylor.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Kingston Drug Club, by Geo. W. Johnston, president, and H. C. Connelly, Jr., secretary.

LE CLAIRE, IA.—C. W. Bittner.

LORRAINE, N. Y.—C. D. Grimshaw.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Strother Drug Co., E. A. Craighill, Lynchburg Chemical Co., Lumsden & Hammer, W. B. Penick, Jno. F. Gresham, Thos. Blencowe, C. H. S. Snead & Co., C. B. Fleet, Specific Remedy Co., J. Owen Hanvey, F. C. Helbig, F. H. Halle, Payne, Seay & Anderson.

MACON, GA.—H. J. Lamar & Sons, Taylor & Peek Drug Co., Mallory H. Taylor, College Hill Pharmacy, DeWitt McCrary, C. T. King, T. A. Cheatham, Goodwyn's Drug Store, Union Pharmacy, W. E. Shelverton.

MARSHALL, MICH.—Geo. H. Green, F. G. Seaman & Co., J. Hindenach & Co., J. W. Bradshaw, Swartout & Swartout, W. H. Elston, H. J. Hyde, Pyramid Drug Co., F. A. Stuart Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. S. Johnston Drug Co., Emil S. Bohati, John Bogathy, John H. Eberhardt, Thos. M. Davies, William Rorcher, Wilbur F. Rawlins, Rudolph Martin, Benjamin Rosenzweig, W. S. Rockey, Frank N. Pond, Carl Damschinsky, F. W. Schoonmaker, G. B. Frazee, Wm. S. Gordon, W. H. Bonnett, O. C. Willson, F. D. Moore, U. B. Woolley, E. H. Truax, O. P. Zeitfuss, J. A. Brady, H. A. Tice, F. Wichells, R. W. Robinson & Son, Geo. Kneuper, Max Robinson.

ORWELL, N. Y.—E. S. Bentin, A. B. House.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—H. F. Loesch, M. D., H. A. Nolte, Ernest W. Herrman, Frank R. Mohrman, S. A. Day, Ott & Nicoud, Frederick Radfield, C. P. Elpeth, Jr., Geo. W. Ewing, F. J. Heckler, Jr., J. J. Moore, E. F. Kaempfer, J. A. Cantrell, Wm. McCorkle, A. C. Hewitt, J. W. Ranck, A. D. Forrest, Crumbie Bros., Chas. W. Sweeney, Smyser & Scott, Thomas Hetherington, A. H. Bremer, H. G. Carter, Chas. W. Ott, N. F. Weisner, N. Richardson, H. G. Haring, J. L. Nebinger, N. Pennypacker, W. Preston Lutz, Leidy Seipel, C. Weiss, J. Albert Rudy, G. B. Winehrener, F. J. Brellocks, Henry Sunderland, L. S. Henkel, E. H. Fienhold, M. A. Porter, G. M. Wilson's Pharmacy, H. S. Bartlett, Wm. Frank Bowman, Chas. P. Loeper, L. P. Reimann, Albert Oetinger, C. L. Latchford, Frederick Brown Co., Charles G. Dodson, Jacob Eppstein, P. R. Oreno, Dr. M. F. Groves' Son & Co., O. Zion, J. L. Heller, Lehman B. Phillips, John K. Wittel, Gustav C. F. Helm, Jr., Sullivan & Richardson, Henry C. Blair, Geo. Y. Woood, J. B. Moore, B. Frank Davis, J. Weber, M. Michelotti, M. E. Trist, Geo. Warren Phillips, William Harris, Lewis S. Sorber, G. P. Schuple.

RICHLAND, N. Y.—G. H. Mellin.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Peacock Chemical Co., Sultan Drug Co., Derma Remedy Co., Morley Bros.

TOLEDO, O.—The Walding, Kinnan & Marvin Co., Frank B. Stevens, Clark's Pharmacy, W. R. Harpster, Dr. G. Aftel, J. M. McCann, S. E. Laurence, M. F. Newcomer & Son, John B. Fella, W. J. Von Erdegen, Faber Bros., L. Fenneburg, W. E. Ludwig, Rupp Drug Co., Rupp & Bowmann, R. F. Schwab, S. D. Nill, Wm. Kirchmaier & Son, Chas. Schindler, A. Heitzman, Joseph Gates, F. H. McGrath, H. W. Spayd, G. H. Wetjen, W. J. Bush, S. A. Eckert, I. N. Reed & Son, L. W. Campbell, C. W. MacGuire, M. D., The S. Ward Drug Store, I. L. Roller, G. C. Bittner Co., The D. Weyburne Pharmacy, Gernhardt Bros., G. Meinert, John Goldbach, M. L. Calkins Co., J. B. Parnell, James O. Fallon.

TROY, N. Y.—Troy Chemical Co., Fred. W. Curtis, John Dow, F. O. Van Derkin, M. A. Wheeler, M. D., J. H. Osterhout, Frank Gilbert, Harvey S. McLeod, H. R. Munn, Henry Stowell & Son.

WAUKESHA, WIS.—The Waukesha Water Co., Dunlap & Williams, A. P. Lau, C. E. Nelson, A. C. Esiburg, Arnold Pharmacy Co., W. G. Wardrobe & Co.

WEST AMHOY, N. Y.—Stanton & Jocelyn.

The French Perfumery Section is certainly one of the most attractive courts of the 1900 Exhibition. In the perfume trade, France may be still said to be the leading nation of the world, and she has here shown her products with much taste and skill. In fact, this has been stated by competent authorities to be the finest display of the kind ever made, and, as the artificial perfume industry advances with giant strides, it may possibly remain on record as marking the apogee of the commerce of natural perfumes.

PIERRE-FRANCOIS LUBIN.
Born, 1774; Died, 1853.

For some reason best known to the organizers of the Exhibition—possibly because it is an art that especially appeals to the fair sex—the French Perfumery Court is placed in the Dress and Textile Building, a very central and advantageous site. No one could help being attracted by the elegant pale-yellow trellis work, surmounted by baskets and garlands of flowers, which frames the various exhibits. In the center is a fountain, surrounded by plants, with a tinted female statue bending over a pool of water, doubtless symbolical of the toilet in primitive ages. Around are grouped the leading firms. The dozen who occupy the central and most prominent positions are known all the world over, and it would be an invidious task to say which has shown the most exquisite taste in setting out its goods. The sign of the "Flower Basket" over one of the four big corner stands draws our attention to Pinaud's perfumery, where M. Victor Klotz has a dainty decoration in pale blue and gold, with a panel of Cupid's bearing flowers, and some very original show cases with the panels adorned with gilt bulrushes. His opposite neighbors, M. M. Javal and Parquet, exhibit Houbigant's perfumery in a stand where Mucha, the famous Hungarian artist decorator, shows us a masterpiece of mural art symbolizing the flowers from which perfume is obtained. Vibert, in a third corner site, has another emblematic composition in the New Art style, a female figure in an attitude of ecstasy as the fumes from a brazier of perfumes wreathe around her form, while the front of the stand bears the inscription SI DEAMBULANS STES SALVE GAUDEO SI INTRES. Roger & Gallet's soaps, essences and perfumes ("Delicia," "Celtis," etc.) are put before the public in a most attractive manner. M. Gallet, by the way, has recently been named a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for services rendered at the Exhibition. The Louis XVI style of Lubin's stand reminds us that this firm was founded over a century ago; the business is now conducted by M. Paul Prot. The other central stands are L. T. Piver's (New Art style), E. Coudray's extensive show, Guerlain's, with pretty views, the Oriza perfumery (Raynaud's), Violet, Ch. Fay, Gelle Freres (Lecaron and fils) Dorin and Chiris. Some twenty other firms occupy less conspicuous sites, but in many cases make excellent exhibits, we may merely cite the famous Eau de Botot, which, although badly placed, has a most elegant show furnished in the Empire style, while the "Dentifrice of the Benedictine Fathers" may be quoted as one of those monastic products so frequently met with in France. But although the taste with which this French perfumery is put up for retail may tempt one to linger in this part of the section, the most interesting feature, perhaps, is the

Raw Perfumery Exhibit.

The annual value of raw perfumery produced in the Alpes-Maritimes department is between three and four million dollars; some 2,000 tons of roses, 2,500 of orange blossoms, 200 each of violets, jasmine, etc., are yearly treated in the Grasse district. This little town has been

GRASSE.

a seat of the perfumery industry for centuries, and all the leading manufacturers are represented here. The biggest show is by Roure Bertrand; Bruno-Court's "Perfumery Factory of Our Lady of the Flowers," founded in 1812, intersperses its exhibit with interesting photos. Warrick Freres are well known in America and England, their Violet, Rose, Tuberose, Mignonette and other essential oils and pomades are put up in neat bottles and nickeled cans, all with the gross and net weights elegantly inscribed in gilt letters. A pretty device adopted by some firms is to vary the array of bottles and jars by strewing artificial flowers (roses, violets, jonquils, etc.), over their goods. Pillet and Denfert exhibit each bottle in its wooden case; M. Pillet, we notice, is the joint author of a recent work on Essential Oils. A dozen or twenty other firms are here represented, and liquid, solid, concrete and other forms of raw perfumery may be studied so far as glass cases permit, for printed matter and attendants seem alike scarce in this wholesale portion of the perfumery exhibit.

OTTO OF ROSES (BULGARIA)

There are some interesting exhibits of

Imported Raw Perfumery,

which deserve to be briefly noted. Chiris, for instance, shows "catties" or original boxes of Hangkow, Tonkin and Siankong musk, Mexican and Bourbon vanilla in glass jars, horns of civet and Bulgarian essence of roses in the original two-kilo flasks of flat form, covered with flannel and sealed with five seals as shown in our sketch. In Augier's exhibit we also noticed specimens of myrrh, castoreum, opoponax, sandalwood and Siamese benzoin, while Robertet has Florence orris root, tonka beans, etc., etc. The most varied exhibit is, perhaps, that of Bing Fils & Cie, who have Javan citronelle leaves and vetyver (lemongrass), a specimen of black amber found by a whaler of Provincetown (Mass); photographs of the ylang ylang distilleries at Manila, etc., etc.

CIVET (ABYSSINIA)

Civet

is imported in horns, as shown by our sketch, and this firm shows two horn-shaped glasses which very clearly demonstrate the difference between the wild civet (almost black) and the light yellow-colored article produced by the domesticated animal (which is fed exclusively on "doure"—a sort of maize—and beef), preferred by perfumers as more powerful and aromatic. The flavor of honey which characterizes "wild" civet is supposed to be due to the animal's taste for this food, while the dark color may be due to the same cause, or to oxydization. Messrs. Bing & Co. have a couple of curious show cases in the Forestry Building alluded to in a preceding article, one showing the wild civet in the forest and the other a Galla native extracting the perfume from one of his furry charges. For Abyssinia is the civet's home. Until recently all civet imported was of mixed quality, but since French firms have established agencies in the Emperor Menelik's domains (at Addis-Abba) the pure domesticated article is obtainable. During the recent war in Abyssinia, so disastrous to the Italian arms, the merchants were obliged to import from Zanzibar a civet of inferior quality, for there, it appears, wild and tame animals feed alike on vegetables. At that time the price of civet rose to $190 per lb. (for an epidemic killed off hundreds of the animals at Choa); but nowadays wild civet is worth about $35, and the product of the tame animal $45 per lb.

FLACON WATTEAU

Hunting the Musk Deer

is illustrated by another group in the next case, which we have sketched as a curious representation of what may soon be a thing of the past. The Chinese huntsman, it may be noticed, uses a bow and arrow and endeavors to lame rather than kill the animal. If the wounded deer turns out to be a female, he simply binds its wounds and sets it at liberty; if a male, he stabs it and removes the musk pod as shown. (Here, as with the civet, the quality of the perfume appears to vary with the animal's food). In spite of all these precautions, the musk deer is becoming very rare; in Thibet alone is it now found in numerous herds. The expression "Tonkin Musk" used to designate the finest quality, dates from the time when all musk used in French perfumery was collected and shipped here by the Catholic missions in Tonkin. When Shanghai became an open port the trade centered there; the musk was all shipped to London and sold by auction. But since 1870 French firms have begun to import direct, via Marseilles, and Paris is now quite an important center for the finer qualities. It arrives in

PERFUME PESTLE

HUNTING THE MUSK DEER. (TONKIN)

"catties," little boxes of much the same size and shape as those used for cigars, and covered with Chinese inscriptions and decorations—several of those here shown represent the hunting of the musk deer as the Chinese artist picures it.

A CATTY

The Perfumery Jury

consisted of MM. Paul Prot, L. Piver, A. Darrasse, A. Bagot, Brach, Gallet, Victor Klotz, etc., for France, J. L. Leichner (Germany), J. Laurier (Great Britain), Roussanoff (Russia), and George R. Lorenz (United States). All the firms with which jurors were connected were, of course, not allowed to compete. Grand prizes were awarded to Colgate & Co. (U. S. A.), J. & E. Atkinson and Pears' Soap (England), J. M. Farina and J. G. Monson & Co. (Germany), Chiris, Lecaron, Vibert, Guerlain, Rehas, Raynaud, Chonet, Michaud, Beyer and Roure Bertrand (France), and Brocart & Co. and Ralbet & Co. (Russia), while thirty gold and thirty-one silver medals were also granted.

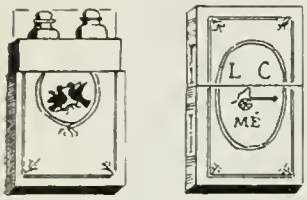
The Retrospective Section

is a feature of the Perfumery Court which should by no means be overlooked. Many private collections of great value are here represented; MM. Chappey, Helft, G. de Yturri, Orisis, Doistau, etc., show charming specimens of the ware of the XVIII. and early nineteenth century. M. Pierre Guerlain has several pomade pots of the Marie Antoinette epoch, and M. G. Pouchet shows us an original bottle and price list of Maille & Acloque, "vinegar makers and distillers to their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia" in the days of Louis XV.

Pomatum Pot

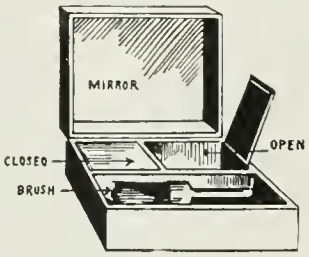
But the bulk of the exhibits are from M. Victor Klotz's collection. The head of Pinaud's firm possesses a veritable arsenal of the weapons of female coquetry of the last two centuries, which we think must be absolutely unique in its extent and variety. We can, of course, only quote a few of the most characteristic specimens in this and other collections.

1 2



Perfume Books

Perfumery seems first to have come into general use here in Louis XIV.'s time, a Dresden china perfume fountain and one or two other specimens shown date from this epoch. But the great mass of articles were made in the two succeeding reigns. Louis XV.'s period was a time of great luxury in this respect. Dozens of the little Dresden china scent bottles, then popular among the aristocracy, are shown; they mostly affect the form indicated in our sketch, the decoration varies, being sometimes in the Watteau style, in other cases Chinese in treatment, etc. The pestle and mortar illustrated date from the same time and the decoration is that of the old Rouen ware; this is the only specimen of this article exhibited. Perfume-burners and cassolettes are numerous; there is a rouge box marked "Rouge de Coindot, Rue Basse Port St. Denis No. 13, Paris," while the pomatum pot shown in our illustration bears the name of "Gervais Chardon, perfumer to their Majesties, at the Silver Bell,



Patch-Box

AN ENGLISH COMB EXHIBIT.

Rue St. Martin, Paris," the sign of the perfume shop is reproduced below, it will be noticed.

The "Perfume Books" illustrated date from a later period. Covered with red leather, they outwardly resemble a small volume when closed (Fig. 2) and contain two small scent bottles (Fig. 1). The ornaments and inscriptions are very curious and characteristic of the gallantry of the age. The turtle doves on No. 1 are self-evident, the rebus on No. 2 may be deciphered as "She is charming" (Elle sait charmer).

The perfume cases are very numerous and often elegant, though others appear to have been prepared for receiving samples. But perhaps the greatest novelty to the modern visitor will be the patch boxes, of which several specimens are shown. Our sketch will render any description unnecessary, the size is about that of a small match box and the material ebony or ivory mounted in brass, silver, etc. The form is oblong (rectangular or oval), the interior arrangement invariable, an open compartment for the brush occupies one-half of the space, the rest is closed by two inner lids.

Artificial Perfumes

are shown in the Chemical Section, but a few words on the subject of these comparatively new productions and their price in France may fitly terminate this notice. The first French factory, founded at Grenelle (Paris) in 1876 by de Laire & Co., holds several patents and seems to flourish in spite of German competition, while several other works have been established at Lyons and elsewhere, and the rapid lowering of prices indicates brisk competition and increased demand. Vanilline, which cost $200 per lb. in 1880, is now $10 a lb.; heliotropine, which has never been patented, has fallen from $400 to $3.50; terpineol (used for lilac and lily of the valley scents) costs about $1.20 per lb. Artificial musk, first produced in 1889, is perhaps the best known of all artificial perfumes, but carnation, violet, hawthorn and hyacinth scents are also produced now-a-days by artificial means. Coumarine, used for "new-mown hay" scents and soap can hardly be called an artificial perfume, being produced from Tonka beans, deer tongue, etc.

Making a Perfume-Burner. (Tonkinese Artisan)

THE STUDY OF PHARMACOGNOSY AND ITS RELATION TO PHARMACY.*

By ERNEST T. JORDAN.

Pharmacognosy, or, in everyday English, the knowledge of drugs, is a branch of study that has been in recent years most seriously neglected by the average student in pharmacy. It seems, however, a self-evident fact that a knowledge of drugs should be the basic element in the mental equipment of the druggist. It should be, but it is not, at least among druggists as we usually find them. The druggist of a few generations ago was a druggist in fact. His office was collecting, preserving and compounding such drugs as his physician patron needed in relieving the ills of his patient. He was, if tradition does not inform us falsely, in truth the physician's helper, the source of his supply of medicines, an absolute necessity to the successful practice of his profession. All this has to a great extent been changed. In the gradual evolution of modern conditions, the physician and the druggist have gradually, but no less surely, and it seems inevitably, been drawn apart. Whose the fault, if fault there is, a wiser mind than mine must determine. The fact is there. The chasm between the doctor and the retail druggist is there, and more than all this, the chasm is being rapidly filled by that ever-widening wedge, the manufacturing pharmacist. And

*Prize paper read before the Maine Pharmaceutical Association, 1900. Reprinted from N. E. Druggist.

it must be patent to the densest brain that this manufacturer, the barrier between the pharmacist and the profession that made his calling possible, is doing the very things that made our parent druggists useful. He is collecting, preserving and compounding drugs; is doing it well, and we are left on one side. This is the condition as it confronts us. The problem is here. A complete solution we have far to seek. It would be presumption for a mere tyro in the pharmaceutical cult to attempt to solve a problem that has puzzled so many great minds. I shall not attempt to give a complete answer, but along this line of drug knowledge and drug study hope to point out one contributory cause, and perhaps suggest a remedy.

I have already said that a knowledge of drugs should be the basic element in a druggist's mental equipment. How seldom do we find this condition to exist. We have many competent pharmacists, skilled in manipulations; many able chemists, but few, very few, can be found among us whose knowledge of drugs is such that it should entitle him to be a druggist, in the narrow, literal sense of the word. We know well how to handle drugs, but too often we do not know the drugs we handle. There is some reason for this condition. We usually receive our drug supplies in a comminuted form from the manufacturer. We accept his guarantee as final, and thereby come to lean for our authority upon the very one whose advancement at our expense we have viewed with so much jealousy. This view of the case will not, I know, be accepted generally. I simply ask, however, in support of my contention, permission to cite three instances that my short experience has brought to my notice.

First: In one store I found in the drawer marked catechu, gambir or pale catechu. This was in a store where a large amount of tincture of catechu was dispensed on prescriptions, and all this tincture was made from the spurious drug. The National Dispensatory states that gambir contains less tannic acid and less catechuic than the official catechu, and is an inferior drug.

Second: In two stores I have found Maracaibo bark on sale as callsaya. This is an inferior bark deficient in alkaloids.

Third: The last case I shall cite must seem incredible, but it is none the less true. I saw a few years since in a retail store a wholesale package marked prickly ash bark, and being sold as such. Upon complaint of a purchaser the bark was examined and found to be cascarilla. It is only justice to state in this connection that this wholesale house is not a Maine concern.

I have mentioned three instances not to prove that the Maine pharmacists are more deficient than those of other States, for I believe that no State demands or receives more efficient service from their druggists than does our own. I do believe, however, and I believe most firmly, that a revival of the study of drugs is much needed; that it is a certain means of increasing our usefulness to the physician, the public and to ourselves, and that the gap that divides the two professions may be narrowed to the advantage of both, by such a proficiency in the science of pharmacognosy that we can state absolutely and of our own knowledge that every preparation we sell is made from a drug that conforms in every respect to the standards made by our United States Pharmacopœia.

THE COAL-TAR DERIVATIVE FUCHSINE is generally supposed to owe its name to fuchsia, as its tint certainly resembles the color of that flower, but this is not the case. The inventor of fuchsine, whose death was lately recorded, M. Francisque Renard, and his brother desired to identify their name with the new product; but, not liking to adopt the appellation of renardine, they translated their family name Renard (fox) into the German Fuchs and thus arrived at fuchsine, says the Engineer (Sci. Am.) The same journal seizes the opportunity of making known that the rare metal gallium owes its name to a similar circumstance. Its discovery is due to the French chemist Lecoq de Boisbaudran, who, by adopting the Latin form of gallium, identifies the name of Lecoq both with gallus, a cock, and Gallia, France.

THE PROPER RELATION WHICH SHOULD EXIST BETWEEN COMPETING DRUGGISTS.*

By J. W. GAYLE.

At the very outset of the consideration of the proper relation which should exist between business competitors, and particularly between competing druggists, all idea of antagonism or enmity should be eliminated. The very basis of proper relations must be a most cordial friendship. This fact becomes more apparent when it is remembered that under proper conditions a competitor is always a friend, and frequently, whether we so recognize it or not, our best friend. Many owe their success to active and vigorous competition. A spirit of friendly rivalry will frequently inspire business efforts which otherwise would never be made. It matters not with how much energy one's business may be conducted, competition will stimulate still greater efforts and insure closer and more constant application.

Progressive methods will be more quickly adopted; business houses will be made and kept more attractive; a more liberal and accommodating business policy will be pursued when it is known that a competitor is on the alert to take advantage of the influence which these things exercise as winners of public favor.

Having noted the broad basis—friendliness—upon which competition should rest in order to maintain the proper relation between competitors, let us briefly point out a few of the factors which produce, and at the same time constitute, this relationship.

First. Co-operation in Buying and Selling.—Too little attention is paid by the ordinary druggist to the matter of judicious quantity buying. An extra discount of 5 or 10 per cent. may frequently be had by purchasing many staple lines of goods in larger quantities than could be prudently handled by a single person; and a little friendly co-operation will enable competitors to unite in buying an astonishingly large number of articles. The burden of carrying the additional stock should, of course, be borne proportionately by each. When received, the entire quantity should be divided as agreed upon before purchasing, each promptly paying his part of the purchase price. Should the stock of any one become exhausted before all are ready for another lot he should supply himself from the stocks of others, getting, to a large extent at least, the advantage of the original purchase price.

The benefit of co-operation in selling may be obtained in the disposal of those remnants which, notwithstanding the greatest care, will accumulate upon the shelves. Lists of these should be carefully prepared by all competitors, to be kept by each in some convenient place, and from which purchases, either for stock or to supply a chance demand, should be made.

Second.—Concessions in price should be made by each when supplying others with those little deficiencies which, with the most careful system of stock keeping, will at times occur. A discount of 10 per cent. is suggested as an equitable basis in such transactions, thus allowing the greater profit to accrue to the most diligent stock keeper.

Third.—A private price mark should be adopted and carefully placed on all copies of prescriptions given, as well as upon prescriptions on which a price is made, and which are not at the time left for compounding. The advantage of this practice is in the upholding of prices and in preventing the hawking about of prescriptions to be filled by the lowest bidder, as well as the establishment in the mind of the public the idea that the prices in this department of our business are neither purely arbitrary nor fixed without due regard for the real value of the services rendered.

Fourth.—Local organization is another benefit to be derived from the friendly relations which should exist between competitors, being the means of perpetuating

*Read at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association. Reprinted from the proceedings.

the very spirit by which it is created. The advantages of organization are so numerous and have been so frequently dwelt upon that it is perhaps sufficient to remark its inestimable value in resisting the discriminations which are constantly being attempted against us. The wholesale injustice imposed by the war revenue bill and other unjust measures directed against the entire trade by national legislation are not here alluded to, but attention is more particularly directed to those petty local annoyances which are constantly cropping out from local causes, and which it would be useless to combat single handed. Competing druggists should stand together for the betterment of the general conditions governing the profession; for the exclusion of incompetent and unqualified apprentices; in the advocacy of the use of the preparations of the National Formulary by the physicians; for the fuller recognition of the claims of higher pharmacy by the physician as well as by the public, and for the maintenance of the highest standard of business, moral and professional integrity.

Fifth.—Social intercourse, wherever possible, should be encouraged. A little time can perhaps be spent in no more effective way than by cultivating the social side of a competitor's disposition. In fact, this is the only way in which some can be reached. It is said that in no other way is one so truly known as by his home or social life. Under the influence of some simple social function many a prejudice or preconceived ill-feeling may be dispelled and easier and more cordial relations perpetuated.

Sixth. The Maintenance of Prices.—Perhaps the most important of all the features of the proper relation between competing druggists is a well maintained price agreement or understanding. Every article of well known retail value should bring its full price. A well defined standard of charges should be adopted upon prescriptions, and staple articles of a similar value should, as nearly as possible, bear a uniform profit. These will be firmly adhered to wherever the ideal relations exist. The necessity of posting forfeitures or preparing signed articles of agreement to maintain prices never exists under proper conditions. The word of a competitor should be taken at par. Where this can not be done, signed agreements will be of temporary value only, to be evaded and violated by a course of indirection and deceit, the results of which are in the greatest degree demoralizing. The importance of steadfast personal confidence among competitors can neither be over-estimated nor too strongly insisted upon.

The foregoing may be taken to represent the positive or active features of the proper relations between competitors. The negative side, or the things which should always be avoided, may be noted under the head of—

DON'TS.

Don't borrow goods of a competitor.

Aside from being very unbusinesslike, this practice reacts injuriously upon the borrower by encouraging a carelessness in stock keeping. It likewise leads to confusion and frequent misunderstandings. It can not be fairly argued that borrowing "is as fair for one as for the other." Injustice is invariably done the lender, and weighs the heavier because the one who loans most where such a custom prevails is always the best stock keeper.

Don't ask a competitor for a copy of a prescription.

From every standpoint this is a gross breach of business etiquette. If your customer has a prescription compounded by a competitor, and either by chance or deliberate purpose, sends to you for a refill, the original compounder should at once be asked to prepare it. To attempt to transfer the prescription to your file is never admissible. Where the proper relations exist a competitor will sometimes gracefully offer a copy, but the slightest indication of a desire to obtain it should be scrupulously avoided.

Don't, directly or indirectly, undersell to your competitor's regular patrons.

Follow the excellent advice of Robert Burns, and "gather gear by every wile that's justified by honor," but don't attempt to deceive the customer of your competitor by making such prices as will tend to convince him that he has been regularly overcharged. This practice is not only bad business policy, but it is of questionable honesty as well, and rarely or never eventually benefits the person who indulges in it.

Don't imitate the peculiar business methods of a competitor, or attempt to discount his particular window displays.

Aside from displaying a spirit of business jealousy not at all commendable, this is a very effective way to advertise and compliment him; and it clearly demonstrates not only a want of business capacity, but an unfortunate lack of originality.

Don't loaf or spend any unnecessary time about your competitor's place of business.

This is always in bad taste, and is frequently extremely irritating. Visit your competitor's store only on business or by special invitation. If on business, seek an audience at once, and depart promptly when through. If on invitation, your visit will probably be more highly appreciated if reasonably brief.

Don't attempt to job goods to your competitor.

It is unreasonable to expect a competitor to be at the same time a customer, and any attempt to bring this about will not only invariably fail, but will frequently result in some embarrassment to both parties, if not in some bad feeling.

Don't attempt to stock goods the sale of which your competitor legitimately controls in your territory.

As an evidence that this practice is based upon unjust and erroneous business principles, it invariably results disastrously to those who attempt it, and is never indulged in where the relations are to any extent proper or friendly. It is a sure sign of secret if not of open hostility, and displays a deplorable lack of the proper consideration for the rights of your competitor.

Don't believe the tales of exorbitant prices which a certain class of persons are eager to report your competitor has charged.

Likewise accept "with a grain of salt" the stories of low prices and unusual concessions which the same persons will say can be obtained from your neighbor. Business as well as society is infested with tale bearers, and wise persons will have a deaf ear for them in one sphere as well as in the other. When proper relations exist it is in spite of such common nuisances.

Don't allow physicians a percentage upon the prices charged for their prescriptions.

This custom will not only almost invariably bring ultimate dissatisfaction to both the pharmacist and the physician who practice it, but it will surely disturb the friendly relations of competitors by breeding suspicion and distrust. The impropriety of this practice from the standpoint of a physician as well as that of a druggist is universally acknowledged, and cannot be too strongly condemned as being both unbusinesslike and unprofessional.

[This paper was awarded the prize, and as it was afterward decided to print prize papers only, other papers were mentioned, but not printed.]

THE SELENIDES OF NICKEL.

M. Fonzes-Diacon, who has lately made a number of interesting researches, has succeeded in forming a series of new compounds, namely, the selenides of nickel. The experimenter describes his method in a paper recently presented to the Académie des Sciences. (Sci. Am.). The only previous work in this direction is that of Little, who found that the vapor of selenium reacts, at a red heat, upon powdered nickel, giving a crystalline mass appearing to consist of crystals of the cubic system. The series of selenium compounds prepared by M. Fonzes-Diacon is quite extensive, and is analogous to the corresponding sulphides; among others he has obtained the protoselenide of nickel in well marked cubical crystals. It is prepared by bringing the selenium vapor, very diluted in a current of nitrogen, upon plates of nickel brought to a red heat. The plates are seen to become covered with crystals having the appearance of moss or of long prisms. If the selenium vapor brought by the nitrogen arrives in greater proportion, the nickel plates become covered with crystals which are much more distinct, resulting from the fusion of the first

crystals formed. If the operation is stopped at this moment, to avoid the complete fusion of the crystalline layer, this is seen to be formed mainly of double tetrahedrons, right and left combined. The crystals are very distinct, having a gray color with bluish reflections and corresponding to the formula, Ni Se. The protoselenide of nickel thus appears to belong to the cubic system.

To obtain the sesquiselenide, the anhydrous chloride of nickel is heated to redness in a current of hydrogen selenide; it gives rise to products corresponding, according to circumstances, to Ni_2 Se_3, or Ni_3 Se_4. A gray crystalline product was especially obtained, which presented forms derived from the cubic system, whose formula approaches Ni_3 Se_4, but is not quite free from a product less rich in selenium. The biselenide of nickel, corresponding to the formula Ni Se_2, is obtained by the reaction of hydrogen selenide upon anhydrous chloride of nickel, heated to a temperature of about 300° C. It has the appearance of a friable mass of a dull grayish black. The same result is obtained by using nickel oxide. The preceding compounds, heated to whiteness in a current of hydrogen, lose selenium by degrees, and there results a melted mass of a yellow bronze color with a metallic fracture. This product, powdered and submitted again at a high temperature to the action of hydrogen during six or eight hours, is transformed into a sub-selenide of nickel, Ni_2 Se, having the appearance of melted masses of a golden yellow. The oxyselenide of nickel has also been obtained. The experimenter wished to form the sub-selenide, analogous to the subsulphide which has been prepared by Arfoedson by reducing the sulphate in a current of hydrogen. The seleniate of nickel previously dried was accordingly heated in a current of dry hydrogen; in the beginning water vapor is formed with sublimation of selenious anhydride, as the temperature rises, the hydrogen reacts upon the salt with incandescence. The operation is then stopped, and a dark green powder is found, which dissolves partly in dilute hydrochloric acid without disengagement of gas, and entirely in the concentrated acid, giving off hydrogen selenide. This body proves to be an oxyselenide of nickel, or rather a mixture of oxide and selenide of nickel, whose proportions vary according to the rapidity with which the reducing temperature has been obtained. The properties of the selenides of nickel have been studied by the experimenter. Hydrochloric acid, even concentrated, attacks them but slightly; in the gaseous form it transforms them at a high temperature to nickel chloride. Nitric acid oxidizes them and forms selenites; chlorine displaces the selenium at a moderately high temperature. When heated in a current of oxygen, they give the green nickel oxide and selenious anhydride.

THE REASON WHY THE DRUGGIST SHOULD TAKE A DEEP INTEREST IN AND ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

By C. S. PORTER.

1. Moral and social.
2. Educational.
3. Practical.

History gives us instances when men who have been confined to the narrow limits of prison walls for a long term of years when given their freedom have been discontented, restless, miserable, and have asked to be returned to prison. They have spent the best years of their life in close confinement, and their mental and moral development has been no larger than their prison walls—thrown upon the world they are incapacitated and unsuited for circumstances of freedom.

This aptly illustrates the influence of occupation and surroundings on our lives and their development. The druggist, being confined to the four walls of his store from 12 to 15 hours daily, with much of routine work, his mind confined largely to the same channels of thought each day, is in danger of growing, in mind and character, in but a few directions.

I know that the science of pharmacy opens up many inviting fields of study which, followed faithfully, repay in intellectual exercise and development, but how many retail druggists, owing to the daily demands of business upon them, have the time to pursue these studies, to take advantage of these opportunities? Our business, closely followed, like many others, has the tendency to narrow our lives into grooves, and we grow along, or grow to fit, those grooves. It shuts us out from improving the social side of life, in its larger spheres, occupying, as it does, our evenings as well as our mornings.

The Pharmaceutical Association is an open gate, giving us an escape from our surroundings and ourselves for a few days, giving us a breathing spell, in a larger atmosphere, with mental and social influences that quicken our sensibilities and enlarge our views. We return to our work refreshed and renewed by these stimuli. It is well worth the time and cost in money to every druggist to take a deep interest and attend the meeting of his State association for its moral and social benefits.

2. This annual meeting with our fellow druggist is a stimulus along educational lines. If at all ambitious we will find ourselves encouraged to study up along certain lines and to fit ourselves for the company we are to keep. The discussion of subjects in open meeting, or with our friends in the social chat when we come together, affords us information, and we learn new facts which we can appropriate and add to our store of pharmaceutical knowledge. Some things I've learned at these meetings and put into practice when I returned home, much to our advantage.

3. This brings us to our third class of reasons—the practical.

By rubbing against our brother pharmacist in these meetings and finding how he does things at home we gather new points as to the practical conduct of a drug store, as to buying, selling, management of clerks, treatment of customers, method of advertising, etc.

Selecting from such points those that are adapted to our business and surroundings, and putting them into operation, we find ourselves advantaged thereby. We have entered fully into a new business era, with new conditions surrounding us and new methods.

We are met on every hand with the conditions and laws of combinations or trusts; you are offered their goods and told just how you are to buy them, and just how much you are to get for them, both the wholesale and retail prices are kindly arranged for you. This is so in many of the popular brands of chewing and smoking tobaccos and cigarettes. It is the same in patent medicines, school books, writing tablets, and so on. Oh, you can sell them for less than the fixed retail price if you like—say at a profit of 5 or 10 per cent., while it costs you from 8 to 15 per cent. to do business—yes, you can give them away if you want to.

The conditions of business are changing rapidly, there is a tendency in some lines to give our old and substantial friends, the jobber, "knock-out drops."

The day of independent action upon the part of the retailer is closing rapidly, the conditions are becoming such that for him co-operation is becoming a necessity.

If a manufacturing concern whose goods you are handling, who by judicious advertising create a demand, can, because of that demand, advance the cost of their goods to you 20 per cent., why can they not name the retail price and give you 10 per cent. off just as well? One concern can do this, why not all by concerted agreement do the same? Are they too good, too liberal, too large hearted, too sweet, to do this? I am not a pessimist, but rather look and hope for the best things, but I am convinced by the tendency of commercial life that conditions are fast approaching—nay, verily, are upon us—when co-operation, full and free, of the retail druggists is a necessity. Then you must become deeply interested in your State association and use it for the rallying place where we can be effectually organized into a solid phalanx for self protection, for self preservation.

I trust it will not be considered presumptuous if I close this paper by saying much of it comes from the experience of twenty-three years' membership in the State Pharmaceutical Association. I have in that time missed but a few of its meetings; at some of these meetings barely enough have attended to form a quorum, but I have never attended a meeting, at whatever cost of time or money, that I have not been helped thereby.

*Read at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association. Reprinted from the Proceedings.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

CHEMISTRY.

1.—Define the following terms:
(a) Tetrad. (c) Basic Salt.
(b) Adhesion. (d) Hydrocarbon.

2.—Name the elements of the "Halogen" group, giving their symbols and their atomic weights.

3.—Give the chemical name of each of the following:
(a) AgCN. (c) NaH_2PO_4.
(b) $NaNO_2$. (d) FeS.

4.—Show by equation what compounds are formed when Bromine is added to a solution of Potassium Hydrate.

5.—What is an acid salt? Name two official ones.

6.—What is meant by the term "molecular weight?" Give the molecular weight of each of the following:
(a) H_2SO_4. (b) O_2. (c) NH_3.

7.—What difference is there between the hydroxides of the alkalies and those of the alkali earths, as far as their solubility in water is concerned?

8.—Name three official salts which contain water of crystallization. State whether such water constitutes an integral part of the molecule?

9.—What is the difference between a disinfectant and an antiseptic? Name an example of each.

10.—What gas is evolved when chalk is treated with an acid? How would you demonstrate the presence of this gas?

11.—How would you distinguish between mercurous and mercuric chlorides by chemical means?

12.—From what sources, and how, is glycerin obtained? Write its chemical formula.

13.—Name an impurity liable to be found in phosphoric acid. How can it be removed?

14.—How is red phosphorus obtained? How does it differ from common phosphorus?

15.—Complete the following equations:
(a) $Hg_2Cl_2+NH_4OH=$ (c) $P_2O_5+3H_2O=$
(b) $K_2S+2AgNO_3=$ (d) $Na_2O+2HCl=$

PHARMACY.

1.—State: (a) How many grains 1 fluid ounce of glycerin will weigh; (b) How many decigrammes there are in 3002.637 grammes.

2.—How many grammes of diluted sulphuric acid can be prepared from 100 grammes of official sulphuric acid?

3.—Give an outline of a process for the manufacture of effervescent salts. Name two official ones.

4.—Potassium chlorate: (a) What is its solubility in water at 59° F? (b) Name three inorganic bodies which when triturated with it are liable to cause an explosion.

5.—The solubility of potassium bromide in water at 59° F. is 1 part in 1.6 parts. How many grains of the salt can be dissolved in 1 fluid ounce of water at the given temperature? How many grains will the resulting solution weigh?

6.—How is Ether, U. S. P., obtained? Name its official preparations.

7.—What is the natural source of salicylic acid? State how it is obtained from this source.

8.—How is Tinctura Aconiti, U. S. P., prepared? How does it differ from Fleming's Tincture?

9.—In what respects does Monsel's solution differ from solution of ferric sulphate? Give a test to distinguish them.

10.—Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus: (a) What is its common name? (b) What per cent. of water does it contain? (c) For what purpose is it chiefly employed?

11.—Spiritus Myrciæ: (a) What is its common name? (b) What are its constituents?

12.—State what precautions must be observed in the preparation of the official oleates.

13.—State how Collodium Stypticum is prepared. Why should it be kept remote from lights and fire?

14.—What are the constituents of Compound Tincture of Benzoin? Give its common names.

15.—Criticize the following prescriptions:

(a) ℞.
Olei tiglii..... f ʒi
Glycerini .... f ʒiii
M. S.
ʒi every two hours.

(b) ℞.
Chloralis .. gr. xxx
Sodii salicylati. gr.xl
Misce.
Fiant pulv. numero. xv.

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

N. B.—In giving doses, write the name of the drug and give the minimum and maximum doses.

1.—Define minimum dose, maximum dose and overdose. What would you do if the dose of a poison in a prescription desired at once exceeded the maximum dose of that poison, and the physician could not be reached?

2.—State with illustration, the difference between a chemical antidote and a physiological antidote.

3.—In what poisoning should the use of the stomach pump be avoided? Why? When may oil be advantageously administered in poisoning?

4.—Where and how should most poisons be kept in the drug store? How may using unclean utensils affect chemicals in compounding?

5.—What precautions should be observed in retailing poisons? Why is four years experience required before permitting a person to practice pharmacy?

6.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Carbolic Acid? By Sugar of Lead?

7.—State the emergency treatment which should be employed for poisoning by Iodine? By Paris Green?

8.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Oil of Turpentine? By Oil of Vitriol?

9.—What is the dose of Atropine, Digitalin, Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate, Sulphonal, Veratrine?

10.—What is the dose of Acetanilid, Croton Oil, Donovan's Solution, Ingluvin, Naphtalin?

11.—What is the dose of Extract of Belladonna, Extract of Nux Vomica, Potassium Chlorate, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Salicylate?

12.—What is the dose of Acid Benzoic, Ammonium Carbonate, Potassium Bromide, Quinine Sulphate, Sodium Phosphate?

13.—What is the dose of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Compound Spirit of Ether, Oleoresin of Aspidium, Spirit of Chloroform, Tincture of Aconite?

14.—What is the dose of Tincture of Hyoscyamus, Tincture of Indian Cannabis, Tincture of Kino, Compound Tincture of Lavender, Tincture of Strophanthus?

15.—What is the dose of Ferrous Sulphate, Ichthyol, Wine of Colchicum Root, Wine of Ipecac, Wine of Opium?

MATERIA MEDICA.

1.—Give the botanical names and habitat of the following: (a) Ipecac; (b) Valerian; (c) May Apple; (d) Male Fern.

2.—Name three official drugs that belong to the Natural Order Leguminosæ.

3.—From what are the following obtained: (a) Aniline; (b) Sparteine; (c) Naphtalin; (d) Cetaceum.

4.—Define the following terms: (a) Foliaceous; (b) Ramose; (c) Radical; (d) Perennial.

5.—From what is Ether obtained? Outline process. What is Chloric Ether?

6.—Name five drugs that are obtained from Coal Tar.

7.—To what Natural Orders do the following drugs belong: (a) Aconite; (b) Opium; (c) Henbane?

8.—Give the official titles of five vegetable drugs, five mineral and three animal drugs.

9.—Jaborandi: (a) Give official name; (b) Where does it grow? (c) What part is official?

10.—What is Camphor? Give the botanical name of the plant from which it is obtained. In what country does it grow?

11.—Give the official titles of two drugs that belong to each of the following classes: (a) Expectorants; (b) Antiseptics; (c) Diaphoretics; (d) Styptics; (e) Antipyretics.

12.—From what source and by what process are the following obtained: (a) Oil of Tar; (b) Oil of Cade, and tell the difference, if any.

13.—Is oil of cubebs a fixed or a volatile oil. From what part of the plant is it obtained?

14.—From what is Oleic Acid obtained? Describe its appearance.

15.—Give the official names of the following drugs: Poke Root, Buckthorn, Wild Cherry, Prickly Ash, Soap Bark, White Oak Bark.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

VIRGINIA BOARD OF PHARMACY.

REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

1.—(a) What is Labarraque's Solution and what are its principal uses? (b) What is the most important of the allotropic forms of phosphorus? (c) What are its properties? What is the Sp. Gr. of— (d) Hydrochloric Acid? (e) Sulphuric Acid?

2.—(a) Are the official inorganic acids and dilute acids of uniform strength? (b) How is HCl made on a commercial scale? (c) What impurity causes the yellow color sometimes present in HCl? (d) What is the color test for Potassium Salts? (e) What is the color test for Sodium Salts?

3.—(a) How are granulated effervescent salts prepared? (b) What is Magnesia and how prepared? (c) How may Ferri Oxidum Hydratum be prepared quickly for use? (d) What is the official name for Basham's Mixture? (e) What is Monsel's Solution.

4.—(a) What is Dialysis? (b) What is Diachylon plaster and how is it made? (c) Mention one or more tests for Argentum. (d) What is the common name for Argenti Nitras Dilutus and how much $AgNO_3$ does it contain? (e) What element is used more largely than any other in the metallic state?

5.—(a) How is citrine ointment prepared? (b) What is produced when cellulose is treated with nitric acid? (c) Name the official collodions? (d) How is flexible collodion made? (e) How does No. 8 acetic acid compare with the official acid in strength and Sp. Gr.

6.—(a) What is Amylum and how is it obtained? (b) What is Glucose? (c) What is Grape Sugar? (d) What effect do Alkalies exert on Glycyrrhizin? (e) What is the theory of fermentation?

7.—(a) How is alcohol deodorized? (b) How is Absolute Alcohol obtained? (c) What is Trichloraldehyde? (d) What is Trichlormethane? (e) What fluid extracts contain Acetic Acid?

8.—(a) Name a volatile oil containing Sulphur. (b) Name a volatile oil containing Nitrogen. (c) What is Glycerine and how much absolute Glycerine should it

contain? (d) What two classes of soaps are recognized by the Pharmacopœia? (e) Describe the composition of each.

9.—(a) Name the classes from which official animal products are derived. (b) Give one example for each class. (c) How is Pepsin prepared? (d) How is Cod Liver Oil prepared? (e) Of what three principles do fats usually consist and what are their physical properties?

10.—(a) What are Alkaloids chemically? (b) Where are they found? (c) Name the ingredients in Emulsion Chloroform and state how it should be prepared? (d) What is the weight and shape directed in the Pharmacopœia for rectal, urethral and vaginal Suppositories? (e) Name the source and uses of acetone.

11.—(a) State the plants yielding Thymol. (b) Give its medical properties and dose. (c) Give the common name of Krameria. (d) State what part of the plant is used. (e) Its principal preparations and their doses.

12.—State the official portion of (a) Cassia Fistula? (b) Fœniculum. (c) Ipecacuanha. (d) Hydrastis. (e) Hyoscyamus.

13.—(a) From what is Salicylate of Eserine derived? (b) Give its official Latin name. (c) State its dose. (d) Give the official name and habitat of Irish Moss. (e) Give the official name and habitat of Iceland Moss.

14.—(a) What is Stillingia? (b) Give the habitat. (c) State under what common name it is known. (d) What is a Rhizome? (e) What are Stamens?

15.—What part of the plant do the following drugs represent? And give their official Latin names: (a) Calabar Bean. (b) Lupulin. (c) Kino. (d) Golden Seal. (e) Lactucarium.

16.—Define the following terms: (a) Qualitative Analysis. (b) Quantitative Analysis. (c) Gravimetric Analysis. (d) Volumetric Analysis. (e) Normal Solution.

17.—(a) Give method for the preparation of Sulphuric Acid. (b) Give a test for its identification. (c) How is Sulphurous Acid prepared? (d) Name the elements known as Halogens. (e) Mention their chief characteristics.

18.—Show by an equation the reaction which takes place when Sulphuric Acid acts upon Carbonate of Potash, and how much Sulphate Potash is obtained from 50 per cent. of acid, using the following atomic weights: S—32. O—16. K—40. C—12.

(a) What is Sweet Spirits Nitre chemically? (b) How is it prepared? (c) How is it tested quantitatively? (d) What is its official strength? (e) What are its medical properties?

20.—Give the official name and method of preparation of the following: (a) Salol. (b) Carbolic Acid. (d) Salicylic Acid. (d) Ether. (e) Iodoform.

REGISTERED ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

1.—What is the metric standard for (a) Weight? (b) Length? (c) Capacity? (d) Express one inch in Metric System. (e) What is the rule for converting fluid ounces into cubic centimetres?

2.—(a) What is the specific gravity of a substance soluble in water, if 400 grains of the substance loses in oil 236 grains, the specific gravity of the oil being .920? (b) Give the method of finding the specific gravity of solids insoluble in, but lighter than, water. (c) Convert 40° C. into its equivalent in Fahr. (d) Convert 86° Fahr. into its equivalent in C. (e) What is meant by the terms fine powders and coarse powders?

3.—Define the following: (a) Ignition. (b) Fusion. (c) Calcination. (d) Deflagration. (e) Carbonization.

4.—What is the difference between evaporation and distillation? (b) What is fractional distillation? (c) What is torrefaction? (d) What is incineration? (e) What is sublimation?

5.—(a) What is the difference between simple solution and chemical solution? (b) Mention six ways in which clarification may be effected. (c) What is percolation? (d) Name the process by which prepared chalk is obtained. (e) Describe the official process for making Lime Water.

6.—Mention the process of solution in making the following aqueous solutions: (a) Aq. Creosote. (b) Aq. Chloroform. (c) Aq. Hydrogeni Dioxidi. (d) Aq. Anisi. (e) Aq. Aurantii Flor.

7.—(a) Name the two classes into which liquors are divided. To which do the following belong? (b) Liq. Arsen. et Hydrargyri Iodidi? (c) Liq. Ammonii Acet.? (d) Mention the five official methods of making syrups. (e) Name one example under each.

8.—(a) How many glycerites are official. (b) Name them. (c) What are Spirits? (d) Name the five ways in which they are prepared. (e) By what four ways are infusions usually made?

9.—What wine is used in making the official wines? (b) What per cent. of alcohol should it contain? (c) What are Oleoresins? (d) How are they prepared? (e) By what four ways are infusions usually made?

10.—(a) Should the ingredients in Dilute Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid be mixed together at once? (b) Why? (c) What is turpeth mineral, and what is its dose? (d) Name the most important products resulting from the destructive distillation of cellulose and lignin. (e) What is the difference between fermentation and putrefaction?

11.—Give official Latin names and parts employed of the following: (a) American Hellebore. (b) Lobelia. (c) Virginia Snakeroot. (d) Burdock. (e) Foxglove.

12.—(a) Give a description of Ammoniac and its official Latin name. (b) State whether it is a gum, gum resin or resin. (c) What is the dose of Codeine? (d) From what is it derived? (e) What is the official Latin name of the drug?

13.—Prunus Virginiana. (a) Give habitat. (b) State the effect produced upon the bark by maceration with water. (c) Give the official preparations. (d) What is the official portion of Hops? (e) What is Manna.

14.—(a) Define Materia Medica and Toxicology. (b) Give the name of the science which treats of crude drugs. (c) Ichthyocolla. Give common name. (d) From what obtained? (e) Name its uses.

15.—(a) What is Gum Arabic? (b) Name two of the most common varieties. (c) Its official preparation. (d) Give the habitat of Jaborandi.? (e) Name its active principle and dose.

16.—(a) What is matter? (b) In what three states does it exist? (c) What is an element? (d) Define Cohesion. (e) Define Adhesion.

17.—What is (a) an atom? (b) a molecule? (c) a symbol? (d) a chemical formula? (e) a chemical equation?

18.—Define each of the following terms: (a) Synthesis. (b) Analysis. (c) Molecular weight. (d) Chemical Affinity. (e) Quantivalence.

19.—What is (a) an acid? (b) an alkali? (c) a metal? (d) a base? (e) a salt?

20.—Give chemical formula for each of the following: (a) Sulphuric Acid. (b) Epsom Salts. (c) Carbonate Soda. (d) Salts of Tartar. (e) Sugar of Lead.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

1.—Make six powders.
2.—Make six pills.
3.—Make two Rectal and two Vaginal Suppositories.
4.—Make half pint Tinct. Gentian Comp.
5.—Make Plaster, 3 x 4.
6.—Make 4 ozs. 50 per cent. Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.
7.—Make 1 oz. Ointment.
8.—Make 4 ozs. Emulsion Amygdalæ.
9.—Identify ten specimens.
10.—Criticise five prescriptions.

PHARMACY.

EGYPTIAN GOLD.—Berthelot, Comptes Rend.; (Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.): In earliest times the only gold worked was that found in alluvial deposits and generally contained silver. When this latter amounts to more than a few hundredths, the gold appears whitish, and was termed Electrum or Asem by the Egyptians. The art of separating gold from silver was discovered much later. In Lydia, where the earliest coinage was struck, the date can possibly be fixed by analyses of the coins preserved in museums. Previous to the time of Croesus the coinage contained silver. The method of preparation is described by Pliny and consisted in cementation in the dry way by arranging alternate layers of the metal and a mixture of sodium chloride and ferrous sulphate. The silver dissolves as a double chloride, the gold remaining. This process was employed from early times up to the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the present wet method came into use, having already been described in the middle of the fourteenth century. From a knowledge of these facts, and the presence or absence of silver in the analysis of a sample of gold, it is possible to obtain an approximate idea of its age. The oldest samples contain silver, whilst more modern ones generally do not.

With the object of testing these views, the author, in collaboration with M. Maspero, has analyzed samples of gold from Egyptian tombs of known age. The samples were taken from gold leaf enveloping certain mummies, but are insufficient in number to determine with accuracy the date at which the gold began to be completely freed from silver.

Date.	Gold.		Silver.		Organic Matter, Etc.		
Sixth dynasty.....	92.3	92.2	3.2	3.9	4.5	3.9	*
Twelfth dynasty.....	90.5	90.0	4.5	..	5.0	..	†
Persian era.....	99.8	..	..	..	..	..	

*No tin, lead or copper. Very slight trace of iron.
†No other metal present.

Hence only pure gold is that of the Persian era, that is, at a time when the art of separating silver from gold was known in the East. However, the interval between the last two analyses represents ten centuries, and determination at some intermediate stages will be of value.

NEW SYSTEM OF TANNING WITH FORMALDEHYDE AND ACIDS.—R. Combret, Paris. Ger. Pat. 112,183. Leather Trades Rev.; Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.: The process consists in the treatment of the pelt with weak solutions of formaldehyde, together with a certain quantity of acid, preferably acetic acid, which is miscible with formaldehyde in any proportion; sulphuric, oxalic or lactic acid may, however, be employed.

The tanning operation may be performed at the ordinary temperature of the air, but it is advantageous to have the solutions slightly warm, and to tan in a revolving drum.

In tanning sole leather, the goods are first placed in a solution containing 10—15 litres of acid and 1—1.5 litres of formaldehyde in every 1,000 litres of water; as the tannage proceeds, the quantity of formaldehyde is gradually increased until the ratio of the formaldehyde to the acid is reversed, i. e., the resulting liquor contains 10—15 litres of formaldehyde to 1—1.5 litres of acid.

If sulphuric acid be used in preference to acetic, the amount should be reduced to one-fourth the quantity given; if oxalic acid, the quantity must be doubled.

For soft leathers the tannage is commenced with a solution containing 2.5 litres of formaldehyde and 10 litres of acid per 1,000 litres of water, the liquors being gradually strengthened with formaldehyde until the proportions of acid and formaldehyde are in the ratio of 10 to 10, and if necessary 15 to 10.

Light leathers are tanned in two or three liquors, according to the degree of suppleness required, commencing with a solution containing 5—15 litres of acid and 2.5—5 litres of formaldehyde per 1,000 litres of water; towards the end of the tannage, the formaldehyde should be increased to 10—15 litres.

Light-weighing skins may be tanned by this method in a few hours, but heavy hides will take from two to three days.

If desired, the leather may be colored by treatment with a decoction of any vegetable tanning material, either prior to, during, or subsequent to the tannage.

The leather may be dyed any desirable shade, and may be curried in the usual manner.

EXAMINATION OF MYRRH.—R. Hauke, Pharm. Zeit. after Oesterr. Zeits. fur Pharm.; Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.—The following method of examination will distinguish true myrrh from its substitutes: (1) Two grams of the coarsely powdered drug is shaken with 10 C.c. of strong alcohol, heated and filtered. A few drops of the alcoholic extract are evaporated on a watch-glass, and the residue treated with concentrated HNO_3. Herabol and bisabol myrrh give a red violet color; bdellium gives no color. One C.c. of the same extract is treated with an equal volume of alcoholic lead acetate solution; immediate turbidity occurs with bisabol myrrh, or African bdellium; turbidity after several minutes indicates herabol myrrh, and no turbidity for some hours Indian bdellium. (2) An aqueous extract is obtained by digesting for several minutes one part of the drug with 10 parts of tepid water and filtering. Equal volumes of the extract and of aqueous lead acetate solution give a precipitate with herabol or bisabol myrrh, but none with bdellium. (3) A petroleum spirit extract of the drug is obtained by macerating 10 grams of the dry oleoresin with 20 grams of light petroleum spirit in the cold for thirty minutes. After filtration, the extract is colorless with herabol or bisabol myrrh, and yellow with bdellium. One C.c. of the petroleum spirit extract, shaken with an equal volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid gives with herabol myrrh a purplish red color to the acid layer, which is yellow or colorless with bisabol myrrh and bdellium. If about 0.5 C.c. of the extract be further diluted with 4 to 5 C.c. more of the solvent, and a few drops of the diluted solution be treated with glacial acetic acid and concentrated sulphuric acid, no coloration indicates bdellium; while herabol and bisabol myrrh give distinctive colors.

A good herabol myrrh gives distinctive color reactions with hydrochloric and nitric acids, a colorless petroleum spirit extract, which is not rendered turbid by the addition of alcohol, an immediate precipitate in aqueous solutions with lead acetate, and also, after several minutes, in alcoholic solutions.

ABSORPTION OF ALKALOIDS BY ANIMAL CHARCOAL.—H. Laval. Bull. Pharm. du Sud—Est. Pharm. Jour.; Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.: The author gives the results of a series of experiments on the absorption of alkaloids and their salts from aqueous and alcoholic solutions by ordinary animal charcoal, "pure" animal charcoal containing 90 per cent. of carbon, tricalcium phosphate, obtained by the complete incineration of bone ash, and precipitated tricalcium phosphate. Both the latter absorb notable quantities of alkaloids from alcoholic or aqueous solutions, the precipitated form being slightly more active; ordinary animal charcoal is yet more active, whilst "pure" animal charcoal (90 per cent.) has decidedly the greatest absorbent action of all. The amount of alkaloid removed from solution is influenced by the quantity of charcoal employed, the concentration of the solution and the nature of the solvent, but not by the length of time of contact nor by temperatures between 15° and 100° C. It is stated that with the same proportion of charcoal to the alkaloid, the amount absorbed is greater, the weaker the solution, but with the same weight of charcoal, the absorption increases rapidly with the concentration of the solution. The absorption is greater with aqueous than with alcoholic solutions. Boiling alcohol will remove from charcoal the alkaloids it has extracted from aqueous solutions. The nature of the acid combined with the alkaloid is without material influence on the result, different salts of the same alkaloid having practically the same co-efficients of absorption. With the same proportion of charcoal and concentration of solution, the amount of absorption varies with the different alkaloids. Thus, with 10 grams of "pure" animal charcoal, and 100 C.c. of 1 per cent. aqueous alkaloidal solution, 95 per cent. of the strychnine is removed, 75 per cent. of the quinine, 75 per cent. of morphine and 68 to 69 per cent. of atropine, cinchonine and cocaine.

ATOMIC WEIGHT OF RADIUM.—In a communication recently made to the Academie des Sciences, M. Curie states (Sci. Am.) that he has succeeded in making an approximation toward the atomic weight of the new element radium. Since the commencement of his researches for isolating the new element, the progress of its concentration in the chloride of barium has been constantly observed by the study of the spectrum and determinations of atomic weight. Each time that the treatment of the mineral gave a new quantity of the chloride, this was submitted to a systematic series of crystallizations in order to give a small quantity of a product as concentrated in radium as possible. A part of this was treated with hydrochloric acid to give a very pure product, which M. Demarcay has found by the last series of spectrum analyses to contain only traces of barium, and may be considered as an almost pure chloride of radium. The quantity of pure salt isolated in this way is insufficient, however, to obtain the atomic weight of radium, and M. Curie, in his last determinations, used the product containing a larger proportion of barium, of which he had six grains. A determination was made at the same time upon pure chloride of barium as a check. After indicating the process used for finding the atomic weight of each product, M. Curie states that the weight found for barium gives the number 138, and that of the product containing radium, 174.1 and 173.6 in two cases. There is no means of finding the relative amount of radium and barium in the latter product, but M. Demarcay concludes from the spectrum that there is a greater proportion of radium. It is, therefore, certain that the atomic weight of radium is much greater than 174. The quantity of pure chloride of radium isolated is not sufficient to allow the study of the properties of this element in a pure state, but its existence is no longer a matter of doubt.

Glycosine.—A synonym for saccharin.

Kineurin.—Trade name for quinine glycerophosphate.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Book on Perfumery.—(Salol.) Snively's Treatise on the Manufacture of Perfumes and Kindred Toilet Articles may be obtained through this office. Price $2 (paper covers).

Use of Glycerine in Vanilla Extract.—(J. G. C.) In farther reply to your query, this journal, November 15, 1900, page 539, F. C. Godbold, New Orleans, La., writes: "The comments on the use of glycerine in making extract of vanilla from the bean attracted my attention, and I will give my experience for the benefit of any druggist who has found trouble in percolating or filtering an extract made from a low-priced bean which contains an albuminous substance. I have found the official process and quantities, with the modification of the menstruum by the addition of one fluid ounce of glycerin to sixteen fluid ounces of the menstruum, to answer perfectly in my hands in getting rid of the gummy substance which so much retards percolation. I would be pleased to hear from any one who may try this method."

Syrup Ferrous Iodide and Solution of Potassium Arsenite.—(J. H. McD.) asks criticism upon the following prescription:

Syrup of ferrous iodide	3 drams
Solution of potassium arsenite	2 drams.
Water, enough to make	4 ounces.

Upon compounding this mixture both the syrup of ferrous iodide and Fowler's solution are decomposed, the alkali carbonate in the latter precipitating a portion of the iron first as ferrous carbonate, which soon loses its CO_2 and eventually changes to the reddish brown ferric hydroxide. The iodine liberated unites with the potassium and probably some of the arsenic is also precipitated. The prescriber should be informed of the incompatibility. As it now reads the prescription should not be dispensed.

Photographic Toning and Developing Solutions. (Subscriber.) The usual method of preparing the formulas you submit is as follows:

Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.

Sodium hyposulphite	16 ounces
Ammonium sulphocyanide	2 ounces
Lead acetate,	
Lead nitrate,	
Citric acid, of each	½ ounce
Chloride of gold	4 grains
Water	66 ounces

Dissolve the sodium hyposulphite and ammonium sulphocyanide in about 32 ounces of the water, then add the lead salts dissolved in 5 ounces of water. Boil for a few minutes, allow to cool and filter, then add the citric acid dissolved in the remainder of the water, previously boiled and filtered. Lastly add the chloride of gold. A modification of this formula appeared in this journal June 8, 1899, page 770.

Developer.

Metol	2	drams
Hydroquinone	2	drams
Sodium sulphite	4	ounces
Sodium carbonate	2½	ounces
Water	80	ounces

Dissolve the sodium sulphite in the water, previously boiled and filtered, then dissolve in the solution the metol, hydroquinone and sodium carbonate in the order named. Thus made, it is claimed the solution will keep a long time. We do not publish formulas for the treatment of diseases of the character you name.

Registration Under the New York State Pharmacy Law.—(W. H. S.) at present residing in Massachusetts, writes: "I am registered in New York State under the law of '82, having been in business there at the time. I am now out of the State. What action should I take and to whom should I apply to re-register under the new law?"

The new law does not become operative until after January 1, and the Board of Pharmacy, to whom applications for re-registration should be made, does not hold its first official meeting until after that date. We are informed that your former registration will hold good under the new law and it will allow you to practice pharmacy the same as you formerly did in that part of the State for which your license was originally granted. Within these limits no re-registration is necessary. You cannot, however, practice in another part of the State. Unless you were originally registered by examination you are not eligible for re-registration. To obtain a license good in any part of the State you must stand an examination the same as new applicants. See last week's Era, pages 575 and 576.

Removal of Stains from Garments.—(C. H. Z.) (1) Blood stains may be entirely obliterated from almost any substance by laying a thick coating of common starch over the place. The starch is to be mixed as for the laundry and laid on quite wet. (2) The free and early application of a weak solution of soda and potash and the subsequent application of a solution of alum, is recommended. (3) Soak in cold water, wash with soap and rinse. (4) Blood and albumenoid matters.—Soften the spots with lukewarm water and apply pepsin; after a time wash with water.

Wine, Beer, Fruit and Vegetable Stains.—Oxalic acid or salt of lemon (potassium binoxalate) may be employed for destroying the stains of fruit and of astringent juices, and also the stains of urine which have become old upon tissue. However, this treatment is best confined to undyed goods, as the acid attacks not merely fugitive colors, but certain of the lighter fast colors. The best method of applying the acid or salt is in solution, a little of the latter being allowed to remain upon the spot before rubbing it with the hands. Many hints on the chemistry of cleansing have been published from time to time in the Era and you will do well to consult the indexes of previous volumes. The Era Formulary also contains a large number of formulas and a comprehensive table which gives at a glance the best means of cleansing all kinds of fabrics from any stain whatever. The Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., A. Klipstein & Co., and Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., of this city, are manufacturers of dyestuffs, chemicals, etc., used by dyers.

Artificial Stone for Side-walks.—(S. P. H.) The Cyclopedia of Receipts gives this information: English Portland cement is generally preferred. Procure a sharp, light-colored sand, and wash it free from all particles of soft earth or soil; also some stone chips, gravel and large stone. Excavate the sidewalk about 18 inches deep and fill in the large stone to within 6 inches of the surface; prepare a concrete made of the cement, 1 part; stone chips and gravel, about 6 parts, and bed it upon the stone bottom to within 2 inches of the surface; then prepare a concrete of the cement, 1 part, and fine sand, 2 parts, and lay it in up to the surface, floating the surface with the cement at pleasure. Finish by lining off into regular blocks. A more economical sidewalk can be made by omitting the stone bed, but it will require a good hard soil to lay it on and then it will not be so sure of being permanent.

A great many processes for the manufacture of artificial stone for various purposes have been patented and you may be able to gain considerable information about the methods employed by consulting the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry and other technical journals. From one of these periodicals we take the following for the manufacture of artificial stone: Calcined gypsum and cement are mixed with sifted ashes and potash or other alkaline carbonate. The mixture is made into a plastic mass with water containing a little sulphuric acid and this pressed into forms under strong

pressure. The blocks so obtained are immersed in an acidulated saturated solution of alum and are, after drying, ready for use.

Furniture Polish.—(J. F. B.) We cannot tell what caused your furniture polish to "gum," unless it was because you used a linseed oil which contained a large amount of albuminous substance not soluble in the alcohol, acetic acid and other substances added to the mixture. We give below several formulas, the last of which closely resembles that submitted by you, the quantities of the various ingredients used being employed in different proportions.

(1)	Linseed oil	¼	pint.
	Tincture of benzoin	4	ounces.
	Archil	2	ounces.
	Vinegar	16	ounces.
	Solution antimony chloride	6	ounces.
	Spirit	10	ounces.

Mix.

(2)	Linseed oil	20	ounces.
	Spirit of turpentine	12	ounces.
	Solution of antimony chloride	1	ounce.
	Vinegar	8	ounces.
	Methylated spirit	3	ounces.
	Camphor	2	drams.
	Sal ammoniac	3	drams.

Dissolve the camphor in the spirit and the sal ammoniac in the vinegar. Mix the ingredients in the order of the recipe.

(3)	Dragon's blood	½	ounce.
	Oil of turpentine	6	ounces.
	Linseed oil	1	pint.
	Hydrochloric acid	1½	ounces.

Powder the dragon's blood and shake well with the turpentine. After a day strain into the linseed oil and add the acid.

(4)	Linseed oil	2	pints.
	Vinegar	6	ounces.
	Spirit of turpentine	3	ounces.
	Hydrochloric acid	1	ounce.
	Spirit	2	ounces.

Mix in the above order.

Strength of Solution of Hydrogen Dioxide.—(S. W.) asks "how one volume of aqua hydrogenii dioxidi of the U. S. P., which is a 3 per cent. solution of H_2O_2, will yield 10 volumes of free oxygen."

This statement means that a given volume of a solution of hydrogen dioxide will yield ten times its own volume of available oxygen, or, in other words, that 1 Cc. of the solution will yield 10 Cc. of available oxygen, when the latter is measured at 0° C. and 760 Mm. pressure. The Pharmacopœia gives very full details for finding the valuations of solutions of hydrogen dioxide. The assay is made with potassium permanganate, in the presence of sulphuric acid, according to the reaction $5H_2O_2+3H_2SO_4+2KMnO_4 = K_2SO_4+2MnSO_4+8H_2O+5O_2$. Only one-half of the oxygen indicated in the equation is derived from the hydrogen dioxide, the other half being furnished by the potassium permanganate, which fact must be considered if the gas is collected and measured in a gas-tube over mercury. The term available oxygen refers, therefore, to the volume of nascent oxygen obtained directly from the dioxide and not to the total volume liberated in the reaction. From the above equation it is seen that two molecules (315.34 parts) of potassium permanganate correspond to five molecules (169.60 parts) of hydrogen dioxide; hence each Cc. of a decinormal solution of the former containing 0.0031534 Gm. of $KMnO_4$ must be equivalent to 0.001696 Gm. of H_2O_2, or 0.000798 Gm. of oxygen available therefrom. Thus the volume strength of any solution of hydrogen dioxide can be conveniently calculated, simultaneously with the percentage strength, without the necessity of collecting and measuring the actual gas volume, by reckoning the weight of one cubic centimeter of oxygen at 0° C. and 760 Mm. atmospheric pressure as equivalent to 0.00143 Gm.; then, dividing the weight of oxygen equivalent to 1 Cc. of $\frac{N}{10}$ $KMnO_4$ solution by 0.00143, we shall obtain 0.56 Cc. as the volume of oxygen represented by each cubic centimeter, and multiplying the number of C.c. $\frac{N}{10}$ $KMnO_4$ solution decolorized by 1 Cc. of H_2O_2 solution by 0.56, the volumes of available oxygen are indicated by the product. Multiplying, at the same time, the number of Cc. $\frac{N}{10}$ $KMnO_4$ solution so decolorized by 0.17 (actually 0.1696 = 0.001696 ×100) will yield the percentage by weight of absolute H_2O_2. You should read carefully what the Pharmacopœia has to say about these solutions.

COCOANUT PALM PRODUCTS.

The cocoanut palm (Cocos nucifera) is found nearly everywhere within the tropics and in many tropical countries is the principal food of the inhabitants. There are many varieties of this palm, thirty species having been discovered and classified, and with each variety the fruit varies in size, in weight, in shape, and in percentage of fiber, flesh, etc. Several varieties are distinguished for producing but small numbers of nuts, but these are very large and heavy; others produce large nuts and many of them, and some species are noted for producing large quantities of small nuts. It is estimated that over 3,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation in cocoanut palms, of which 1,000,000 acres are located in South America, 250,000 acres in Central America, and 35,000 acres in the West Indies. Probably about 300,000,000 trees, bearing from 5,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 nuts per year are in existence. Of late years the cultivation of the cocoanut palm has been largely extended and its products are becoming of ever-increasing importance in the markets of the world.

It may be interesting to know that the kernels of 500 nuts give an average production of one hundredweight of oil, and the kernels of 240 nuts produce about one hundredweight of copra. The kernels of three average-sized nuts produce 1 pound of desiccated kernel. From copra, or dried cocoanut, immense quantities of oil are extracted, which is extensively used in many trades. The refuse is used for feeding cattle and poultry and for fertilizing purposes. A large proportion of the kernels are desiccated and sliced, to be used in the manufacture of confectionery. It is said that for the latter purpose about 40,000,000 nuts are used annually.

The foregoing items do not exhaust the list of the products of the cocoanut palm which enter into the commerce of the world. There is a trade in mats made of the leaf, in coir mats and rugs made of the fiber, in laths and rafters made of the wood, and in a variety of articles useful and ornamental manufactured from the shells. The husks of the cocoanut contain valuable fiber, known as coir, a corruption of a word meaning rope. The refuse, or broken coir, is turned to account for stuffing mattresses, and is used in horticulture, as insects will not touch it.

The husk, which contains the fiber enveloping the nut, is divided into two classes; the first is the ordinary fiber used for spinning and for the manufacture of mats, the second is the brush fiber which lies just underneath the skin of the husk. The brush fiber is much thicker, stronger, and straighter than the spinning fiber, and is very largely used in brush making. The coir industry has become so great that special machinery has been manufactured for crushing the husk, extracting the fiber, and spinning it into yarn. When this fiber is brought to the United States, having been packed with great pressure, it has to be put through an opening machine in order to prepare it for use in manufacture. Other machinery is necessary in order to cause the fibers to be as free and parallel as possible. That which is to be spun requires a special spinning machine which produces a perfectly cabled yarn. When spun into yarn and woven by means of powerful looms, coir fiber produces an article of very extensive and daily increasing use—that is, floor matting. This fiber is also very largely used in the manufacture of door mats, for which purpose it has especial qualities, being able to stand a great deal of wear and tear and much dampness. This industry is of growing importance in the United States.

In 1900 the United States imported 3,901,384 pounds of coir yarn, valued at $141,850, against 2,530,914 pounds, worth $95,968 in 1899. The value of the cocoanuts imported was $702,947 in 1900, against $625,789 in 1899.

NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

The demands of the powers upon China, as outlined in this department last week, are so sweeping and severe that it is not believed that China will accede to them, and for the present the negotiations are at a standstill. Secretary Hay, however, has sent a note to the other powers asking, it is said, that the demands be modified, and it is hoped that this will result in harmony in the negotiations and a speedy end to the present strained situation.

The Radical newspapers in Rome are making a campaign in favor of the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Peking, declaring that in the rescue of the members of the foreign legations in Peking they accomplished their sole task.

The German soldiers have been writing home so many letters describing barbarous and atrocious treatment of the Chinese by the troops that Count von Waldersee has forbidden them to include such descriptions in their correspondence.

Minister Conger, it is said, strongly favors severe measures in China, and our government finds it hard to advocate moderate measures when it has to make the proposals through him. If Mr. Conger had not gone through the siege in Pekin, it is said, he would be recalled, and some one else, more favorable to the administration's attitude, sent to replace him.

There is a strong feeling at Washington that Pekin and the foreign ministers there are too fresh from the exciting scenes of the siege to consider the Chinese problem calmly and cooly, and it has been suggested that the negotiations be transferred to Washington or some European city where distance will lend calmness to the deliberations.

The foreign troops in China have seized the tombs near Pekin, and in a "small engagement" 300 Chinese were slain.

South Africa.

The British Cabinet has recommended the promotion of Lord Kitchener to be a lieutenant-general to enable him to take supreme command in South Africa after the departure of Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts was painfully injured last week by the fall of his horse.

Gen. Buller, in a speech in London last week, denied that the British soldiers in South Africa had been guilty of the outrages alleged against them.

The Boers under Commandant Brand were defeated with heavy loss on November 18.

A British outpost was overwhelmed by the Boers on November 15, six being killed, five wounded and thirty-one captured.

The Philippines.

Lieut. Alstaetter, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos three months, was set free last week.

Gen. Macabolos, a former insurgent leader, is to start in pursuit of Aguinaldo with a party of natives.

Other Foreign News.

President Kruger's trip through France has been more like a triumphal tour than like the flight of a ruler without a country. Every town along his way has given him an enthusiastic ovation.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, died in England last week.

A company for manufacturing automobiles has been organized in Moscow, Russia.

The Czar of Russia is still seriously ill with typhoid fever. His death might precipitate a serious crisis in European affairs.

A typhus epidemic in Copenhagen is assuming serious proportions.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors is meeting in Washington this week preparing a river and harbor appropriation bill.

M. S. Quay claims that he will be elected to the Senate by the next Pennsylvania Legislature, but the Pennsylvania newspapers consider his chances more than doubtful.

It is believed that President McKinley is opposed to a reduction of the representation of the Southern States in the next reapportionment, a measure that has been suggested on account of the disfranchisement of the negroes in the South, and it is likely that the suggestion will not prevail.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, it is reported, have decided to frame a bill that will effect a reduction of $30,000,000 in the revenues, the amount suggested by Secretary Gage.

Other Domestic News.

The United States battleship Kentucky has gone to Smyrna. It is believed that the visit may have some connection with the delay of the Sultan of Turkey in paying an indemnity that is long overdue for the destruction of mission schools by mobs about five years ago. The Sultan has also recently refused to grant an exequatur to our Consul to Harpoot, and the visit of the Kentucky may also have some relation to that incident.

Gov. Roosevelt has declined to remove Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, from office on the ground that there is no evidence that he violated the law wilfully. The charge against the Mayor was that he was interested in a company that sold supplies to the city by the fact of his owning stock in the ice trust.

The management of the exposition to be held in Charleston, S. C., next year will try to remove the Dewey arch from New York to Charleston, and have it form part of the exposition. The New York authorities were on the point of tearing the arch down when the message from Charleston reached them.

Capt. R. P. Leary, formerly Governor of Guam, is to be appointed captain of the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

President Mitchell has given 2,000 miners of Hopkins County, Ky., permission to strike for higher pay.

The entire street railway system of Key West is tied up by a strike.

An Indianapolis councilman named Higgins was found guilty last week of soliciting a bribe from D. M. Parry, a local manufacturer, and was sent to the penitentiary.

Hundreds of Indians on the Mesa Grand reservation in California are reported to be on the verge of starvation because the drought has killed their supply of berries and acorns.

Captain Daly, of the Harvard football team, will enter West Point next year.

A tornado swept over Delaware and Knox counties in Ohio on Thursday night of last week, doing considerable damage to property.

Another tornado swept over portions of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, killing sixty-four persons and injuring many more. A windstorm in Colorado last week caused damage estimated at $100,000, and another in New York State wrecked several small buildings, caused the death of one man in New York City and injured several others.

The fire and casualty companies, in asking last week for a reduction of taxes, made the curious plea that the country's prosperity has increased their losses. They say that factories and mills are running overtime, with the result of increasing the number of fires and casualties.

The receipts from the war revenue act from July 1 to November 1 were nearly $40,000,000.

The Legislature of the prohibition State of Vermont defeated a high license local option bill last week.

A number of highway robberies have thrown the people of Rochester, N. Y., into a state of alarm. The police seem to be unable to locate the highwaymen.

Gold is coming from the Klondike in a steadily increasing flow. In the four and one-half months ending November 15, the gold deposits at the Seattle Assay Office amounted to $19,827,000, while for the entire year ending July 1 the deposits were only $13,630,326 and for the fiscal year previous only $6,504,952.

Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Russia are in progress at Washington.

The office of chief of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing was offered a short time ago to Frank Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He decided last week to decline the offer.

The city of Chicago wishes to present to the Federal Government the Chicago drainage canal, completed a short time ago at a cost of $33,000,000. If the government accepts the canal, it is believed that Chicago will then strongly urge a proposition that the government deepen the canal and the Illinois River so that steamers can run from Lake Michigan to the Gulf by the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

The Government has called for bids for the removal of the wreck of the Maine from Havana harbor. The contractor must remove the wreck before April 1, and must use no explosives in the work. The removal is expected to show conclusively whether the battleship was blown up from the inside or the outside.

Large numbers of Spaniards are emigrating to Cuba. Last month 4,017 of the 5,272 passengers who landed at Havana came from Spain. The customs receipts at Havana last month were over $1,000,000.

Dr. Gilman will resign the presidency of Johns Hopkins University the coming year. Dr. Albert Shaw is talked of as his successor.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

THE MILITARY PHARMACIST.

The Association of Military and Naval Apothecaries of New York State held a meeting recently in the Everett House, Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street, this city, for the purpose of discussing a practical method of securing aid to firmly establish the law which went into effect last May in this State, making the pharmacist in the National Guard a second lieutenant. While the law is actually in force now, there is an apprehension that an effort may be made to secure its repeal, and for this reason every exertion is being made to block such a movement should the occasion arise.

It was decided at the meeting to request the aid of all pharmaceutical associations in the State should an attempt be made to introduce any legislation at the next session directed against the law and all pharmacists are to be requested to be on the alert. At present there are but two military pharmacists under the law. They are: W. G. Tuttle, of the Twenty-third Regiment National Guard New York State, who was commissioned early in June, and C. O. Douden, of the Forty-seventh Regiment N. G. N. Y. S., whose commission dates from October 1.

The association is in receipt of queries from States all over the Union for information concerning the means to be adopted in introducing bills similar to the one presented to the New York State Legislature, and word has been received that such bills will be introduced in the State Legislative bodies in New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio during the next sessions. In this way the pharmacists expect to create a national movement so that a law may be passed by Congress creating the office of military pharmacist in the United States service as well as that of the several States.

A NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE.

M. & A. Bakst, formerly engaged in the retail drug business in this city, have bought out the Associated Drug Company of New York, 146 East Broadway, which was conducted on a co-operative basis, and have set up in the wholesale business, handling proprietary articles, pharmaceuticals and drugs and chemicals. The new firm is under the name of Bakst Bros. It will assume the debts and liabilities of the Associated Drug Company and will carry on the business on a broader policy than the former owners. One of the partners of the new firm said it was the purpose of the new concern to uphold the tripartite agreement of the N. A. R. D. and that as soon as possible application would be made to the proper authorities for recognition on the jobbing list. The company proposes to secure larger quarters as soon as possible, which will not be, however, much before May 1. A. Bakst stated that the firm intends to make a bid for trade in Greater New York and will enter the field with the same advantages as other jobbing houses. Both the members of the concern are well known to the trade.

A COSTLY DISPLAY OF MEDICINES.

Perhaps the most expensive collection of medicines in the world is in possession of Sidney Faber, secretary of the New York City Board of Pharmacy. It consists of a large number of prescriptions the uniform price of filling which has been $50 each. This collection represents the work of the board in upholding the pharmacy law, as every one of the prescriptions has been mixed by an unlicensed clerk, and the fines have been realized after the arrest and conviction of the proprietors of the stores where the prescriptions were filled. Mr. Faber thinks the array may be interesting enough to be placed on exhibition, and he contemplates giving the public a chance to see it during the latter part of December.

BAYONNE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Bayonne Druggists' Association, established recently in Bayonne, N. J., held a meeting in Hendrickson's Hall, corner Thirty-first street and Avenue D., Bayonne, Tuesday evening, November 20, and adopted a uniform price list which is to go into effect early in January. John N Peterson presided, and seven of the thirteen druggists in the place were present. C. Mitzenius thought the organization should be made permanent to hurry matters in adopting the price list, but it was deemed advisable to defer such action until the annual meeting in January. C. D. Ayers, who was named chairman of a committee to prepare a price list, reported the following schedule which was adopted as the association's list:

All 5c., 10c. and 15c. articles, full price.
All 25c. articles not less than 20c.
All 35c. articles not less than 30c.
All 50c. articles not less than 45c.
All 75c. articles not less than 65c.
All $1.00 articles not less than 85c.
All $1.25 articles not less than $1.15.
All $1.50 articles not less than $1.25.
All 25c. articles over $2.00 a dozen, full price.
All 50c. articles over $4.00 a dozen, full price.
All $1.00 articles over $8.00 a dozen, full price.
All $1.50 articles over $12.00 a dozen, full price.
Imperial Granum and Mellin's Food not less than 60c.
Seidlitz powders not less than 5c. each, 3 for 10c., and 25c. the box.
Citrate of magnesia, not less than 15c.

The secretary was instructed to get signatures of all the druggists in the section, as each one is in favor of the raised prices. The meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) DRUGGISTS.

The second meeting of the newly formed retail druggists association of Essex County, N. J., was held in the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, Newark, Wednesday afternoon, November 21 and showed that a strong interest has developed since the meeting two weeks ago. The various committees reported the results of the work performed in the several sections to which they were assigned. A substantial increase of members was reported. President Staehle and Secretary Wuensch had made a special canvass among some of the "cutters" in town but were not successful in securing them as members, although some stated they were in sympathy with the plan and if other members of the trade would join they would. The reports of the committees were accepted and the work will be continued, as there are many other towns in the county where the druggists have not been officially informed of the association's work. It was stated there were about 150 druggists in the whole county and there were eighty already in the association.

The N. A. R. D. plan was informally discussed. A motion prevailed to join the N. A. R. D. as soon as it was assured that 75 per cent. of the druggists in Essex County became members. A motion was made to adopt a price list, but this was afterwards withdrawn and the matter referred to the Executive Committee for report to the next meeting. It was intimated that the association was in favor of requesting wholesale dealers to refrain from establishing retail counters. Another meeting of the association was held yesterday.

GARDEN CITY SUPPLY CO.

Will the Garden City Supply Company, J. W. Gregg, proprietor, of 164 La Salle street, Chicago, kindly come out with a definite statement regarding its manner of doing business and its financial reliability? This paper is receiving many inquiries about this concern, and has thus far been able to secure no definite information. It is up to Mr. Gregg to explain.

GRADUATING CLASS, 1870, NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

John M. Domas. Wm. F. Stohlmann. S. Ribas. Thos D. Leon. Wm. Muir. Chas. B. Plum. Fred J. Brettman. E. Rafael.

A. B. Rains. W. De F. Day. E. R. Squibb. C. F. Chandler. John W. Ballard.

The above is a copy of an old photograph which, besides its general, has somewhat of a special interest. It contains, so far as we know, the only photograph of Dr. E. R. Squibb, lately deceased. Many of the old-timers will be interested in thus renewing their acquaintance with former class-mates and college associates. In some cases it is a little difficult to trace in their present features the lineaments of their countenances as they were thirty years ago.

RECEIVER FOR THE MOUNT VERNON CHEMICAL COMPANY.

The Mount Vernon Chemical Company, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., with which members of the trade here have had dealings in the last few months, has gone into the hands of a receiver, and an order has been granted by Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved and that testimony be taken before John F. Coffin, as referee, on the subject. Thomas E. Fitzgerald has been appointed receiver.

Plans for the N. Y. C. P. Alumni Ball.

The committee in charge of the annual ball of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy is already planning for the event, which is to be held in Lenox Lyceum on the night of January 30, 1901, and from arrangements made, it is presumed the entertainment will eclipse any previously held. This season's ball will mark the thirtieth year in the life of the association, which it is the purpose of the members to fittingly commemorate. Among the features of the affair, a "promenade band," is promised to give a concert from 9 to 10 o'clock, following which the "festivities proper will begin." The programme is in charge of a competent committee, of which Fred Borggreve is chairman.

NOTES.

—The games of the Wholesale Druggists' Bowling Association were continued last Saturday afternoon with the following results: Lanman & Kemp, 672; National Lead Co., 684. Lanman & Kemp, 668; Johnson & Johnson, 681. National Lead Co., 691; Johnson & Johnson, 692. Colgate & Co., 751; Church, Dwight & Co., 655. Seabury & Johnson, 812; Church, Dwight & Co., 612. Colgate & Co., 756; Seabury & Johnson, 662. The association has been bowling about four weeks, and the following are the scores up to date:

Teams.	Games Played.	Won.	Lost.
Colgate & Co.	4	3	1
Parke, Davis & Co.	4	3	1
Dodge & Olcott	8	6	2
Johnson & Johnson	6	4	2
National Lead Co.	6	4	2
Seabury & Johnson	6	4	2
Lanman & Kemp	6	3	3
Merck & Co.	6	2	4
General Chemical Co.	6	1	5
Church, Dwight & Co.	8	0	8

—A well known salesman for a well known drug house in this city thinks he has found the limit of gall in the drug trade, and he is giving his friends the benefit of an experience he had last week with the new manager of a certain drug store. The place has recently changed hands, with the result that manager, clerks and the whole working force gave way to new people, and to make the transformation complete, the new manager inaugurated a policy of, as he said, "scaling the stock down to a skeleton." When the salesman went into the

store to get an order, the manager said he wanted an order sent by express to his store, and the salesman prepared to book a fair sized transaction. This was the order he received: "¼ lb. lactate of iron, 1 oz. of bromide of ammonia, 1 dr. strychnine." The salesman was stumped, and informed the manager he did not ordinarily express such small orders, but "bein' it's you, I'll send it and pay the charges myself." "Thank you," said the manager, in acceptance of the offer.

——Among the druggists who visited the trade during the last week were: F. B. Palmer, Spring Valley, N. Y.; C. K. Brown, Deposit, N. Y.; George M. Howell, Paterson, N. J.; H. C. Bingham, Oradell, N. J.; C. B. Porter, Towanda, Pa.; W. Schaelles, Sea Cliff, N. Y.; Robert Currier, Chicago; Frederick C. Jewell, Pottstown, Pa.; A. C. Meyers, Welcome, Tenn.; O. B. Grant, Stamford, N. Y.; Dr. W. J. Parker, New Orleans, La.; I. M. Sweezy, Port Jefferson, N. Y.; E. A. Carrell, Morristown, N. J.; John H. Barr, Irvington, N. Y.; George F. Brown, Rahway, N. J.; Frederick A. Hubbard, Newton, Mass.; Mr. Lawrie, of Russell & Lawrie, and T. S. Armstrong, Plainfield, N. J.

——Receiver Arthur H. Cameron is closing up the affairs of the old botanical drug firm of Walter A. Adams & Co., formerly at No. 46 Cliff street, but latterly on Pearl street. The firm has been managed since the death of Walter Adams in 1895 by George Elwood, the surviving partner, but business has not been up to standard, and the end finally came a few weeks ago, when a judgment for $3,664 was secured against Mr. Elwood by Mary Ann Adams, widow of Walter Adams. At the time of Mr. Adams' death, Referee H. S. Moore found Adams' share in the business amounted to $7,927.08. Of this some had been paid, the judgment secured being for the remaining sum.

——A complimentary dinner to Gen. Edward L. Molineux, the veteran member of the drug trade, was held at the Drug Trade Club, Tuesday evening, November 27, at 6.30 o'clock. The dinner was given by the members of Gen. Molineux's staff in the Sound Money Parade of November 3, this year, in recognition of the General's heroic record as commandant of the drug trade forces in sound money parades and Presidential campaigns since 1888. Beside the members of the staff, many others who took part in the parade had a hand in doing honor to the veteran. Many speeches were made during the evening, and the event will be pleasantly remembered.

——The first of the usual series of "Students' Receptions" tendered by the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy was held Wednesday evening, November 21, in the library of the college. There was a goodly number present, including members of the faculty of the college, of the Alumni Association and in the retail trade and a pleasant evening was passed. Excellent music for dancing was furnished by W. R. Mandlebaum, musical director of the Alumni Association, at the piano. The receptions will be held the third Wednesday evening of each month during the year.

——The retail druggists of Troy, N. Y., held a meeting Thursday evening, November 22, for the purpose of forming an association for scientific purposes and the consideration of matters of mutual benefit. Robert Glass acted as chairman and Frederick Schneider secretary. The following committee was named on constitution and by-laws: Charles E. Shacklady, Ward H. Wilkinson, Charles H. Mansheffer, Frederick W. Schneider and Walter D. Magill. Another meeting of the association was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Troy, yesterday afternoon.

——A druggist who takes particular care of his trade in "hot soda" provides salted wafers for lunch with the drinks. He relates an amusing incident that happened a few days since. An aged woman was testing the virtues of hot chocolate, and between sips eyed the dish of crackers with a suspicion born of more than a mere curiosity. The druggist, noticing this, politely inquired of the lady if there was anything she wished. He received this reply: "Well, yes; I was just wondering if you had a bit of cheese to go with those crackers."

——At a meeting of the Retail Druggists' Association held Friday evening, November 23, the report of the committee which attended the meeting of committees to devise plans for abolishing the cut-rate evil, was adopted and the committee was continued. The price list as presented at the Conference Committee meeting above referred to, was also adopted with a recommendation that 75 cent articles be included in the list. One applicant for membership was elected and the receipts of the meeting were $25.

——The Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association of this city has abandoned its regular monthly meetings, and hereafter will only meet when business of importance is to be transacted. Members of the organization who, at any time, may have matter which they consider of vital import for the society's opinion, should address such communication to C. W. Dietz, president, Seventy-second street and Third avenue, or N. Cohn, secretary, No. 1102 Second avenue, and a special meeting will be called.

——The Hoboken Druggists' Association failed to meet Thursday afternoon, November 22, owing to the absence of a quorum, but a call was issued for a special session Monday evening last to take action on a price list. The organization numbers a majority of the twenty-nine druggists of Hoboken and enough others have now signified an intention of joining the association to give it a membership of nearly 90 per cent. of the whole number.

——Testimony is to be taken before Senator Van Cleef, a master in chancery, in New Brunswick, N. J., during next week in the case of Johnson & Johnson against Seabury & Johnson for alleged infringement of copyright in using a red cross. The suit was begun in chancery by Johnson & Johnson in the early spring, and was then put over to this fall. It is said that it will require fully a year to complete the case.

——J. D. Sipp, for the last three years with the local force of the A. R. Bremer Company, of Chicago, has recently opened an office at 1 and 3 Park Row for I. S. Johnson & Co., manufacturers of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Sipp will be in charge of Johnson & Co.'s business in this State.

——G. S. Mariager, cashier for the local branch of Parke, Davis & Co., returned Friday last from a vacation of ten days in Detroit. S. H. Carragan and W. J. Carr, also of the local branch, attended the football contest between the Yale and Harvard teams at New Haven last Saturday.

——The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy will be held Wednesday evening, December 12, at Hotel Argyle, Brooklyn, and is being looked forward to with much interest. F. P. Tuthill is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

——William Hauenstein, who owns drug stores at Seventy-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue and Eighty-ninth street and Columbus avenue, has recently purchased another store at Eighty-fourth street and Broadway, formerly known as Kantor's pharmacy.

——It is said that an effort is being made by the half dozen retail druggists in Montclair, N. J., to form a local organization. As Montclair is in Essex County, the proposed association will be requested to affiliate with the Essex County Druggists' Association.

——The members of the Retail Druggists' Bowling Association are talking up a "ladies' night." This has been a yearly custom with the organization, and has proven a pleasant feature. It is proposed to hold the affair this season early in January.

——The case of Joseph Bush and Maurice Shea, the men accused of robbing the store house of Laurenceson & Gerrish of several cases of opium belonging to Dodge & Olcott, last August, was in the police court last week and was continued this week.

——The new bacteriological incubator recently presented to the New York College of Pharmacy, will be initiated by the laboratory class during the first of next month. A number of cultures are being prepared for "hatching" in the machine.

——Arthur Woodcock, 371 Third avenue, and Henry Slebenborn, 313 Tenth avenue, were fined $50 each in the Court of Special Sessions on November 19 for permitting unlicensed persons to compound prescriptions.

——Frank Perrilli, of Perrilli Brothers, 65 Sullivan street, has recently returned from a five months' trip abroad.

——E. O. Stafford, of the Stafford Drug Company, Marquette, Mich., visited the trade last week.

—A. Schleimer, druggist corner Thirty-first street and Avenue D, Bayonne, N. J., has on exhibition in his window a mortar and pestle which survived the Tarrant fire. The relics are interesting to say the least.

—F. Schroeder, Jr., with the Bolton Drug Co., Brooklyn, and for some time at the Flatbush avenue branch store, has been transferred to the Putnam and Sumner avenues store, where he is manager.

—At the last meeting of the Board of Pharmacy of this section, held in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, one hundred students were examined. The next meeting of the board will be the final one.

—Nothing new has developed in the investigation before the Fire Marshal into the causes of the fire and explosions at Tarrant & Co.'s. The firm has located permanently at No. 21 Jay street.

—Ward & Lindemann have recently purchased of J. F. Comerford the store at Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue. Mr. Comerford retains his store at 108th street and Columbus avenue.

—Eli W. Marquise, a young business man of Syracuse, will shortly establish the Marquise Chemical Company, in that city, to manufacture high-grade chemicals which are now imported.

—"The Harlem Drug House" has been incorporated in this city with a capital of $20,000. The incorporators are: O. Gordon, Nicholas Kruskal and Samuel Herson, all of this city.

—John J. Benson, who conducted a pharmacy at Ninety-third street and Lexington avenue, has "shut up shop" and gone to Brooklyn, where it is said he will open another store.

—The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy was held last evening in "College Hall" in the Arena, corner Thirty-first street and Broadway.

—H. A. Reynolds, formerly at Caswell, Massey & Co.'s store at Newport, R. I., has been transferred to the store in this city at Seventy-seventh street and Columbus avenue.

—Cocaine is in active demand in the market, while the supply is decidedly short. This is said to be due to the uncertainty of the market for raw material.

—A. Major, of the Major Cement Company, No. 461 Pearl street, in his schedule in bankruptcy says he owes $4,901 and has cash, $18, and a bicycle worth $7.

—George Merck, of Merck & Co., arrived home on Friday on the delayed Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, after a trip of several months in Europe.

—Charles A. Lotz, N. Y. C. of P., 1900, has accepted a position with the R. Lucke Pharmacy, at Eighty-first street and Amsterdam avenue.

—Manager Sipperly, of Atwood's Pharmacy, No. 846 Broadway, has recently returned from a vacation of three weeks up the State.

—Dr. E. A. De Schweinitz, a well known chemist in the employ of the Government at Washington, was in the city during last week.

—J. S. Kinnan, secretary of the Walding, Kinnan & Marvin Company, of Toledo, Ohio, was in the city for a few days last week.

—E. J. Bryson, formerly employed in the Sherman Pharmacy, is now with C. H. White at Fifty-third street and Madison avenue.

—Henry H. Eliel, of the Lyman-Eliel Drug Company, Minneapolis, Minn., called on old friends in the city last week.

—Charles F. Gruble, druggist in Toledo, Ohio, for the last five years, is in this city and will probably locate here.

—Charles Sheftall has lately severed his connection with the pharmacy of C. P. Kinsella, at Paterson, N. J.

—Bakst Brothers have sold their store at the corner of Montgomery and Henry streets to Arthur Bryanson.

—Charles Alker, representing Magnus & Lauer, essential oils, is on a business trip through New York State.

—H. T. Young, of Ontario, Canada, a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is in the city.

—George B. Bower, with the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., was in the city during last week.

—C. E. Marsh has resigned his position with F. W. Kinsman at 125th street and Eighth avenue.

—"Offman's Pharmacy" will open shortly at the corner of Madison and Montgomery streets.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Former President of the Massachusetts Board of Pharmacy a Candidate for a Mayoralty.

Boston, Nov. 24.—Melrose, one of the youngest cities in Massachusetts, is now agitated by a large political campaign in which the principal contest is that for Mayor. There are two candidates, John Larrabee and Sidney H. Buttrick, both of whom are very well known. Both have been honored many times by being elected to numerous public offices. They have many friends who are putting in effective work, and the contest promises to be closer than last year, when Levi S. Gould, the present Mayor, was elected by 151 votes. The Larrabee supporters appear to be very confident of winning, because they have the support of Mayor Gould and the citizens who elected him last fall. Mr. Larrabee was a candidate for Mayor at that time, and his friends believe that he would have won had he not withdrawn before the caucuses in favor of Mayor Gould. The chairman and secretary of the Republican City Committee are openly working for Mr. Larrabee. John Larrabee is well known to many Era readers. He was born in Melrose in 1850, and was educated in the public schools. He has been in the drug business since he was 17 years old. He was elected town clerk in 1878, and served twenty-one years. He was clerk of the Selectmen for six years, and was a member of the board of registrars of voters. He served on many of the important town committees, and represented the town in the House of Representatives in 1886 and 1887. He was a cashier of the Melrose Savings Bank for fifteen years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Pharmacy for fourteen years, having served as clerk for seven years, and he was president of the board for one year. He is connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Middlesex Club, Massachusetts Republican Club, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

New England Chemistry Teachers Meet.

Boston, Nov. 24.—About fifty members of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers were present at the first meeting this season, held at the Walker building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The president, Rufus P. Williams, presided, and introduced William F. Boos, Ph. D., of the Harvard Medical School, as the speaker of the occasion. His subject was, "The Chemistry of Digestion," which he treated exhaustively, illustrating by means of practical experiments the points which he wished to emphasize. He gave an excellent insight into this subject, in which his hearers naturally were very much interested. Following this address, the topic for discussion was "Laboratory Notes," and their value to the student and the teacher, and how they should be taken and how best used. A dozen or more members took part in the discussion. Herbert G. Shaw, secretary of the association, reported the names of two active and sixteen associate candidates for membership. These represented teachers of chemistry in Boston and in other parts of Massachusetts, as well as in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Chicago. They were then elected members. Prof. Boos was given a vote of thanks and was elected an honorary member of the association.

Celebration at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

Boston, Nov. 24.—To celebrate the first anniversary of the Women's Club of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, a lecture was given by Prof. Joseph P. Remington, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, on the subject of "Prescription and Dispensing Difficulties." There were many present who were not pharmacists, therefore Prof. Remington made his talk not too technical. He showed by means of lantern slides many puzzling and funny prescriptions. Some of these would puzzle the most astute pharmacist to unravel or translate. Prof. Remington owns perhaps 3,000 of these queer, curious and misleading prescriptions, and said to his audience that they relieve the tedium of a druggist's life! His lecture proved wholly enjoyable and also was most instructive.

NOTES.

——At a recent meeting of the Drug Clerks' Union of Springfield, the question of working seventy-five hours a week was again discussed. Not long ago the union sent out circulars to thirty-five druggists in Springfield asking their opinions regarding the matter of seventy-five hours a week that the clerks have been working for. They enclosed a postal card for reply, but only twelve druggists responded. The union is anxious to obtain replies from all the druggists, if possible, so that the sentiment of the proprietors may be known. The clerks feel that their movement for shorter hours is fair, even if they obtain what they are striving for they will still work twelve hours a day and therefore do not think their demands unreasonable. The union voted to have a banquet, which is to be held in the near future, in order to bring the drug clerks together and give them an opportunity for getting better acquainted.

——At an early hour one day this week a man was caught in M. Beauregard & Co.'s drug store at the corner of Appleton and Main streets, in Holyoke. He had broken a pane of glass in the rear window and the breaking glass aroused the officer on the beat. He investigated and with two others who joined him surrounded the building. The burglar was then easily captured and taken to the police station.

——Among returns recently filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations is the report of the Newton Chemical Company of Boston, of which F. H. Lincoln is treasurer. The report shows real estate and buildings, $7,100; cash and debts receivable, $3,226; a total of $10,326. Against this is the profit and loss account of $10,326.

——T. E. Masters, who has conducted a pharmacy on North Main street, Springfield, has sold his business to E. F. Leonard, who has had another store here for some time, and will conduct this one as a branch. Mr. Masters is now clerking at Westfield.

——Rupert E. Olive, one of the victims of the City of Monticello disaster, was well known in Boston and Cambridge. After his school days he first went to work for E. L. Patch Company, manufacturing chemists, this city.

——J. Snowdon Smith, a druggist in City Square in the Charlestown District, is a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy. He owes $4,848, most of which is unsecured. His assets are not much more than $1,000.

——J. A. Loomis & Son are to make some important changes in their store at Easthampton in the way of improvements, including a new soda fountain, which cost $1,000.

——The drug store of Jacob Appell at Dalton has been bought by Albert Silvernail, of West Stockbridge, where for the past twelve years he has been clerk for James Moore.

——The postoffice at West Springfield has been removed from the old quarters in Chandler's drug store to the new building at the corner of Main street and Colton avenue.

——The week's exports from the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, $13,255; india rubber manufactures, $31,679; tobacco, $15,522; wax, $102; spirits, $5,894.

——George Bradshaw, who is popular in Lawrence as the proprietor of the post office drug store, is happy over the arrival of the ten-pound girl at his home.

——Albert May is a new clerk who has entered the employ of Currier & Frost, Lawrence.

ELSEWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND.

——J. J. Hogan has recently enlarged and completely remodeled his store at the corner of Water and Meadow streets, New Haven, Ct. He has added a new laboratory to the rear of the store building, has put in two new plate glass windows and increased the window space very considerably. The entrance is now directly in the corner instead of on the side street, as formerly. The interior of the store has also been very much changed and improved. Mr. Hogan anticipates corresponding improvement in business.

——An unusual point has been raised regarding some claims held by the receiver of the bankrupt firm of A. E. Lemerise & Co., druggists at Burlington, Vt. One of the claims in the contest is that of John E. Danaher & Co., of New York, for $351, which the receiver refuses to pay on the ground that it represents liquor which was sold in violation of the Vermont law. There is also a note now held by other parties for $489, upon which there is a similar contention.

——A part interest in the drug store at the corner of West Main and North Willow streets, at Waterbury, Conn., has been purchased by John B. Jones, who for the past five years has been prescription clerk for the Apothecaries' Hall Company. The store was formerly conducted by H. D. Cannon & Co., and the new firm will be known as Cannon & Jones and will be under the management of Mr. Jones.

——Identification of a body found near Farmington, Conn., has been made through a small bottle of camphor with "Groton Pharmacy" blown on the glass and found in the clothing. The body was that of an inmate of the Odd Fellows' Home at Groton, who had been missing and unaccounted for since the fall of 1898. It was a peculiarity of the missing man to always carry camphor and he habitually bought it at the drug store named.

——Dr. F. G. Kinsman, manager of the Capital Drug Company at Augusta, Me., recently entertained a number of New York advertising men at his summer cottage at Lake Cobbossee. In addition to the New York guests two of three Augusta friends were included in the party.

——Carney's drug store at Waterville, Conn., was one of several places which burglars chose for a visit and they secured cigars, tobacco and some small articles. Officers overtook them some hours later and arrested them—four men in all—with the booty on their persons.

——In a recent runaway accident in Portland, Me., the horse, harnessed to an express wagon, dashed headlong into the show window of Horgan & Abbott's drug store, breaking the large glass into thousands of pieces.

——Although burglars succeeded in gaining an entrance to the drug store of F. Henry Parker, at Burlington, Vt., they made no effort to carry away goods, confining their work to rifling the cash register.

——An interesting display at C. L. Mason's drug store at Enosburg Falls, Vt., includes several articles which were captured in the Philippines from a band of outlaws known as the "Red Twelve."

——Extensive alterations have been completed in T. Anderson & Co.'s pharmacy at Cromwell, Conn. More counter room and a better prescription desk are among the improvements.

——At a recent meeting of the county commissioners at Middletown, Conn., a druggist's license was granted to Frederick E. Minor, of Clinton, and William Welch, of Portland.

——Burglars tried to enter the Forestville, Conn., drug store of William Reynolds recently by breaking a window glass, but they failed to gain an entrance.

——John Thurlough, a clerk at the drug store at Norfolk, Conn., has returned from the Adirondacks, where he went on a hunting trip.

——The son of Percy Babcock, the Lisbon street druggist, at Lewiston, Me., is recovering from an attack of diphtheria.

The Danbury Pharmacal Co., Danbury, Conn., has been re-organized recently. It has been capitalized at a sufficiently large figure to enable the new company to push its goods very vigorously. A number of prominent and wealthy Danbury citizens are interested, and Charles Kerr is treasurer and business manager. Mr. Kerr, by the way, is very popular with the Danbury public, and at present is mayor of the city. He is a pharmacist of long experience and is the originator of the preparations which this company is placing on the market. An Era reporter called at the concern's factory last week and found them busily attending to their present good business and paving the way for a much larger trade in the near future. About nineteen employes were engaged in the work of mailing to physicians in all parts of the country literature regarding their Linonine and other preparations, circularizing about 15,000 doctors daily. It will be to the interest of druggists to be prepared to fill orders for these goods by placing a reasonable amount in stock. We call attention to their announcement on another page.

PHILADELPHIA.

Clash Between College Students and Police.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—In what almost amounted to a pitched battle, several hundred students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy a few days ago defied the police from the Sixth District for half an hour or more and were only subdued by the combination of professors and threatened clubbing. The row started from the attempt of a policeman to reach Dean Remington to report that he had been hit in the fact by a banana peel thrown from the college, the officer being almost mobbed in his progress upstairs by a crowd of young men whom he had angered by his words and actions. What was intended by the students for good-natured "jollying" became serious resistance when the furious officer drew a revolver and blackjack and threatened to use them on his tormenters, and in a few moments the stairs and corridors were filled with an angry crowd which proceeded to hustle their victim around pretty roughly until the appearance of Professors LaWall and Cook, who came to the resue and managed to get the officer into the actuary's room. Meanwhile an excited teamster had gone to the station house and reported that the college students were murdering a policeman, so a squad of bluecoats were sent to the rescue. These were halted by the closed gates of the building, behind which was massed a crowd of students and a contest began to see which was the strongest. The officers finally managed to push through into the hallway, where they were met by a rally of students and things began to look rather serious, but, drawing their revolvers, the policemen advanced to where their comrade was in the midst of a crowd and bore him off in triumph. By this time the ardor of the students had cooled considerably and they began to scatter through the corridors, so when the members of the faculty succeeded in reaching the scene of trouble it was an easy task to bring order out of the disturbance. The bluecoats retired in good order, each carrying off with him a student whom he had succeeded in laying hands on. The six young men were arraigned before Magistrate Cunningham on the charge of mobbing a police officer and after being given a sharp lecture were released on promises of future good behavior and given over to the tender mercies of the dean for suitable punishment. In speaking of the affair, Dean Remington is quoted as saying: "The trouble was caused by the hot-headedness of the police; if one of them had a complaint to make of the students he should have gone into the actuary's office near the door and not tried to climb three flights of stairs. When the young men saw the officer on the third floor they thought that their rights were being invaded and resented the intrusion; as I understand it, they did not surge around him until he had drawn his blackjack and threatened to use it and his revolver. Then they attacked him to protect their fellow students. The young men are all respectable and unluckily for them happened to be pushed by the crowd nearest to the policemen; they were arrested as being the most easily reached."

The most regrettable part of the affair is the undue prominence given it by the newspapers that will tend to injure the good name of both college and students.

P. C. P. Notes.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24.—The pharmaceutical meeting of last Tuesday was very well attended, quite a number of druggists and students being present. The proceedings were full of interest and value, the discussions of the papers presented being unusually full and general.

F. T. Gordon, pharmacist, League Island Navy Yard, read a paper on an "Improved Process for the Preparation of Tinct. Opii Deodorata," in which the author suggested the use of paraffin, U. S. P. for removing the objectionable substances from the finished tincture and gave a formula for the preparation of Tr. Opii Deod. based on the use of this substance. Results of tests and assays were given as showing that paraffin will remove narcotine, etc., from a watery solution of opium, but will not take up morphine, hence its value for such a use. Attention was also called to the desirability of supplanting the "Laudanum" of the U. S. P. by a "deodorized" preparation of opium, thus doing away with two representatives of the drug of the same strength.

J. L. Wilbert, apothecary of the German Hospital, read a very valuable paper on the new German Pharmacopœia, illustrating the difference between this and that of the United States by means of tabulated data from each. Considerable difference was noted between the two in the number and character of certain preparations, also in the wide variance in strength of many potent drug preparations. A word of caution was given to druggists that they should exercise great care in dispensing fluid preparations wherever there was any reason to suspect that the prescriber had the Pharm. Ger. in mind when ordering dosage.

The reception given by the Alumni Association to the students and their friends last Tuesday night was one of the most enjoyable of such functions yet held. The Museum Hall was packed to its utmost limits by a crowd of students and druggists with their fair attendants, who seemed bent on enjoying to the utmost the delightful programme furnished by the Entertainment Committee. After several recitations by a well-known local amateur and a number of doubly encored songs by Mrs. McCormick, the guests were invited downstairs, where ice cream, cake, lemonade and other light refreshments were being served. Dancing then began, and dozens of couples enjoyed themselves thus until a late hour, when reluctantly they sought their wraps and said "good-bye." Quite a number of prominent local druggists and their wives were present, a party of whom, led by J. W. England, made a tour of inspection of the new gymnasium in the basement of the college. This, by the way, is a new feature of P. C. P. life, and is proving to be very popular with the students.

Camden Forms a Retail Druggists' Association.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—Acting by appointment of the president of the New Jersey State Association, George Beringer called a meeting of the Camden druggists on Thursday night to take steps towards the formation of a Retail Druggists' Association in that city. A number of local retailers answered the call, and by 8 o'clock a majority of Camden druggists were in the assembly hall. Mr. Beringer then explained the purposes of the meeting, and suggested that the meeting be formally organized as a first step. A motion to this effect was then carried, and Mr. Burton was elected temporary chairman; Mr. Barrett as temporary secretary.

After a few remarks from the chairman, Mr. Beringer was called on for an outline of the purposes of this organization, which he explained fully and concisely. Mr. Holliday, chairman of the National Executive Committee, then addressed the meeting along the lines of the work to be done by retail druggists's associations in furthering the aims of the N. A. R. D., which were of so much importance to every retailer. He was followed by J. C. Perry, chairman of the Executive Committee, P. A. R. D., who gave the Camden druggists an object lesson of the good to be achieved by such an association by referring to the good work done by his association in Philadelphia. H. L. Stiles, of the P. A. R. D., also spoke along these lines.

A Nominating Committee was then appointed by the chair to present names for the various offices of the association. This committee soon reported, and an election of officers was held, after which the association was formally organized by the enrolment of members and the payment by these of their annual dues. The following officers were elected: President, George Burton; first vice-president, Mr. Collins; second vice-president, W. M. Hilberger; secretary, George Barrett; treasurer, G. Peachen. The Executive Committee and other committees are to be announced at the next meeting of the association, December 7, at 3 p. m.

A committee composed of Messrs. Moon, Haines and Collins were appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. The following committee to solicit membership was also announced: Messrs. Breannon, Healy, McLaughlin, Becket and McPherson.

The Camden association starts off in its work for the betterment of local conditions under the most favorable

auspices, a vast amount of enthusiasm has been aroused among Camden druggists by the successful work of the sister association across the river, and the two bodies will work together in harmony for mutual benefit and advantage. The association is affiliated with the N. A. R. D., and a notice has been sent to the national secretary of its formation and membership.

P. A. R. D. Notes.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—A most notable increase in membership in the local association is a gratifying result of the interest Philadelphia druggists are taking in the carrying out of the N. A. R. D. plan; nearly forty members have been secured in the past two months. The tactful manner in which an agreement was reached with the State Board in the recent suits brought by it for non-compliance with the Pharmacy law has received the warmest commendation from all quarters and has served to infuse a wholesome respect for the P. A. R. D. into the minds of druggists generally.

A general advance of prices of patents along the lines favored by the majority of retailers is to be brought for settlement at the forthcoming December meeting. While the proposed advance is to be small at the beginning, it is the first step towards the realization of paying prices for the retailer; its general details follow closely the plans now working out so successfully in other cities.

The celebrated "Dickinson-Maurer Phenacetin" case came up before Judge McPherson in the United States Circuit Court last week, the opening arguments being made by both sides. This case is so widely known throughout drug circles that its final settlement will be awaited with much interest, especially the contention of the defense that they fully expect to set aside the patent under which such a monopoly has been given the phenacetin people. The defense attacks the validity of the patent on the ground that the substance as a chemical body was well-known before the plaintiff found it to possess therapeutic value, and that he has simply discovered this, which is only an attribute and is non-patentable under United States statutes. Other arguments were also advanced. A decision is looked for at an early date.

Eben C. Jayne.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Eben C. Jayne, manager of the patent medicine firm of Dr. David Jayne & Son, died at his home, 1302 North Broad street, November 15, from double pneumonia, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. About a month ago Mr. Jayne contracted a severe cold which was at first taken to be pleurisy; soon after a congestive chill followed and pneumonia set in, involving both lungs. The interment was in the family lot in Woodland Cemetery. Eben C. Jayne was born in 1827 and was taken into the patent medicine firm in 1854. He gradually mastered the details of the business and had become so conversant with its management that on the death of Dr. Jayne in 1866 he was made practically the head of the firm. An excellent chemist, he was thoroughly conversant with every process in use by the firm and has made many improvements in working details. Mr. Jayne was widely known as a philanthropist, being instrumental in the building of the Memorial Baptist Church and a liberal contributor to the Baptist Home at Seventeenth and Norris streets. He was a director of the Northern Liberties Bank at Third and Vine streets, and was also interested in other enterprises.

NOTES.

——A slight fire occurred in the liquid room of the laboratory of Powers & Weightman Thursday afternoon, November 15, caused by the ignition of some carbon bisulphide which was being poured from a large carboy into small bottles for the trade. The blazing chemical dropped on the floor of the room and set fire to it and an alarm of fire was turned in, but before the arrival of the firemen the blaze was extinguished by the firm's workmen. One of the men was slightly burned about the arms.

——Thieves broke into the drug store of T. A. Sheehan, Eleventh and Wolf streets, early one morning recently and managed to escape with the contents of the cash drawer in spite of the efforts of the night watchman, who grappled with one of the men. Mr. Sheehan was aroused by the noise of the struggle and fired his revolver out of a window to attract the police, but by the time six of the bluecoats reached the scene the robbers had decamped, taking with them about $15.

——An echo of the excitement of the early part of the month over the wholesale summonsing of druggists for violations of the State pharmacy law came in the shape of two convictions of druggists. Louis Genois, of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, and A. H. Boyer, of 2655 Bridge street, appeared before Magistrate Cunningham and were by him fined $10 and costs for violation of the law in neglecting to display their certificates of registration.

——A call has been issued to the Nominating Committee of the P. A. R. D. to meet Tuesday, November 27, for the purpose of deciding on a list of nominees for the various offices of the association to be voted for at the annual meeting in January. Considerable interest is felt in local circles as to the "slate" to be presented and candidates are already "in the hands of their friends."

——The druggists of Wilmington, Del., met last Monday and formed a retail druggists' association, its membership including over half of the local retailers already. The recent Detroit convention has stirred up considerable enthusiasm among druggists of this section, and the number of local associations is increasing almost weekly.

——James King, P. C. P. '98, after a year's service as manager of J. L. Crother's Eighth street and Girard avenue store, has accepted a position with H. K. Wampole & Co., having charge of their elixir and specialty department.

——Mr. Hagenbach has sold his store at Thirty-second street and Powelton avenue, the new owners intending to renovate and enlarge it and conduct it under the name of "The Powelton Avenue Pharmacy." A. S. Hollopeter is to be manager.

——James Buckman, president of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company, has sailed from Portland, Oregon, for a trip through Alaska, during which he hopes to make a thorough study of that frozen country.

——Mr. Holland, of 601 Gray's Ferry avenue, is making extensive alterations and additions to his store to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade of that section.

——Trenchard & O'Reilly, of 2502 Richmond street, have disposed of their drug stock and propose to convert their erstwhile pharmacy into a grocery store.

BALTIMORE.

The Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company.

Baltimore, Nov. 26.—Owing to the illness of James G. Stanley there was some delay in the reorganization of the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, but the postponed meeting took place last Saturday, when the officers named were duly elected. Mr. Winkelmann having previously relinquished his desk, the duties until then discharged by him were taken up by his successor and business went on as usual. Some time will be required, of course, for the inauguration of contemplated changes and for the general adjustment of the working force to the new routine. Besides the officers already mentioned, the corporation includes F. F. Drexel and F. A. Ohrenschall, the latter having been a stockholder in the old company, while Mr. Drexel is a new member. A few shares held in the old company by different persons have been acquired on mutually satisfactory terms by those who will guide the future destinies of the concern. Special attention will be paid to the manufacture of perfumery, the products of the company in this line enjoying a wide reputation. Whether any change is to be made in the name has not yet been decided. Mr. Winkelmann, as stated in the first report, intends to engage in the manufacture of a number of specialties and is now looking around for a suitable location.

The Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, Nov. 24.—The bowling of the Baltimore Drug Trade Club this week was decidedly spirited. On last Tuesday night the Sharp & Dohme men met the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company quintette and took all three games. The totals were: Sharp & Dohme, 748,

772 and 725; Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, 704, 672 and 714. Dohme made high score (190) and high individual average for his team, while Trible was high man with 188 and Muller high average man for the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company. Last night James Baily & Son met the Root and Herbs and took two out of the three contests with 696, 733 and 657 against 664, 749 and 655. The third game furnished a hair-raising finish. The several teams are now in the following position:

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
Root and Herbs	12	3	.800
McCormick & Co.	9	3	.750
James Baily & Son	9	3	.750
Sharp & Dohme	9	6	.667
Muth Bros. & Co.	4	8	.500
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	3	12	.250
Parke, Davis & Co.	2	10	.200

NOTES.

—Morrison & Turlington, Linden avenue and Dolphin street, have leased the building in the rear of their store, on Linden avenue, and taken in the lower floor as an addition to their establishment. The change gives them much needed room besides admitting of a far better display of goods. The improvements are a gratifying evidence of the success attained by this enterprising firm.

—The Wedgwood Club held its regular monthly sitting at the Hotel Rennert last Tuesday evening, the date having been changed from Thursday on account of Thanksgiving Day, when the members, or the majority of them, have engagements to dine elsewhere. The occasion proved to be a very enjoyable one and was productive of numerous flashes of wit.

—The improvements in Theodoric Smith's pharmacy at the corner of Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues, are making rapid headway and will be completed in a few days. They consist of a new diagonal front and new fixtures of pleasing and graceful design.

—J. J. King, formerly in the retail drug business at the corner of Columbia avenue and Scott street, has accepted a position as assistant to Mr. Lyttle, the manager of the pharmacy owned by the widow of C. W. Bailey, Pratt and Paca streets.

—R. T. Lilley, a retail druggist at St. Paul and Twenty-first streets, is improving his store in various ways. He is putting in a corner front, with the entrance diagonally between the two large windows, and the interior is undergoing a thorough renovation.

—Charles T. Gallagher, clerk in the drug store of the Robertson & Duck Drug Company, under the St. James Hotel, Charles and Centre streets, was away for several days last week, spending a brief vacation at home with his parents in Washington.

—W. L. Campbell & Co., who purchased the late Dr. Denton's old pharmacy at the corner of North and Park avenues, are putting in new shop fixtures, bottles with especially attractive and artistic labels being a conspicuous feature.

—L. E. Fuld & Bro., Park avenue and McMechen street, are having their pharmacy artistically decorated. Ceiling and frieze in particular are of handsome and elaborate design and give the interior of the establishment a rich appearance.

—Mr. Eyler, formerly manager of Symes' pharmacy at the corner of Fulton and Edmondson avenues, has accepted a position with C. W. DeFrehn, under the Altamont Hotel, Eutaw Place and Dolphin street.

—Druggist J. C. Baughmann has removed from the corner of Edmondson avenue and Brune street to Edmondson avenue, opposite Fremont avenue, a more commodious and eligible location.

—At the last meeting of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy held at New Albany the following applicants passed the examination: Registered pharmacists—William B. Hopkins, New Albany, Ind.; Leslie E. Gillam, Owensboro, Ky.; Registered assistant pharmacists—L. L. Raber, Goodland, Ind.; Miss Grace Clouse, Hope, Ind.; P. M. Bennett, Detroit, Mich. The next meeting of the board will be at Indianapolis, Thursday, January 10, 1901.—Charles B. Woodworth, Secretary.

DETROIT.

DETROIT DRUGGISTS HOLDING TOGETHER.

Detroit, Nov. 24.—As announced in the Era, the druggists of Detroit at last got together and agreed, one and all, to adopt a new schedule of prices on 150 articles which had been cut more or less for a long term of years. The new schedule provided for an advance of an average of from 10 to 20 per cent. on prevailing prices. It was not intended to advertise the rise with brass bands and trumpets and spectacular procession. Rather it was tacitly agreed to let the public find it out for themselves gradually. However, during the last week one of the leading papers of the city came out with a long article calling attention to the new prices and announcing that cut-rate drugs were a thing of the past in Detroit. Then the telephones began to ring and there was a nice row on between the old cut-rate stores and their patrons. The impression was abroad that every article in the druggists' catalogue had been raised to its full price. This was not true and the next day's papers contained statements that Grunow & Patterson, The Central Drug store, and Hurd & Gray had not agreed to any such advance and that they would continue to cut prices on drugs. Thus the impression was made that these three firms had not entered into the agreement made by the new schedule. This, too, is an error. All three firms are in the agreement and intend to keep in it. Grunow & Patterson are among the prime movers and supporters of the scheme. What was intended was that the public would not be led into thinking that all prices on all drugs had been put at the full price. On the contrary many of the 150 articles agreed upon are still a long way short of the full price, that is, they are still sold at cut-rate prices, and will probably continue to be so sold. But not one druggist in Detroit shows, up to date, any disposition to go back on the agreement made on the 150 articles. The public are taking kindly to the little advance.

How much influence the N. A. R. D. had upon the new state of affairs in Detroit is a question which provokes much discussion. Said Mr. Patterson, of Grunow & Patterson, when asked for his views on the subject: "Yes, I believe that the N. A. R. D. is the moral power back of this progress in the right direction. I do not think that that agreement could have been signed without that moral backing."

Bay City Druggists Organize.

Bay City, Mich., Nov. 24.—A local association has just been formed by the druggists of this city, the papers having been signed Thursday, the 22d. Cutting has been going on for years, every druggist in town indulging in it to greater or less extent. Saginaw is only fourteen miles from Bay City and all cutting was stopped immediately and effectually in that city some time ago upon the organization of an association. That association still flourishes. Its members meet once a month for a review of business affairs and a general love feast, and all has gone well. But of late Saginaw people have been too much interested in the cutting going on in their neighborhood to suit the druggists at home and so they have made it their business to interest the Bay City trade in an effort to stop cutting. The Bay City men were only too willing, and the result is an association on the N. A. R. D. plan. Now the druggists are going ahead to see how soon they can stop all cutting and they think it will be a matter of but a few days. While the condition has not been so bad as in Detroit, still there has been no standard of prices, each druggist taking what he could get for his wares.

At Battle Creek, too, there has been considerable indiscriminate cutting. The druggists there have waked up and are whipping into shape a constitution under which they can form an association. They expect to be able to organize during the coming week.

Central Drug Store Changes Hands.

Detroit, Nov. 21.—The Central Drug Store, formerly owned by Fred. Stevens and Fred. J. Todd, latterly by

Fred. J. Todd, D. W. H. Moreland and Frank C. Andrews, has again changed hands, Messrs. Moreland & Andrews having sold out their interests. The buyer is W. H. Burke, of this city, who is already the owner of two very successful drug stores here. W. R. Todd, of Jackson, a brother of Fred. J. Todd, retains his interest in the firm and Fred. J. Todd keeps his one-third. The consideration was $21,000, which fixes the value at upwards of $30,000 for the entire stock. W. H. Burke is president and treasurer of the new company and Fred. J. Todd is vice-president and general manager. The store is the handsomest in the city.

NOTES.

—Owing to sickness in the ranks, the proposed bowling contest between The Michigan Drug Company team and the Farrand, Williams & Clark team did not take place. One man on each side was incapacitated. In order to get the series started they will play four men on a side some night this week. Farrand, Williams & Clark played the Nelson, Baker & Co. team on Monday night, with results disastrous to the former, all three games going the same way. These teams will bowl again during the coming week. A revival of interest in bowling has taken place in Detroit and the druggists are anxious to make a name for themselves, even though they are a little late in beginning.

—A. A. Geissler, of Algonac, was among the druggists visiting Detroit during the week. He was a sufferer to some extent in the fire which swept the business portion of his town a few days ago. He was not burned out but his windows were broken by the heat and things generally scorched. John J. Campbell, of Pigeon, was another visitor. He came in to see some of his friends "cross the burning sands of the desert" and incidentally to purchase holiday goods and call on friends.

—Stanley Parkill, druggist at Owosso, Mich., was married a few days ago to Miss Buckingham, of Flint. Mr. Parkill was one of the comparatively few Bryan druggists in the State, Mr. Bryan being a personal friend of his. It is said that Druggist Parkill was booked for the cabinet of the United States in case of the election of Mr. Bryan.

—Henry Cleland, for some time at the head of the prescription department, Hurd & Gray, Detroit, has taken a similar position with the Central Drug Store.

—Charles Frantz, of the drug firm of Frantz & Richardson, Bay City, will marry Miss Lizzie Eleanor Du Mont, of Marion, Iowa, on Thanksgiving Day.

—Harry Sparks, formerly manager of Knill's drug store, Port Huron, has taken a position with D. E. Prall, Saginaw.

—A. P. Breitenbach has bought the drug store of Bird Bros., corner Warren avenue and Fourteenth street, Detroit.

—Walter Rosser has purchased the stand owned by Henry C. Reinhold, St. Aubin avenue, Detroit.

Decorations for the Holidays.

As the holiday season approaches, dealers must spend some thought on their decorations for this merry season, when we expect our profits to carry us over the dull days following.

A store decorated in a unique and seasonable style is sure to bring trade. Can you do better than talk to a man who has made this business an art and a study, and who can furnish decorations at a ridiculously low figure? If so, then don't write to Frank Netschert, for he is just such a man. His indoor decorations of naturally prepared plants are better than Nature's product, because they do not fade, they do not dry up and fall apart, and still they contain all the charms of Nature's own. A trial will convince you You have just time to consult Mr. Netschert, who will gladly send you his special 52-page catalogue. His advertisement on another page gives a fair idea of what to expect, and his prices are subject to 50 and 10 per cent. discount, allowing dealers who care to sell his plants a profit of 300 per cent. Write now, to be in time for the holiday trade.

CHICAGO.

DRUG CLUB ORGANIZES.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—The meeting of the Chicago Drug Club, the initial meeting and dinner, took place Tuesday evening, November 20, at 75 and 77 Randolph street. Socially it was the drug event of the season, so far as Chicago drug men are concerned. It was feared that the proposition would not meet with unanimous approval, but results showed those present to be to a man in favor of the organization proposed.

Seventy-one persons were present and all signed slips agreeing to become charter members of the proposed organization and seventeen more sent in their acceptances by mail. Since that time thirty-seven more gentlemen have signified their desire to become members, making an initial membership to date of 125. The dinner was a distinct success. The room was tastefully decorated and the viands were of the best. No liquors were served, but cigars, cigarettes and coffee served to wind up the menu. Charles M. Phelps, Western manager of the Londonderry Lithia Water Company, contributed the Lithia Water for the occasion.

The account of the dinner would not be complete without mention of the very excellent band of negro singers and players who entertained the company with the popular melodies of the day.

H. A. Antram occupied the chair and in a few felicitous words announced the object and purposes of the gathering. After the eatables were disposed of Mr. Antram set the ball rolling by announcing that we had with us a man whom we all loved—a reference which was at once understood and applauded—and the calls for Mr. Scofield, of the Fuller and Fuller Company, became so insistent that he was obliged to respond, which he did in a witty and logical way that did much to direct the thoughts of those present along right and practical channels. He commended the course outlined by Mr. Antram and declared himself in hearty sympathy with the movement. He said that not only he but the members of his firm would do everything in their power to make the club a success and would become members and lend their moral and material aid unreservedly to the movement.

Among the other gentlemen who spoke were Messrs. C. C. Van Schaack, I. Giles Lewis, Porter B. Fitzgerald, Mather, Ballard, Maynard, of Eli Lilly & Co., and others. All favored the movement and promised their unqualified support. Charles E. Matthews, as secretary, read letters from a number of local wholesalers and others promising their membership and support. On motion of Mr. Fitzgerald the gentlemen who gave the dinner and put in motion the organization of the club were constituted a Board of Directors, empowered to select a member or members from each wholesale drug house to act with them as members of said board to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

After some further discussion participated in by Messrs. Hereth, Fitzgerald, Scofield and others the company adjourned. The yearly dues of the club will be fifteen dollars and the room in which the dinner was given will be the first headquarters of the club where members may come and bring their friends, take luncheon, etc. The club will be a nucleus for larger things, undoubtedly, and is the beginning of an organization which will be a credit to Chicago and the West. The trade is very grateful to the gentlemen who have taken the initiative in the matter and feels disposed to give them all the honor which is their due.

NOTES.

—The "Report of the Proceedings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association" has just been issued. The report is a good one, very full and accurate. It contains 126 pages of matter and the whole has been well edited. It compares favorably with any of its predecessors. It seems to be more condensed than the reports of other associations which have just come to hand. This seems to suggest the idea that the employment of an editor in such reports to weed out redundancies of matter and of language is not only a matter of economy but one of

good sense in other directions. Few ordinary speakers can bear with credit the strain of having their extempore remarks appear in cold type, and the work of a competent editor in all such reports would add dignity and coherency to them.

—It is with regret that your correspondent announces the death of C. B. Jacob, who recently bought Captain Borcherdt's drug store at 735 West Madison street. Mr. Jacob died this week in the South. His wife had died three weeks previously and Mr. Jacob's health, already in a precarious condition, was unable to bear the shock of additional sorrow.

—The proceedings of the last meeting of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association have just been issued. The book is a neat publication of 177 pages, well printed and well arranged.

—Harry Grundling, manager of the Colbert Chemical Company at Dearborn and Monroe streets, will leave next week on a trip to England.

—Horatio N. Fraser, of Fraser & Company, of New York, was here this week for the purpose of establishing a Chicago branch.

THE NORTHWEST.

ST. PAUL DRUGGISTS AND DEPARTMENT STORES.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23.—So far as the general public can judge—and the general public includes the Era correspondent—the efforts of the retail druggists of this city to effect an understanding with the department store managers whereby patent medicines may be sold at uniform rates, are what the late Samuel Tilden used to call "a futile dalliance." An arrangement of this kind has existed many months in Minneapolis, and is said to operate satisfactorily, but it seems to be "no go" in this city, and all because one prominent department store refuses to enter the deal. The adjourned meeting of the Retailers' Association was held Wednesday afternoon, and the subject was all gone over again, with the usual resultant announcement given the public through the daily papers—nothing decided upon. But now and then the druggists have a chance to make things uncomfortable for the department stores through the rigid State laws requiring such stores to employ registered pharmacists if they carry on a drug business. Infractions of the law are sometimes "smelled out" by the State Board of Pharmacy, and the violators are compelled forthwith to observe the law or quit drug selling.

Another matter engaged the attention of the druggists at the Wednesday meeting—the question of bonding their clerks. This will probably be the main thing to come up at the next meeting. It is not likely, however, that anything like concerted action in favor of the proposition can be secured. The members will act individually, and not a few are strongly opposed to the idea. Those who favor it argue that they are compelled to place great confidence in their clerks and feel that they should be protected. The moral effect of the bond, they believe, would be good. It is proposed to compel both the registered pharmacists and the assistant registered pharmacists to give bonds. The clerks are naturally opposed to the idea, and consider that it is a reflection on their honesty to compel them to put up $1,000 or more as a guarantee that they will not steal their employers' money. They insist, also, that they are not getting such high salaries that they can afford to furnish bonds. The clerks have not taken the matter very seriously yet. It is hinted that the enterprising local representative of a certain surety company started this matter going.

At the same meeting an Executive Committee was elected in accordance with the amendment to the constitution of the association, increasing the number of members from three to five. The committee now consists of R. A. Becker, A. J. Schumacher, A. Stierle, F. M Parker and L. M. Rosenquist.

Because Not Registered.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23.—A suit was tried at St. Cloud, this State, this week, which, if one of the allegations is true, demonstrates anew the peril of drug vending by incompetent persons. The case was that of Margaret Carson, of Holding, vs. Senator Valentine Batz, of the same place, and it was tried before Judge D. B. Searle, of the District Court. It was an action brought for $10,000 damages. The plaintiff alleged that a clerk in Batz's store, a young woman, sold her sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol, by mistake, for epsom salts, early last summer, and that she took a heaping tablespoonful believing it to be salts. That as a result she was almost immediately taken very ill, and that her life was only saved through promptness of the best medical skill. She further alleged that she had never been well since, and and as a result of the vitriol the lining of her stomach was destroyed, and she still suffers much pain and annoyance. It was alleged that neither the defendant nor his clerk was a registered pharmacist, and that the paper sack containing the supposed salts bore no markings whatever. The burden of proof of course fell upon the plaintiff, to show that she was permanently injured, and on cross-examination it developed that she attended a dance in the village within three weeks from the time of the poisoning. Both sides put up a strong fight, and had numerous specialists and medical men present to prove the effects of the drug. The jury awarded the plaintiff $168.50.

NOTES.

—Successions: A. G. Roof, Norwalk, Wis., by H. V. Douglas; A. Orner & Co., Washta, Iowa, by Orner & Cronin; White & Richardson, Goldendale, Wash., by W. J. White; the McCullough Drug Company, Adel, Iowa, by the Krabiel Drug Company; H. W. Potts & Co., Garden Grove, Iowa, by H. W. Potts; E. L. Henderson, West Liberty, Iowa, by C. A. Burt & Co.

—G. S. Shimmin, of Buffalo, Minn., who went to Los Angeles two years ago in search of health and engaged in business there, is now home on a visit. He still owns the drug store at Buffalo, which is conducted by his brother.

—For the second time within a month the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company, of this city, has had a fire visitation. Chemical combustion caused the latest blaze, but the damage was trifling.

—P. H. Adams has returned home from Hinckley, and will work in the city this winter. W. E. Burke, of Milaca, succeeds him at Hinckley.

—New stores: L. A. Kjos & Co., Wales, N. D.; Jarvis & Jarvis, Orient, S. D.; Canfield & Harkens, Staples, Minn.

—Paul Hargentheimer has withdrawn from G. Hargentheimer & Sons, Rochester, Minn.

—E. A. Sommerville, Sisseton, S. D., has been chattel mortgaged out of business.

—A judgment has been found against C. J. Musser, Hansell, Iowa.

—G. F. Peterson, East Grand Forks, Minn., is negotiating to sell.

—P. W. & E. W. Clancy, Beatrice, Neb., are invoicing to sell out.

—F. W. Krueger, of Dassel, is in the city on business this week.

—Preston & Le Quatti, Big Timber, Mont., have dissolved.

—The Goldendale, Wash., Pharmacy has incorporated.

—Fred. S. Wright, Lynden, Wash., is moving to Tacoma.

—W. E. Halliday, Buffalo, N. D., has been burned out.

—J. B. Burns, Republic, Wash., has sold his building.

—D. C. Brown, Thayer, Neb., has given a bill of sale.

—A. W. Deane & Co., Sherburn, Minn., have sold.

—E. W. Arvidson has gone to Cannon Falls.

The J. C. Ayer Company's Almanac.

The J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell, Mass., has decided upon a different policy with regard to the publication of the "yellow-backed" almanac which long ago passed its fiftieth birthday. Under a previous management this almanac was converted into the "Twentieth Century" almanac, price five cents, and not distributed free to the drug trade. Under the new management the almanac will be printed in its former well known style and be supplied to druggists free of charge. At the beginning of the year druggists will receive the usual cards requesting them to fill out the blanks for the number of the almanacs they may desire.

—Under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, A. D. Thurburn, Ph. G., '94, delivered an address to the students and alumni at the school on Thursday evening, November 8, his subject being, "Bookkeeping as Adapted to the Needs of the Retail Druggist." The lecture embodied many practical points, and was well received. This was the first of a series of meetings which the association has planned for the present session. The second of the series was held November 22, the subject being "Banking Forms, etc.," and the third is announced for December 6, and the subject, "Business Agreements, Contracts, Leases, Etc." Lectures upon the construction and arrangement of store fixtures, upon window dressing and similar subjects of practical importance to the retail druggist, will be features of the course.

—The Torrey Botanical Club met Wednesday evening, October 31. The scientific program consisted of a paper by Dr. P. A. Rydberg on "The Melanthaceæ of the Rocky Mountains." Numerous herbarium specimens were exhibited, including the types of seven new species described by Dr. Rydberg in the Torrey Bulletin for October. To these descriptions he now added particulars regarding habit, distribution and critical characters, presenting also a series of comparative drawings of their petals and sepals. One of these new species of especial interest is Veratrum speciosum, to which most of the specimens previously ascribed in herbaria to V. Californicum prove to belong. The presence of conspicuous petioles at the lower leaves of typical V. Californicum was demonstrated from the type specimen and also by explicit accompanying statements by Dr. Asa Gray, whose manuscript description was produced.—Edward S. Burgess, secretary.

—The following were the successful candidates at the October meeting of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy: Registered pharmacists—Julius Almour, Montvale, N. J.; Ellsworth Q. Anewalt, Phillipburg, N. J.; George Walton Abrams, Orange, N. J.; Harry Clinton Anness, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Wyckoff Bayles, Mount Holly, N. J.; George J. Holtzhausser, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Joseph Hubel, New York, N. Y.; Wiliam Howard Knevitt, Rutherford, N. J.; Alexander Kunstlich, Passaic, N. J.; Achille V. Megare, Newark, N. J.; Kurt Reiter, Passaic, N. J.; Frank Leonard Seaman, Ithaca, N. Y.; Arthur Du Mont Wyckoff, Newark, N. J.; Edwin Henry Young, Jersey City, N. J. Registered assistants—Theophilus H. Boysen, Jr., Egg Harbor City, N. J.; Edgar H. Patterson, Elizabeth, N. J. The next meeting of the Board for the examination of applicants for registration will be held Jan. 17 and 18.

—The Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy held a meeting in Little Rock on November 14, 1900, at which were present all the members except Mr. Thomas, of Arkadelphia. The following persons passed satisfactory examinations and were admitted to registration, viz.: Ira A. McNichols, Centralia, Ill.; R. G. Morriss, Hot Springs, Ark.; C. B. Lyle, Fordyce; A. W. Wolf, Bingen; Harry Woolford, Little Rock; R. F. Hyatt, Little Rock; J. S. Shibley, M. D., Paris; Percy Chamberlain, Malvern, and C. C. Townsend, M. D., Black Rock. In addition to these, John J. Brown and Walter Burnett, both of Hot Springs, were registered on their diplomas, the former from Kansas City and the latter from St. Louis College of Pharmacy. After transacting its routine business the board adjourned to meet in Little Rock on the first day of the meeting of the State Association, May 21, 1901.—W. W. Kerr, secretary.

BOARD OF PHARMACY PHOTOGRAPHERS.

By an unfortunate oversight the names of the photographers were omitted from the portrait group of the New York State Board of Pharmacy which appeared in our issue of last week. The photograph was taken by the well-known Brooklyn photographers, Messrs. Russell & Wylie, to whom due credit should be given.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN WEBB, of Salem, Mass., one of the oldest druggists in that city, died Nov. 12, in his seventy-second year. The deceased was well known throughout Essex County for his superior knowledge of chemistry, and was often consulted as an expert. He was born in Salem in 1829; was educated in the public schools of that city, and studied chemistry at Harvard University. In 1867 he entered the employ of his father, the late William Webb, at 52 Essex street, and became the proprietor of the pharmacy after the death of his father, in 1870. He continued the business uninterruptedly up to the present time. He was twice married. Both of the wives were natives of Maine. He leaves a widow, but no children.

ELISHA D. BUFFINGTON, a member of the Buffington Pharmacy Company at Worcester, Mass., died November 19. He was born in Swansea in 1836 and in 1854, when eighteen years old, he made the journey to California overland. He later taught school in Lansing, Mich. Coming back to Massachusetts he learned the drug business at Fall River. He went to Worcester thirty-five years ago and bought a drug store. In addition to his retail store he built up a large business in the manufacture of supplies for homeopathic physicians and of late years the business has been conducted under the style of The Buffington Pharmacy Company. He was an enthusiastic huntsman and annually made a trip to the Rangeleys. He was appointed in 1893 a member of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission and had since been twice reappointed on the commission. He was a member of the Worcester Art Museum Corporation, the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the Commonwealth and Worcester clubs and the Home Market Club of Boston. He married a daughter of the late Benjamin Walker, who survives him.

A Testimonial for Ammonol.

Columbia, Tenn.

The Ammonol Chemical Co., New York.

Gentlemen: I received the sample of Ammonol you sent me and am much pleased with the result I have had with it in the treatment of Aveolar Abscess. I have also tried it in a very bad case of malarial fever accompanied with the most severe pains and it gave relief in thirty minutes time and lowered the temperature from 104 to 100. I enclose $1.00 for which please send me by return mail one ounce of it.

Yours respectfully,
S. A. HAYS, D. D. S.,
18 North Garden street.

The New York Quinine and Chemical Works point with pride to the general excellence of their products and are very earnest in their request to druggists to insist upon N. Y. Q. being furnished on their orders for fine medicinal chemicals. They say: "Our products are pure, our prices are right, our methods are modern, our dealings are fair, and our appreciation of business is very keen. We wish every mind to feel the impact of these facts, hence we make the statement many a time and often."

Nine years ago St. Andrew's Cold Tea for the Liver and St. Andrew's Wine of Life Root was manufactured in a place of only 700 square feet. To-day the Andrews Manufacturing Co. occupies a building of 7,000 square feet at Bristol, Tenn., and on January 1, 1901, will move into new quarters which will have a floor space of 12,600 square feet. The heavy increase of sales of the above goods demands more room.

STRINGTOWN ON THE PIKE.—By John Uri Lloyd. Cloth, 414 pages; $1.50. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Of the great number of books which see type—greater, perhaps, than ever before—but few attain to deserving fame. Conspicuous among the novels of the now closing year stands "Stringtown on the Pike," which for the past ten months has been running serially through the pages of The Bookman. It is a tale of romantic Kentucky, the Bloody Ground, so-called, the scenes of which lie in a little village, Stringtown—otherwise and really Florence—not many miles from Covington. The story opens during the War of the Secession, when Sammy Drew, the narrator, is a boy barely capable of gathering impressions, and covers a period of many years until it closes upon Prof. Drew, the young professor of chemistry of the University on the Hill.

This novel is a study of human passions and feelings, drawn with a power that foretells great things of the author. John Uri Lloyd is a chemist of wide fame, and has written several books of a technical character; but, while it is to be hoped he never will desert his gallipots, it would be a greater loss did he fail to stand boldly forth as a man of literature, to fulfill thereby the prophesy of this book. He has established himself beyond peradventure as one of the men with the ability of literary creation, the knowledge of human nature and a discerning dramatic instinct sufficient to reach permanence. Indeed, regarding the latter quality, it would not be surprising to see at no distant future "Stringtown" staged successfully. His style is simple, lucid and forceful, and rises and falls in intensity in the true proportion of art.

No one could ever have written this faithful portrayal of Kentucky life of thirty-five years ago, other than one who had breathed its atmosphere and knew its people as one knows his neighbors. Indeed, the introduction at the outset leads us to believe that the persons, though perhaps not the scenes, of the drama are mainly reminiscent. Moreover, the American Israelite of Cincinnati tells us with authority that "Old Mose" the Jew was a real personage, Felix Moses by name, as in the book, and it is reasonable to expect somewhat like of the others. It is refreshing to read of retiring, kindly Mose, for we have had too many Shylocks in literature. The Colonel typifies one class of Southerner as surely as Judge Elford does the other. What a grand nature is embosomed in the Judge, the tender-hearted upright Judge, a figure that alone would make the story deserving of perusal! But it is Cupe, "Ole Nigger Cupe," who "'memberlec's" far beyond the time of most people then living, and knew the "gran'pap" of his present master, the Corn Bug, who is the clearest and most impressive character of them all. His signs and omens add to the story an enhancing interest, and his quaint figure—as also that of his old wife Dinah—is a true picture of the faithful, single-hearted "fam'ly nigger" of the ante-bellum days. Susie, his ward, a wild elusive character which the reader can never quite understand, but is nevertheless for that very reason fascinating, is the heroine. She is Susie Nobody until she is a woman grown, when the secret of her name is disclosed to her Red Head, who, as he grows into manhood learns to love Susie with a dogged tenacity, in the hatred he nurtured as one of the participants of the feud of which he of the Nordmans and "Ole Holcomb" of the Holcombs were all that was left, exemplifies in his nature of extremes the passions of the "Kaintuck moun'n" folk. Then there is the mystery of the destiny foretold by Cupe's omens and his magic mirror, of Susie, Red Head and Sammy Drew closely bound into the story, never permitting the reader an easy breath until he has closed the book at the word finis.

"Stringtown on the Pike" is very tastefully illustrated by Mrs. John Uri Lloyd with photographs taken of the scenes in which the story is laid. Altogether the book is one which, after being read, will grace the shelves of any lover of literature and life.

Prof. Lloyd made an essay into fiction four years ago with much success, so that he is not entirely new in this field. His former book, "Etidorhpa," which, by the way, is Aphrodite spelled backwards—has gone into several editions and has been translated into German and French. It is to be hoped it will receive renewed

STATE OF TRADE.

A Satisfactory Volume of Business.

New York, Nov. 27.—Business in a wholesale way has continued of satisfactory volume and during the past week the market has developed several new features of more than ordinary importance. Interest in quinine revived under the influence of cables from London reporting a depressed condition of affairs in the speculative market, and the result was increased activity and liberal sales by outside holders, but at material concessions from previous quotations. Subsequently the tone of the market became firmer and prices were restored to their former basis, although the market continued more or less unsettled and sensitive. There was no important change so far as manufacturers were concerned and both domestic and foreign makers reported a continued light run of orders. The depression abroad was attributed to lack of interest on the part of speculators, many of whom are said to have turned their attention to stocks and other speculative commodities which seem to offer a wider field for operations.

The opium situation has continued strong with the advance in prices noted last week fully maintained and indications point to a still higher range in values in the near future. The chief stimulating feature is the strong position of the article in primary markets, due to continued unfavorable weather in growing districts. Cable reports of extreme drought are confirmed and some venture an opinion that the autumn sowings will be an entire failure. In consequence of these conditions, local holders are firm in their views and offer only sparingly at current prices. Morphine continues active and firm but keen competition prevents any tendency to advance quotations. One of the more important developments of the past week was a sharp upward turn in prices of santonin, due to confirmation of reports from abroad to the effect that the stock of crude material in primary markets is under very close control. Early in the week foreign manufacturers cabled their local representatives to advance quotations 50c. per pound and a few days later 10c. more was added, making an advance of 60c. for the week. A decidedly strong feeling prevails and extreme prices are predicted.

Another important feature was a material advance in importers' quotations for asafetida, the stock of which is being steadily reduced under a fair consuming demand. Advices from abroad are to the effect that there is none in European markets that is of suitable quality for shipment to this country, owing to the strict rules of the Government appraisers. It is expected that prices will reach extreme figures in the event of dealers being unable to replenish their depleted stocks. Guarana is in larger supply and holders have modified their views to the extent of reducing quotations about 1c. per pound. Gum chicle is scarce and higher with only limited quantities obtainable at the advanced price.

In the department of essential oils the only change in values is a lower range of quotations for anise. Cassia is dull and more or less nominal in the absence of business. Peppermint is firmer in producing markets, but spot values remain unchanged. Ergot is somewhat irregular with some holders shading quotations, while others maintain firm views. Prickly ash berries are very scarce and wanted by consumers with prices decidedly higher. Jalap is firmer under reduced stocks and quotations show an advance of 1c. per pound. Canary seed is fractionally higher, in sympathy with primary markets. Small flake manna is a shade easier, but there is no change in large flake or sorts. Carbolic acid is 1c. per pound lower. Manufacturers of tin crystals have reduced their quotations 2½c. per pound and nickel salts are 1c. higher.

Nothing of Special Interest.

Boston, Nov. 24.—There seems to be nothing of special interest to note regarding this week's drug trade, which inquiry shows to be good. In the drug and chemical market no changes of importance are found calling for special record. The demand for goods is fairly good, and seems to be more of a jobbing character than any other kind. Prices do not change materially on the amount of business being done, which is no more nor less than the ordinary trade. A bit more activity in dyestuffs and tanning materials is noted, although things are not especially lively. Alcohols are in fairly good demand. Hops are gaining in firmness. Waxes do not vary much on steady business.

Rather Quiet the Past Week.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—Business has been rather quiet the past week, but will average up very well as compared with that of this time last year. Prescription business continues to be fairly good, as is the demand for seasonable remedies. The warm days of the early part of the week caused a boom in soda business, especially in the shopping district, and a good demand for remedies for bowel and stomach complaints.

Nothing special is doing in wholesale circles; trade is fairly brisk and orders good. Crude drugs and dyestuffs

tories are reported as having been filled by two leading firms. Manufacturing pharmacists report a very satisfactory condition of affairs, and there is rejoicing on the good outlook for the removal of the war tax on the class of goods they put out in such large quantities.

Still Quiet in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Nov. 26.—Comparative quiet still prevails in the various branches of the drug trade. Now that the effect of the election is no longer felt, the close of the year has approached so closely that anything like a spurt in the movement of goods is not to be looked for. It is the practice of some houses to call in their salesmen about the middle of December, and not send them out again until after the first of the year, so that no unusual activity may be expected for several weeks to come. The year as a whole, however, has been considerably ahead of 1899, and not a few firms report the largest business in their existence. No developments of note have taken place in the drug market, while the movement of heavy chemicals is about up to the average for this time of the year. The retailers make the customary complaints, but it does not appear that they are worse off than for weeks and months during the weeks and months that have elapsed.

Nothing New in Detroit.

Detroit, Nov. 24.—Absolutely nothing new in the drug trade in this city. The country departments at the wholesalers continue to be busy, the city departments a little less so. Retailers complain that things are very quiet. Weather is against trade of any kind. Sundries for holiday goods are selling well, but would go better if one could tell three days running whether the month is May or November.

Chicago Trade Active.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Business in all drug lines has been very active this week. Jobbers and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals are very busy, and the like is true of dealers in sundries and in collateral branches of the drug and chemical trades. The winter without doubt will show a period of marked activity. The week has shown few failures, and collections are reported to have been good.

Another Drop in Linseed Oil.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 23.—Linseed oil has dropped again, this time two cents. The prices now are 66 and 68 cents for raw and boiled respectively. This is a decline of eight cents from the record price which existed three weeks ago. Dealers here are a bit curious to know how quotations will be affected, if at all, by the announced intention of the American Linseed Company to remove from Chicago to New York. Jobbers are receiving orders in satisfactory volume, a condition that began immediately after the election. Retailers are, as a rule, "flourishing," being extremely busy, most of them; this in spite of unfavorable weather much of the week now closing. But the fly of poor collections has not yet been eliminated from the ointment of their complete serenity. Some encouragement, however, may be gleaned from the fact that they are no longer unanimous in unfavorable reports respecting this phase of trade, for here and there one is to be found who represents collections as "fair," if not first class.

Dentomyrh Tooth Paste, which the Charles Wright Chemical Company, of Detroit, Mich., are so widely advertising in the leading magazines, is rapidly taking its place as one of the foremost standard dentifrices. The preparation is one which any pharmacist will take pride in recommending, having received the indorsements of such high dental authorities as Prof. Taft, dean of the Cincinnati College, and author of Taft's "Operative Dentistry"; Dr. John A. Watlin, professor of Clinical and Operative Dentistry at Ann Arbor Dental College, and others equally well known.

The goods are very attractively put up, and the Wright Chemical Company are issuing some very up-to-date advertising matter in the line of booklets, lithographs, etc. Their special offer of counter show cases is being taken up very readily by the trade.

Dentomyrh Tooth Paste pays a splendid profit to the dealer, and justifies the makers' claim that "it never lingers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Chattanooga Med. Co.	Cov. B	New York Quinine & Chem. Works	Cov. D
Danbury Pharmacal Co.	7	Press Co., The	3
Ideal Rubber Co.	Cov. B	Serre-Rubinat Co	2
Lanahan & Son, Wm.	4	Warner & Co., Wm. R.	9
Marvel Co.	3	Wright Chemical Co., Chas.	8
Matthews, John	18		

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 27.—General business in a jobbing way has continued of satisfactory volume and while the fluctuations in prices have been limited to a small number of articles, some of the changes are of more than ordinary importance and indicate that considerable interest is manifested in prevailing conditions.

OPIUM.—Small lots are finding a fair consuming outlet and values continue firm at the recent advance to $3.50@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.60@3.85 for 11 per cent., according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—The movement into consuming channels continues satisfactory to dealers and jobbing quotations are steadily maintained at $4.60@4.75 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., as to quantity, the outside figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—There is an active inquiry and the market is firm in sympathy with opium, but jobbers still quote on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—The jobbing demand continues light but holders are a shade firmer in their views and quotations show an advance to the basis of 35@35½c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins.

SANTONIN.—Manufacturers' quotations have scored a sharp advance and jobbing prices are correspondingly higher, the revised range being $5.25@5.50 per pound and 43@46c. per oz. for crystals and 10c. per lb. higher for powdered.

ASAFETIDA.—Steadily diminishing stocks and scarcity of desirable grades abroad have influenced a stronger feeling among holders, and quotations for jobbing quantities have been advanced to 40@45c. for prime and 35@45c. for good.

ERGOT.—Values are slightly easier and the revised quotations for jobbing parcels are 65@75c. for whole and 75@85c. for powdered.

GUM CHICLE.—Stocks are light with only small parcels offered and quotations have been advanced to 48@53c., as to quantity.

GUARANA.—The market is better supplied and values are lower, jobbers having reduced quotations to 65@75c. for whole and 75@85c. for powdered.

JALAP.—A firmer feeling has developed owing to reduced supplies and jobbing quotations show an advance to 28@38c. for whole and 33@38c. for powdered.

OIL ANISE.—Primary markets are easier and spot quotations for jobbing quantities have been reduced to $1.80@1.85.

CANARY SEED.—The market is stronger in sympathy with a higher import cost and jobbers now quote 3@3¼c. for Smyrna by the bag, and 4½@6c. for less, 3½@3¾c. for Sicily by the bag, and 5@7c. for less.

GREEN SOAP.—Jobbers have advanced quotations to 8½@9c. by the keg and 12@15c. for less.

SENEGA ROOT.—There has been a slight reaction in jobbing prices and moderate quantities are obtainable at 60@70c. for whole and 65@75c. for powdered.

KOLA NUTS.—Holders offer more freely and the market is easier with jobbing quotations reduced to 30@40c. for whole and 40@50c. for powdered.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Owing to scarcity a stronger feeling has developed and prices show an advance to 50@60c. for prime green tops.

TARTARIC ACID.—In sympathy with the recent decline in manufacturers' prices, jobbers have reduced their quotations for powdered to 31@31½c. by the barrel, 32@32½c. in 50-lb. cases and 36@40c. for broken lots, according to size of order.

A Salable Article.

A certain New York retailer bought a gross of Marvel Syringes not long ago and made a window display of them. They are put up very attractively, and a handsome showy display was the result. No other advertising was done, but the window sold the whole lot in less than a month, and a second lot in still less time. The solid whirling spray is a new principle in female syringes, the advantage of which a glance at the illustration will show, and its salability is shown in the druggist's experience, related here. Full information, prices, terms, etc., may be obtained of the Marvel Company, Room 10, Times Building, New York.

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I am more than enthusiastic over the Era Course in Pharmacy, because I feel that the benefit I have already received has done me a world of good.

JAMES M. HALL.

Wilmington, N. C.

Read the new announcement on third cover page, and send for prospectus.

New Class Formed Each Month.

THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACY LAW.

As the time approaches for putting into effect the new pharmacy law for New York State, which is to become operative January 1 next, druggists are evincing a great deal of interest therein and inquiring what they must do in order to become registered under the law.

There is nothing for druggists to do before January 1, and they need not take the initiative at all. Just as soon as the new board comes into legal existence instructions to druggists will be issued and sent to every present store in the State. These instructions will tell each recipient just what he must do and how to do it; so any tribulation for a month yet is entirely unnecessary.

It is well, however, that pharmacists in this State should thoroughly understand the law in advance, so that when it comes into effect it may do so with as little confusion and friction as possible.

Without going into an exhaustive analysis of the law we may profitably consider here its leading features.

It makes provision for the issuance of two grades of licenses ("licensed druggist" and "licensed pharmacist"), and for one grade of certificate ("registered apprentice").

Licenses for "licensed pharmacist" will be issued to apply anywhere in the State, but those for "licensed druggists" will not be operative in cities of more than one million inhabitants. This practically means that New York City alone is thus exempted. The most important feature of the act is that it requires the annual registration of every pharmacy, store, dispensary or place where drugs, medicines or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

What the new law will require from druggists now in business may be briefly set forth under three headings:

1.—Registration of the place of business.

2.—Registration of pharmacists and druggists.

3.—Registration of apprentices.

To explain each of these somewhat in detail.

1.—The owner of a pharmacy will be required to furnish evidence satisfactory to the board that his store is conducted in full compliance with the law. Each proprietor must give the name of every pharmacist, assistant and apprentice employed in the store, and when and how each was registered. If this information is satisfactory the store will then be registered upon payment of a fee of $2.00. This registration must be done each year in January, and the law requires that

the proprietor's name must appear upon the sign, and the certificates of all employed must be conspicuously displayed in the store.

2.—The registration of pharmacists and druggists. The licensee of any of the present existing boards (Greater New York, Erie County and the State Boards) may continue to practice in his present place of business, or anywhere within that section of the State for which his license was originally granted, and without further registration, but in no other part of the State. The law, however, provides that anyone who holds a license or certificate of registration as a pharmacist, granted upon examination, may make application to the board for a license to practice as a licensed pharmacist outside of the territory to which his license originally applied, and he must surrender his old license and pay a fee of one dollar. In other words, the druggist must be able to prove that he was originally licensed by examination if he wishes to go outside of his present territory, or he must undergo examination by the new board to secure such privilege.

All applicants for registration must hereafter be twenty-one years of age. Under the new law there are no "assistant pharmacists." Any person holding such certificate which was granted upon examination may, upon application to the new board and the payment of a fee of one dollar and furnishing evidence that he has had three years' practical experience, be granted a license as a "licensed druggist." Such licensed druggist is entitled to practice and have full charge of the store in towns of five hundred or less anywhere in the State: but in towns of greater population he must serve under a licensed pharmacist, and can only have temporary charge during the absence of the licensed pharmacist. Nor can he serve in New York City.

3.—Registration of apprentices. The licensed pharmacist or druggist must make application to the board for the registration of his apprentice, and the law provides that the board shall designate the necessary requirements to be demanded of the apprentice. We believe that the board has practically decided that in order to be registered as an apprentice the applicant must be fifteen years of age, and present to the board evidence that he has completed a grammar school course or its equivalent.

The above in a rough way presents the principal features of the new law. Druggists will be thoroughly advised of its provisions and their duties and privileges under the new act. It is not to be expected that everything will work smoothly at once, but each can do his share, which in the aggregate will do much to keep the wheels greased.

THE LEAN AND HUNGRY APOTHECARY. HA! HA!

There is something rather amusing in the proposition made at a recent meeting of St. Paul druggists (see Era, last issue) that drug clerks be placed under bonds, as bank cashiers are. For years druggists have been loudly crying that they are slowly starving to death, that the business has gone to the "demnition bow-wows," and now they want to take action that will make every one believe, as they used to, that "there's millions in it." We can't reconcile these attitudes. Put the clerk under bond? Why, the poor fellow in a whole year could not save enough out of his "8 per" to pay interest on even a fifty dollar bond. If you are afraid he will steal an ounce of cocaine or juggle with the cash register, pay him enough to remove such a sordid temptation or get a clerk you can trust. There are honest men among drug clerks, nearly all of them are, and it is possible and, unfortunately, easy, to get one for the munificent salary customary. We must continue to hold the opinion so industriously hammered into us for years past that the retail drug business is not wildly lucrative. The sudden change necessary to advocacy of the bonded clerk idea would be destructive to mental equilibrium. Go to, the proposition is but frivolous jest.

WORK OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture has just been made public. The work carried on by this department of the government service is of a nature to commend it to every class of citizen, to every industry, for its direct practicality and adaptation to the needs of the people. For instance, the Division of Chemistry has continued, during the past year, its elaborate work in the investigation of the extent and character of food adulteration and the composition of foods. The principal study has been of the composition and adulteration of preserved meats, a subject in which the whole country has lately taken particular interest. In all, 513 samples have been purchased in the open market, consisting of preserved meats of all kinds, including soups and potted meats. An examination of the meat of the horse has also been carried out, with the object of determining a method whereby horse meat could be easily detected if sold under any other name. In so far as can be discovered, this meat is not offered for sale in any part of the United States under its own name, and it is believed that very little of it is sold under any other name. The division has also been engaged in active co-operation with other organized bodies, notably the Pure Food Congress of the United States, to promote the effort to secure State and National legislation on the subject of food adulteration. In quite a number of the States the laws which have been passed have been modeled upon the Brosius pure food bill, which is now pending before Congress, and which, by its passage, the Secretary thinks, would secure a perfect control of inter-State traffic in adulterated foods. The studies of soil bacteria have been continued, with results which

are of the most encouraging nature in regard to practical agriculture. The chemical work attending the sugar beet investigations has been pursued with vigor, and comparative data have been collected from all parts of the United States relating to the influence of soil and climate on the character of the beet produced. These investigations have already led to a tentative mapping out of the areas of the United States suited to beet culture, and their continuance will enable intending investors to locate definitely in those areas most favorable to the production of the highest quality of beets. It is only by careful attention to these scientific details that the beet sugar industry in this country can hope to compete with the carefully controlled industry in Europe.

Tests have been made of the chemical and physical properties of the cloth intended for the manufacture of uniforms for soldiers in the tropics, and on the results of these analyses the contracts for the cloth were concluded. Numerous analyses of food materials have also been made for the guidance of the ration board in selecting materials for an appropriate emergency ration for the Army. Collaboration with the Treasury Department in connection with the methods of collecting duties on imported sugars has been continued. The principal of the method of correcting polariscopic readings for the effect of temperature, which has been adopted by the Treasury Department for fixing duties on sugar, and which the investigations of the Division of Chemistry have shown to be rigidly correct, has been approved by the international committee appointed to determine uniform methods of sugar analysis. This committee, at its meeting in Paris in July, 1900, recommended that in all countries polariscopes employed should be graduated for the temperature at which they are to be used.

The investigations on the food and nutrition of man have been continued the past year on the same lines as heretofore, including studies on the nutritive value and cost of different food materials in various parts of the United States, special investigations in the relative digestibility of different foods, and the transformation of the energy of food materials in the body and the use which the body makes of the energy so transformed. These investigations have been largely carried on as hitherto in co-operation with agricultural experiment stations and agricultural colleges and other educational institutions in different parts of the country.

Six bulletins on these investigations have been published during the past year. The subject of these investigations is one that touches every household, as well as numerous public institutions and the Army and Navy, and the results obtained in them may be made of direct practical value.

A demand for the extension of these investigations has arisen from several sources. The results of this work affect both the producers and the consumers of our agricultural products. There is a wide demand on the part of the producers for accurate information which will enable them to improve their products in accordance with the real needs of the users. Consumers, on the other hand, are seeking information which will enable them to secure such products as will give them best nourishment at a reasonable cost. The movement for the application of scientific knowledge to the conduct of public institutions and homes is gathering strength each year. Household economics is rapidly taking its place among the required studies of our institutions of learning, and the demand for reliable information and for popular and technical literature on such topics is rapidly increasing.

IT WILL BENEFIT THE RETAIL DRUGGIST.

In the Era's endeavor to assist the drug trade to secure the removal of the stamp tax on medicines we have been greatly surprised by the attitude of some, happily but a few, retail druggists. These druggists will not vote for the repeal unless they are positively assured that manufacturers will at once reduce their prices if the tax be removed. This is a puerile and foolish wail. Perhaps the manufacturers will, perhaps will not, reduce prices. It matters little. The main point for the retailer to keep in sight is that he himself, the retail druggist, will make more money if the tax be rescinded. There isn't a druggist in the whole land who does not put up some proprietary article or a line of them, on which he has for two years been paying the stamp tax. If he saves this ten, or fifty, or one hundred dollars a year is he not profiting? Will he let the public have his goods cheaper? Nay, verily. Think it over, druggists, the few of you who are so terribly afraid that some one else is going to make a little more money, see if there isn't a good chance for you, too.

It is with particular pleasure that we print in this connection the following letter from a druggist friend who is broad-minded and sensible in the way he looks at the question:

"We have been reading with much interest the different views with regard to your petition to Congress relative to war tax revision taken by your many correspondents. We note that quite a few of the retail druggists are urging that a repeal of the tax will benefit only the manufacturers, and for that reason refuse to endorse your petition. To the writer that view seems a sort of the "dog in the manger" racket. What the manufacturers will do as to reduction in price should this law be repealed, we do not know. By endorsing this petition we most certainly do not add any burdens to ourselves, but we do run a big chance of putting money in our own pockets. The writer does not believe that the manufacturers are quite as big "hogs" as many would have us believe, and we firmly believe that if this tax were repealed many of the manufacturers would reduce their prices to the "antebellum" prices. Every druggist puts up more or less of his own remedies, and he would effect a saving in this way, even if not a single proprietor were to come down. Keep the good work going. The large majority of the retail druggists are with you."

DISINFECTION OF TYPHOID DISCHARGES.—To disinfect the discharges from typhoid patients at Bloemfontein, a large iron kettle was employed. This was one-third filled with a 1 in 20 carbolic acid solution and kept at boiling temperature. The excreta was emptied directly from the bed pans into this kettle, which, when full, was partially emptied, a sufficient quantity of fresh carbolic solution added to the boiling mixture. Very little odor was noticed, and the method gave complete success. It is well adapted for use in field hospitals.—N. Y. Med. Jour.

UNANIMOUS FOR REPEAL.

A copy of the petition to Congress to repeal the stamp tax has been sent to every druggist in the United States. These are coming back to us by the hundreds and thousands, in such numbers as to make it impossible to print all the signatures here. The following list, the returns in a single day, represents 1,140 retail drug firms and it was a light mail at that.

Do druggists believe the tax should be removed? Well, rather.

ALABAMA.—Birmingham, 7; Brewton, 1; Decatur, 1; Eufaula, 1; Oneonta, 1; Thorsby, 1; Tuskegee, 1; Montgomery, 1; Lincoln, 1.
ARKANSAS.—Jacksonville, 1.
CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco, 1.
CONNECTICUT.—Bridgeport, 2; Cromwell, 1; Chester, 1; East Hartford, 1; Danielson, 1; Hartford, 3; Mianus, 2; New Britain, 1; Norwich, 1; Rockville, 1; Stamford, 1; Torrington, 1; Union City, 1; Waterbury, 1; Westport, 1; Woodbury, 1.
DELAWARE.—Harrington, 2 (all); Wilmington, 2.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Takoma Park, 1; Washington, 5.
FLORIDA.—Jacksonville, 8; Monticello, 4; St. Augustine, 1; Tallahassee, 4.
GEORGIA.—Abbeville, 2 (all); Atlanta, 1; Barnesville, 3 (all); Boston, 1; Carrollton, 1; Conyers, 2; Dexter, 2 (all); Ellaville, 4; Fort Gaines, 1; Fort Valley, 1; Higgston, 2; Hogansville, 1; Jackson, 1; Pelham, 1 (all); Quince, 1; Rochelle, 3; Toccoa, 1; Valdosta, 11 (all).
ILLINOIS.—Anchor, 1 (all); Argenta, 1 (all); Arthur, 1; Auburn, 1; Aurora, 1; Beardstown, 6 (all); Blue Island, 1; Chandlerville, 1; Chatsworth, 3 (all); Chicago, 64; Clayton, 1; Cowden, 1; Dallas City, 1; Decatur, 1; DeKalb, 1; Forrest, 1; Irving, 1 (all); Metropolis, 1; Monmouth, 1; Monticello, 4 (all); Normal, 1; Palestine, 1; Pecatonica, 2; Pekin, 2; Prairie City, 1; Rock Island, 1; Roseville, 1; Saint Anne, 1; Saint Elmo, 1; Saint Joseph, 1; Staunton, 1; Stronghurst, 1; Taylorville, 1; Vermont, 2; Waukegan, 6; Woodland, 1.
INDIANA.—Albion, 1; Bristol, 2 (all); Butler, 1; Cambridge City, 4; Chestertown, 1; Cochran, 1 (all); Collamer, 1 (all); Converse, 3 (including Congressman George W. Steele); Crothersville, 2; Decatur, 1; Delphi, 1; East Germantown, 1 (all); Elkhart, 1; Elwood, 7 (all); Fairmount, 2; Fort Wayne, 2; Gas City, 2; Gosport, 1; Greensburg, 1; Greens Fork, 1; Hobart, 2; Houston, 1 (all); Indianapolis, 11; Kokomo, 4; Ladoga, 2; Liberty, 1; Lucerne, 1 (all); Marco, 1 (all); Mathews, 1; Monticello, 1; Noblesville, 1; Pleasant Lake, 1 (all); Plymouth, 2; Poland, 4; Powers, 1; Rising Sun, 3 (all); Rockport, 1; Rockville, 1; Seymour, 1; Shelburne, 1; Shelbyville, 4; Shipshewana, 1; Shoals, 1; Summitville, 1; Vincennes, 1; Walkertown, 1; Warsaw, 1.
IOWA.—Ackley, 3 (all); Alton, 1 (all); Beaconsfield, 2 (all); Big Rock, 1 (all); Bristow, 1; Brooklyn, 1; Cascade, 3; Cedar Rapids, 1; Centerville, 1; Des Moines, 1; Eagle Grove, 1; Foster, 1; Garnavillo, 1 (all); Grimes, 2 (all); Haverhill, 1 (all); Unionville, 1 (all); Waterloo, 12 (all).
KANSAS.—Circleville, 1 (all).
KENTUCKY.—Morganfield, 4; Oakland, 4.
MAINE.—Augusta, 4.
MARYLAND.—Baltimore, 1; Frederick, 5; New Midway, 1.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, 6; Charlestown, 1; Dorchester, 1; Medfield, 1; Medford, 1; Middleboro, 1; Newton Falls, 1; Newton Upper Falls, 2; Saugus, 1; Somerville, 2; Springfield, 1; Stoneham, 19.
MICHIGAN.—Big Rapids, 6 (all); Detroit, 6; Ravenna, 4 (all); South Haven, 4.
MINNESOTA.—Sauk Centre, 1.
MISSOURI.—Chillicothe, 6; St. Joseph, 1; St. Louis, 8.
NEBRASKA.—Blair, 4.
NEW JERSEY.—Trenton, 1.
NEW YORK.—Buffalo, 2; Le Roy, 1; Newburgh, 17; New York City, 14; Yonkers, 1.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Burlington, 2; Haw River, 1.
OHIO.—Cleveland, 1; Kenton, 7; Marietta, 1; Nevada, 1; Newton Falls, 1 (all); Ohio City, 1 (all); Orwell, 1; Pataskala, 1; Sandusky, 1; Shelby, 4; Sherwood, 1.
OREGON.—Lebanon, 1.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Carbondale, 1; Catanqua, 1; Corry, 6; Dallastown, 1; East Brady, 1; Elkins, 1; Forest City, 1; Harrisburg, 2; Jenkintown, 3 (all); Mayburg, 2; New Oxford, 1 (all); Ogontz, 1; Peckville, 1; Philadelphia, signatures of the officers of the P. A. R. D., representing 550 retail druggists of Philadelphia and 1 other; Scranton, 6; South Bethlehem, 2; West Bethlehem, 2; Wyncote, 1.
TENNESSEE.—Cleveland, 3 (all); Dayton, 1; Knoxville, 1; Rockwood, 2.
UTAH.—Salt Lake City, 1.
VERMONT.—Barnet, 1 (all); Ludlow, 4 (all); Richford, 1; West Burke, 2 (all).
VIRGINIA.—Buena Vista, 1; Franktown, 1 (all); Lawrenceville, 1; Lexington, 1; Lynchburg, 1; Manchester, 1; Norfolk, 1; Richmond, 1; Roanoke, 3; Tazewell, 2 (all); Waynesboro, 2; Winchester, 1.
WEST VIRGINIA.—Moundsville, 4 (all).
WYOMING.—Rawlins, 4.

VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

I cannot see the consistency in asking the United States Congress to kill a tax that is for the support of a policy for which the majority of the American people have voted. We must have a revenue to carry out the plans mapped out by our Government, and the druggist should not seek to throw off that part of the burden imposed upon him. The war tax confronted the druggist when he voted. I for one cannot give my vote in support of an administration and its policies and then sign petitions to Congress for relief from the taxes these policies make necessary. You will have many McKinley voters sign these petitions, no doubt, but not me.

LUTHER E. MOORE.

Marietta, Ga.

We appreciate your effort to reduce the tax upon medicinal preparations. But are you sure of your ground; do you know for a certainty that if the tax was taken off, the manufacturers would reduce the price of their products? When the law went into effect they increased the price of their stuff more than the tax amounted to, thereby profiting by their country's misfortune. The retail druggist will not take much of an interest in this effort to reduce the tax unless the manufacturers promise to reduce the price of the product.

Kokomo, Ind. **KERLIN & SCOTT.**

Some time since we received from you three or four copies of a petition to Congress for the repeal of the stamp tax. We at once signed one of these petitions personally and had it filled by different members of the trade calling at our office, and distributed fifty like petitions among the trade, which we requested them to fill and mail to you. We send you enclosed a copy which we had signed at Stoneham.

Boston, Mass. **THE E. L. PATCH CO.**

Last spring before the adjournment of Congress, I wrote lengthy letters explaining the injustice of the revenue tax levied on druggists and manufacturing chemists. I addressed my letters to Congressman Jesse Overstreet, of this district, also to Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge. I also had a personal talk on the subject with Mr. Overstreet, who said that he would do what he could to have the law changed.

Indianapolis, Ind. **JULIUS H. HAAG.**

We herewith return to you the document you sent us asking us to obtain signatures in favor of repeal of the stamp tax. We have secured quite a number for you and can say we are heartily in sympathy with your efforts in this matter and hope you will meet with unqualified success.

THE BEECHWOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
T. W. Stemmler & Co., Agents.

New York.

The blank which you sent us to be filled out petitioning Congress to repeal the law taxing proprietary medicines received. We return you same signed by all leading druggists of this city. We hope you will do all you can, as you are doing, to have this law repealed, for it is a great burden and very unjust.

CHAS. COONLEY & CO.

South Bend, Ind.

We enclose you the petition signed as fully as possible for us in the short space of time. We hope that you will be able to do some good work in the matter, as it is no more than just. Our newly elected Congressman is in favor of repeal of the war tax, and has promised to vote for same.

WEBER CHEMICAL CO.

St. Louis, Mo. W. S. B. Weber.

I have secured the names of all of our druggists to the petition enclosed, and have also written a personal letter to our Congressman asking his support for this measure. You certainly deserve the good will of the trade for your efforts in this matter.

South Haven, Mich. **S. VAN OSTRAND.**

We believe in the enforcement of this tax. So far, in the majority of cases, see Hood's and Pierce and others, the retailer has borne not only the tax but a large increase in the costs. As we as retail druggists have borne our part so far we are willing to continue to do so. Let the tax stay.

WHALING & MEAD'S DRUG STORE.

Cedar Vale, Kan.

Thanking you for the active part you are taking in behalf of the retail druggists of the United States for the repeal of the Stamp Tax I herewith enclose my petition. Will say that I have the promise of the support of our Congressman, Hon. W. T. Zenor, in behalf of the R. T. D. of the U. S.

J. F. GRAY.

Ireland, Ind.

We take pleasure in attaching our signature to the petition sent us and commend you for your effort in behalf of the overloaded tax payers, viz., the drug trade. We trust success may crown your efforts and even if you fail we hope you will have accomplished some end by which may finally come relief. To you be all the praise.

S. J. BURNS & SON.

Springfield, Ark.

I enclose herewith one of the petitions to Congress lately received from you, and on which I have secured the names of six pharmacists in four towns of this county. You deserve the thanks of the drug trade for your work in the matter, and it is to be hoped that the effort will meet with success.

Elkins, Pa. M. M. OSBORNE.

I think you sent one of these to every druggist in town, but I took it upon myself to see each and every one of them so we all could go in on one slip. I trust with our combined efforts we may have the law repealed.

O. C. BORNE.

Valdosta, Ga.

Enclosed find petition signed as requested. I am particularly interested in the repeal of this law, as I am the manufacturer of several remedies. Hope you may be successful in obtaining this repeal.

Richmond, Va. GEO. F. SWANK.

I enclose herein the petition to Congress signed by myself and a few druggists of this city. Will send more signatures this week and wish you success in this undertaking.

JOS. T. HALTAR.

New Orleans, La.

I enclose the petition with five signatures. Several to whom I sent blanks in nearby towns have sent the signed petition to their Congressman. Hoping to see the law repealed.

H. F. RUHL.

Manheim, Pa.

Enclosed find list of signatures of druggists in my immediate neighborhood. We appreciate the work you are doing in behalf of the druggists.

R. W. ALLEN.

Chicago, Ill.

We enclose herewith an additional list of signatures to the petition to Congress favoring the repeal of the stamp tax act.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE.

Philadelphia, Pa. C. B.

Enclosed please find petition to the Congress of the United States signed by myself and local physicians.

CLAUDE E. CORY.

Tangier, Ind.

Enclosed find petition signed by the druggists of our city. Sincerely,

Barnesville, Ga. JOHN H. BLACKBURN.

(For the Era.)

THE MANNA SUGARS.

By GEORGE M. HEATH, Ph. C., B. S.

The manna sugars form a class which are distinguished from the grape and cane sugars by three principal characters. First, by their chemical composition; second, by their inferior sweetness, and third, by their not fermenting when mingled with yeast. Of this class, also, there are several varieties.

Manna of the Ash.—The two species of ash, Fraxinus ornus, and the F. rotundifolia, yield this kind of sugar. The European supply is chiefly derived from Sicily and Calabria. The F. ornus, a small tree of 20 to 25 feet high, is there cultivated in plantations for the purpose. In the months of July and August, when the production of leaves has ceased, the sap is drawn from the tree. For this purpose cross cuts, about two inches long, are made in the stem, beginning at the lower part near the soil. These are repeated every day in warm weather, extending them perpendicularly upwards along one side of the tree, leaving the other to be cut in the following year. The sap flows from these incisions, and is sometimes collected in vessels, and sometimes allowed to harden on the outside of the tree. It is very rich in sugar and speedily concretes in fine weather into the manna of commerce. The quality of the manna varies with the age of the tree, with the part of the stem from which it flows and with the period of the season in which it is extracted. The medicinal quality does not reside in the mannite or true sugar of manna, but in the other matters with which it is contaminated. By itself, in the pure or refined state, this sugar has no appreciable medicinal action, and, were it abundant and cheap, might be employed for ordinary sweetening purposes. It is less sweet than cane sugar, and may be crystallized from hot spirit. It is a singular fact that this peculiar manna sugar exists in many familiar seaweeds. It gives their sweet taste to those which are collected for eating along various parts of our coasts, and is found in smaller quantity in many which are not perceptibly sweet to the taste.

Another important variety is the Eucalyptus sugar, or gum tree manna. The genus Eucalyptus, or gum tree of the colonists, form a distinguishing feature in the landscape and forest scenery of Australia and Van Diemen's Land. At certain seasons of the year, a sweet substance exudes from the leaves of these trees, and dries in the sun. When the wind blows so as to shake the trees, this Australian manna is sometimes seen to fall like a shower of snow. Like the true manna, this sweet substance contains a peculiar crystallizable sugar (Melitose), different, however, in composition and in some of its properties from the mannite of F. ornus and F. rotundifolia.

Other sweet substances also are obtained from plants to which the name of manna has been given; but these products contain a variety of different sugars, some closely related to true manna sugar and some to grape sugar. Thus a peculiar sugar, called quercite, has been extracted from acorns, and from a palm, the chamoerops humilis; another kind known as pinite, from the leaves of Pinus Lambertiana. A kind of oak manna exudes from the leaves of a species of oak common in Kurdistan, and known to botanists as the quercus mannifera, or manna-bearing oak. Larch manna is a sweet substance which in some countries is found upon the European larch (Larix Europæa) about the month of June. Cedar manna occurs in small globules on the branches of the cedrus libani. It is brought from Mount Lebanon, where it sells as high as 20s. or 30s. an ounce. It is much esteemed in Syria as a remedy for affections of the chest. Persia manna or Gen, called also alhagi manna, and by the Arabs Tereng jabrin, is obtained from the camel's thorn (Hedysarum alkago), a plant which is indigenous over a large portion of the East. It yields manna, however, only in Persia, Bokhara, Arabia and Palestine. Extensive plains are in these countries covered with alhagi, and it is of great importance as food for the camels, as well as for sheep

and goats. From the wounds produced by the browsing of these animals the manna chiefly exudes. It is collected by the Arabs and caravans which cross the desert, and is used as food. Tamarisk manna is obtained from the Tamarix mannifera, a tree which grows abundantly in the neighborhood of Mount Sinai. The manna of the Old Testament is supposed by some to have been that of the camel's thorn and by others that of the tamarisk. Both trees grow in the wilderness of Sin, along certain parts of the route of the ancient Israelites. The miracle by which they were so long fed with it consisted, first, in the wonderful multiplication of the product, so as to sustain millions where probably not a score of persons could be sustained on the quantity naturally produced; and, secondly, in causing it to follow and fall daily around them in parts of the wilderness where none of the trees grow and in equal abundance all the year around. That is to say, the sustenance of the wandering people was the result of a constant miracle, whether the manna was of a kind which might or might not have been derived from either of these natural sources.

In the Wady Feiran, the valley which leads from the Gulf of Suez towards Mount Sinai, the traveler passes through thick avenues of Tarfa trees (Tamarx mannifera), bending over his head like the alleys of a garden. This tree resembles the weeping birch, but is still more delicate in appearance, and the so-called manna flows in drops from the extremities of its slender pensile boughs. A small quantity is collected and carried to the Convent of Sinai, where it is prepared by boiling and put into small tin cases, which are disposed of to pilgrims and other visitors. In this state it resembles melted gum with small rounded grains in it and has a somewhat similar taste only sweeter and rather aromatic. The manna is supposed to flow in consequence of the puncture of the coccus manniparus, an insect which infests the taramisk trees. It exudes as a thick syrup which, during the heat of the day, falls in drops, but during the night congeals and is gathered in the cool of the morning. It is eaten in Palestine and about Sinai as a delicacy, and, like the cedar manna, is esteemed as a remedy in diseases of the chest. The total quantity of this manna now collected in the desert of Sinai appears to be comparatively trifling.

Dr. Milman and Dr. Lepsius both regard this sweet substance as the manna of Scriptures, and consider its properties to be generally the same as those ascribed by Moses to that collected by the children of Israel. I deny that their properties at all correspond. In doing so, however, I do not lay so much stress on alleged differences in taste, in general appearance, etc., as on the very remarkable property mentioned in the following passage:

"And Moses said let no man leave of it till the morning. Notwithstanding they harkened not unto Moses; but some of them left of it till the morning and it bred worms and stank; and Moses was wroth with them." (Exodus XVI., 19, 20.) The rapid putrefaction, the smell and the breeding of worms are properties which belong to no known variety of sweet vegetable exudation. It implies something of an animal nature, or the presence in considerable quantity of a substance analogous to the gluten of plants or the fibrin of animals. And the presence of such a substance, again, accounts for the very nutritious quality ascribed to this manna and which is so superior to that of any other vegetable sweet with which we are acquainted. The manna of Scriptures, therefore, I believe to be still unknown, as well as the immediate or natural source from which it might have been derived.

A CHEAP AND EFFICIENT SEPARATOR.

At the November "Pharmaceutical Meeting" at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, T. A. Wiegand called attention to a cheap and efficient "separator" for the washing of Tinct. Opii Deodorata with ether in its preparation, for drug assay by immiscible solvents, etc. This "separator" is made from a wine bottle of the sort that has a long tapering neck without rounded "shoulders," or smaller sizes may be made from similar bottles so that they are of similar shape. A cork with two perforations is fitted into the bottle and two glass tubes passed through; one of the tubes just passes through the cork, the other goes almost to the bottom of the bottle. The arrangement is precisely that of the ordinary wash-bottle except that the short tube must end at the inner surface of the cork stopper.

To use, pour the liquid to be washed into the bottle, add a sufficient quantity of the solvent and shake thoroughly in the usual manner. Insert the cork, with its tubes, and invert the bottle, keeping the outer end of the long tube closed with the finger; when the liquids have separated completely into two layers, allow air to pass into the bottle through the long tube, when the lower layer will drain off through the short tube. By controlling the influx of air through the long tube, the heavier layer can be drawn out until the lighter one is just at the surface of the cork, effecting a complete separation. More of the solvent can then be drawn into the bottle and the two liquids separated in similar manner.

The advances of this device are its cheapness and easy manufacture, efficient separation of the two layers of fluid and prevention of loss from evaporation of a volatile solvent, as ether. With a heavier solvent, as chloroform, the layers are of course reversed.

IT IS A TOUGH PROPOSITION.

There is no escaping the fact that the ways of commercialism are experiencing a crucial transition. The whole tendency is toward combination and concentration. Trusts are striking at the life of competition and competition is recklessly departing from the live-and-let-live policy that so long had shelter under its unwritten law of honor among rivals. Perhaps the greatest innovation is made by the big department store, which aims a domination that will permit the average family to find about everything it wants under one roof, but there is the tendency to the go-as-you-please system all along the line.

The grocer will make a run on perfumery, liquors and fine cigars. The clothing merchant handles jewelry, the dry goods retailer puts shoes and "gent's" supplies into his stock, the druggist tries to give the notion store a black eye, you can buy your piano and your bicycle of the same dealer, and there are establishments that will send you home a pair of shoe strings wrapped up in a thrashing machine.

The ox of the retail druggist is gored under this cut-throat system, and they are out for satisfaction. They do not want the legitimate articles of their trade hawked at less than a living profit, or less than cost, by the department stores that are willing to lose money on the bait in order to insure a bigger catch. It is objected that they trade on the advertising of the druggists, and at the same time give them the hot end of the poker. Very naturally, they want this violation of their preserves stopped.

Their preferred alternative is to have manufacturers and wholesalers sell exclusively to druggists what legitimately belongs to the drug business. This would at least make the interlopers pay retail prices if they wanted to make a leader of a proprietary medicine, and we strongly incline to the belief that this necessity would stop them. There is also a strong argument upon the ground of ordinary good faith, that watches should not be sold through the village carpenter or that the egg industry should not find an outlet through the coal and wood yards. In other words, the trade upon which the producer chiefly relies should be protected.

If this fail it only remains to fight the devil with fire. Give an overcoat, a necktie in three colors, a suit of pajamas or a plug hat with each box of pills, each bottle of patent medicine or each prescription filled and paid for. Give these rivals better than they send, and give with both hands. Make them sit out on the curb stone and talk universal calamity. That would sicken them, and there would be nothing but approval from the public, for they could get clothes for less than the price of washing sheep or picking cotton and the department stores, as long as they could fight such a fight, would make proprietary medicines cheaper than the labels. (Detroit Free Press.)

(*For the Era.*)

THE CULTURE OF AMERICAN GINSENG.

Some Accurate Information Regarding This Valuable Plant.

By HARLAN P. KELSEY.

The subject of growing ginseng has recently received so much attention from the agricultural press of the country and from circulars and pamphlets sent broadcast throughout the country by dealers, that hundreds of people are being induced to try its culture.

Many of the articles are written by people who have no personal knowledge of the best way to grow it or of the profits to be derived thereby. Others are written by dealers who have seeds and plants to sell, and in both instances as a rule the information is second-hand and unreliable. The most extravagant figures are given showing enormous yields produced on a given acreage, and Monte Cristo fortunes to be made out of a paltry investment while one loafs in the back yard watching the gold dollars sprouting.

Certain dealers have sent out figures informing the public that $5 invested in their seeds and plants, will show a value of $14,340 in the fifteenth year.

A million dollar bed in twelve years from a $1,000 investment is advertised on another page. A value which cannot be obtained, except perhaps in small quantities, is placed on the seeds and young plants, and the ratio of increase and loss is given very accurately and more extravagantly on paper. Can any of these versatile writers please inform us how many parsnips can be grown on a five-dollar investment in twelve years, the price the roots and seeds will bring each year and how rich a man will be at the end of that period? Certainly not, and information pretending to figure it out would be absolute nonsense.

An article on ginseng entitled "Valuable Farm Land" appeared in the St. Louis Republic a short time ago, and was extensively copied by other papers in the South and Southwest. Among other wild statements, the writer said that seeds bring 5 cents each (another writer says there is unlimited demand at 25 cents each) and yearling roots 20 cents each; that the eighth year an acre should produce 3,120,000 seeds, which sell at 5 cents each, giving an annual income to the fortunate grower of $100,000 from the seeds alone. He further states: "Say that a full crop of seed from one acre is available for planting. That will be 3,120,000 seeds. Allow for the loss and failure to germinate of 1,120,000 seed. This will leave 2,000,000 seed that are practically sure to germinate and create 2,000 roots. In eighteen months these roots will be ready for market, and can be sold directly to consumers, the present price being 20 cents each, or a total of $400,000 from the ginseng crop in eighteen months. This crop of 2,000,000 roots would require a space of approximately forty acres. One acre should produce 52,000 roots, which at the market price of 20 cents each, should, after eighteen months, bring a return of $10,400."

Could anything be more baldly ridiculous? Let us suppose that only 1,000 gardeners had the above success as to yield. This would mean over three billion seeds put on the market each year, which at five cents would require $150,000,000 annually to pay for them, not to mention the value of the roots.

Suppose, further, that the ratio of increase both in yield of crops and number of growers continued the same for twenty-five years, there would not be money enough in the world to buy a single year's crop. China, the source of demand for ginseng, would have used all its wealth in its purchase long before the period of twenty-five years had elapsed. Notwithstanding these air castles, there is an enormous profit in growing the plant, but it depends on the individual grower, as in any other crop. The right conditions for its culture must be supplied, either naturally or artificially, and intelligent cultivation given. There will probably always be a good demand for the root at high prices, and it is an article commanding cash at all times.

These conditions for growing are readily found in nearly all the States of the Union, or can be produced at reasonable cost of labor and material. They may be stated in a few words. A rich, deep, well-drained and moist soil, containing abundant decayed vegetable matter and not too heavy or clayey. Humus or vegetable mould, obtained by using decayed forest leaves, is extremely beneficial, as is also thoroughly rotted compost. Shade sufficient to keep off the direct rays of the sun is almost necessary, particularly in sections where the heat is excessive. Add to this careful cultivation and you have the secret, if there really be any, of growing ginseng successfully. Lath covers are perhaps the best artificial shade, and apple trees have been found good to keep the ground protected from the sun. At maturity the roots must be carefully and properly prepared for market, and the extra care taken to produce a fine article, clean, well graded and perfectly dry, is more than repaid by the much higher price such roots will bring.

The writer, who has had many years of experience growing this root, will be glad to give fuller information as to the best modes to be used in its cultivation, but would warn the reader against the wildly extravagant articles that appear from time to time, and which will damage rather than help an industry that really does promise most unusual returns for the labor and expense necessary to cultivate it successfully.

Tremont Building, Boston.

EXTRACTION OF CAMPHOR IN FORMOSA.*

Camphor is extracted by distillation from the king of the forests of Formosa, the lofty, fairly rapidly growing camphor-laurel, a tree with laurel-like leaves, whose circumference frequently surpasses 20 feet, and whose trunk, where ready means of transport are available, supplies a valuable timber. Spare, dried-up trees are not suitable for camphor distillation; only the succulent wood, preferably the roots.

On a loam-built oven, some four feet high, for which wood is used as fuel, one or more iron vessels are placed, which are filled with water. On each of these vessels is placed a tubular wooden cylinder, about 5 feet high, the bottom of which is perforated so as to admit the water vapor. These cylinders are filled with pieces of camphor wood, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{16}$ inches thick, fed in from the top; they are then covered over and plastered all round with loam to render them air-tight. The camphor-laden fumes are then drawn through a bamboo tube, about 11 feet long, which is fixed on the upper part of the cylinder, into a box-shaped, air-tight receiver, some 6 feet high, placed in running water, in which the fumes are condensed in crystal form. Another tube, slightly inclined downward, and placed at a somewhat higher elevation, admits water drop by drop into the vessel, to replace the evaporating liquid. This is essential, for the operation of distilling the pieces of wood is continued for twenty-four hours. It takes about a month to fill the receiver.

It is doubtful whether another example can be found in the history of the world, where the product of a plant has had such a far-reaching influence on the destinies of the country as in the case of the camphor on Formosa. For centuries the greed of men has been attracted to the virgin forests situated in the interior of the island, for the sake of their lofty, royal trees, constantly meeting with tenacious opposition from the exasperated savages. As long ago as the beginning of the eighteenth century the Chinese government, which at that time only troubled about the western and northern part of the island, but not about the eastern, endeavored, in order to cover at least part of the expenses of their administration, to turn the camphor forests to account by introducing a camphor monopoly, the evasion of which was punished with brutal severity. Whoever at that time cut down a camphor tree without permission, paid for it with his life, if detected. In the year 1720, no less than 200 persons were executed for this offence. This exceeding severity brought about serious insurrec-

*From Adolf Fischer's "Rambles Through Formosa." Schimmel's Report.

tions, and, as a consequence, the production of camphor was declared free, but, on the other hand, the trade in the article turned into a monopoly. From that time every Chinese was allowed to enter the forests at his own risk and on his own account, and left free to attain his object either by force or cunning. The barbarous behavior of the Chinese Hakkas towards the aborigines, all their sanguinary feuds, were not noticed by the Chinese government, or rather were tacitly approved.

These conditions lasted for a century and a half. They were only partly brought to an end by the revocation of the monopoly in 1868. As everybody knows, four of the Formosa posts were opened to Europeans in the year 1860. The mandarins, who had appropriated the camphor trade as a very remunerative business, sold the picul at 16 yen, whilst they only paid the producers at the rate of 6 yen per picul. The Europeans, however, in order not to let the whole profit go into the pockets of the mandarins, evaded the monopoly (which was not revoked until 1868), and bought direct from the producers, maintaining that, in view of the commercial treaties made at Peking, they were in no way bound by the monopoly of the mandarins. These proceedings all at once changed the position of the Europeans. So long as the latter gave the mandarins an opportunity to make a handsome profit, they were exceedingly welcome, and were encouraged in every way. But now the tables were turned; hatred of and hostility to the Europeans were openly preached, and all sorts of difficulties placed in their way. These hostile proceedings induced the British Consul, Mr. Gibson, in 1868, to summon to Tainanfu a squadron which was then maneuvering in Chinese waters. This alarmed the Chinese governor so much, that he immediately promised to prohibit with the utmost severity every display of hostility towards the foreigners, and to abolish the camphor monopoly. The Taitos (district superintendents), who had chiefly opposed the Europeans, were removed, and peace smiled once more on the latter.

The transportation of the camphor from the stills to the nearest port of shipment is thus described: Hosts of male and female camphor-scented coolies (there is very little difference in their appearance, for both men and women are dressed almost exactly alike), wearing hats of bamboo bark, trotted along in single file, the first indication that we were approaching the camphor districts. The coolies came from a camphor still; they carried the camphor or camphor oil partly on poles, partly in tin cans, boxes or bags, to the nearest port or river for shipment. This groaning, perspiring mass of humanity, trotting along in a steady jog trot, the bamboo poles, deflected under the load, beating time, diffused once more a stupefying odor. The carriers always remain anxiously together, forming caravans, in order to be secure against sudden attacks. They remind one of the fact that those parts of the country are near, where fights between the aborigines and the greedy Chinese colonists, though only on a small scale, are matters of daily occurrence.

MENTAL EQUIPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Mentally, the commercial traveler must be above the average of intelligent beings. He must not only thoroughly know the field in which he is working, but he must also be well posted in the new events of the day, as a discussion of them is often of valuable assistance in leading up to the subject in which the traveler is naturally most interested. No intelligent business man cares to waste his time on a dummy. If the salesman has brains and a pleasing manner he can secure an audience where another would fail utterly; and having once established a connection he will always be welcome for his own sake as much as for the goods he has to show.

The work of a traveler tends to sharpen his wits; he comes into contact with all kinds of characters, his knowledge of human nature grows, his horizon is broadened, and he is enabled to take larger business views than one who is tied down by routine work. Being obliged to depend very largely upon his own resources he naturally acquires the habit of making up his mind quickly, and so is enabled to give an opinion without much apparent preliminary thought. Experience will bear us out in asserting that snap opinions are oftener right than wrong, and are backed up by the maturer deliberations of the home office.

Next to self-reliance comes moral courage, a quality of prime importance. Temptations without number beset the salesman even under favorable circumstances. It frequently happens that a sale hinges on the answer made to a direct question. How hard it is then to be strictly truthful and to state the facts as they really are—not that it is the salesman's duty to call attention to the defects of his goods—he should always make out the best case for them that is possible. But he is frequently in a position where he has to say yes or no on a special point; and he must give answer truthfully, on the ground of moral honesty as well as on the score of policy. Truthfulness in a salesman is a virtue which will soon begin to tell in a pecuniary as well as in a moral way, for people will invariably prefer to deal with the man upon whose word they know they can depend respecting the value they are getting for their money. The most hopeless and contemptible of bankrupts is the man who has lost his reputation of honesty; the most useless to all employers—the most expensive while least worthy his salary, the most to be avoided by customers and abhorred by merchants—is the shifty or dishonest salesman.

The abnormal development of moral courage is "cheek," which, if carried to extreme, will rebound upon its owner and bring with it loss of patronage. The quality of nerve, in its good sense, on the other hand, is a most indispensable one, and the traveler is called upon to exercise it almost every day.

The traveler's duties are also favorable to the cultivation of patience and its companion, perseverance. Without patience a commercial traveler might as well quit at once, for he will be called upon to practice patience hourly. He must wait upon his customers' convenience and humors, time and again, as the sailor must wait for wind to fill the sails of his craft. To keep one's temper under such circumstances may often be a sore trial; nevertheless the trial must be endured without loss of temper.

While the traveler must put up, with such equanimity as he is able to command, with the dilatoriness of customers, he must himself be a pattern of punctuality. At all risks and inconveniences he must keep his engagements—anticipate them if possible. Time is money with most busy people, and while some may at times thoughtlessly waste the time of others, they resent having their own time squandered, especially by those who, in a certain sense, expect favors.

Not only must a traveler possess these qualities, or cultivate them if he has them not, in order to be successful, but he must keep a clear head—be sober in dress and habits. Twenty-five years ago the idea of a traveler implied a man dressed in flashy clothes, of loud demeanor, who demanded and got the best of everything wherever he went, and regarded morals as only of secondary importance. A drummer in those days, it was thought, could not be successful unless he got on an occasional "spree." The drummer now is expected to be a gentleman in all that the word means. He must be a gentleman in conduct as well as in appearance. Dissipation or tearing around is countenanced by neither the house who employs nor the reputable customer who deals with travelers; nor will the better class of men on the road associate with the drummer who thinks it his duty to get drunk or act "smart" wherever he goes. It is true that freedom from restraints of home and neighbors, the very character of the business, the "treating" in which many indulge, all constitute powerful temptations that require firm moral courage to withstand, and a young man bent on going on the road cannot be too earnestly or emphatically warned about these dangers. On the other hand, we are glad to believe that a better practice now prevails, and that the average commercial traveler in the respect of sobriety is of a distinctly higher grade than formerly. (Publishers' Weekly.)

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF INSECTICIDES.

It would be a mistaken policy and a course of action not warranted by the history of the development of his business if the druggist were in present circumstances quietly to accept that strict confinement of his sphere to the dispensing of medicines which some people would impose upon him. The history of his calling in the past and the opportunities of to-day show that that part of the system of public business in which he is concerned has never provided and does not now provide sufficient occupation for the druggist in the dispensing of prescriptions only. Consequently, he must maintain his hold on the branches of trade with which he is at present associated, and must be ever on the lookout for further developments which may conveniently be assimilated in his business. Thus it is that we oppose any suggestion that it is foreign to the nature of a druggist's business to sell poisonous preparations for technical or agricultural purposes. Whilst taking this view, however, we must not forget that it is almost as much his duty to take care that the public suffers no unnecessary inconvenience through handing over the sale of poisons to his charge as it is to see that its safety is fully protected by his intelligent carrying out of the pharmacy laws. He should always make it his business to be acquainted with the uses to which these poisons may legitimately be put, and with the combinations which are daily being devised for their employment.

It is obviously an opportune moment to apply what has just been said to the class of preparations known as insecticides, and we take as illustration of our remarks some suggestions on these preparations that have appeared in a bulletin issued by the United States Agricultural Department. The Americans are, of course, extensive agriculturists, and have thoroughly gone into this subject. For the purpose of dealing with insects which are noxious, the Agricultural Department divides these into the following six classes: (1) External feeders, (a) biting insects, (b) sucking insects; (2) internal feeders; (3) subterranean feeders; (4) insects affecting stored products; (5) household insects; (6) animal parasites. It is only necessary in the present aspect of our subject to consider the first three of these classes. Taking external biting insects first, it is to be noticed that arsenical compounds have practically superseded all others for dealing with these pests. The four chief compounds of arsenic which are used are Paris green, Scheele's green, London purple and arsenite of lead. The nature of the first and second is learnt from any text-book of chemistry. What is sometimes forgotten is that Scheele's green is much cheaper than Paris green. London purple is a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dye, contains a number of substances and is very variable in the amount of arsenic it contains, so that it is not considered so reliable as Paris green. Arsenite of lead may be roughly prepared by combining three parts of arsenite of sodium with seven parts of acetate of lead. When mixed these salts act readily and form a white precipitate, which is easily suspended in water. It is sometimes necessary, whilst cautioning consumers regarding the care to be exercised in storing and using these substances, to reassure them as to the safety with which vegetables that have been properly treated with the insecticides may be eaten.

Paris green, Scheele's green and London purple are used in the wet or dry method. If by the former 1 pound of the substance is mixed with 100 gallons of water, this being a suitable strength for general purposes, and particularly adapted to vigorous foliage plants. The poison is made into a thick paste with water, and an equal quantity of powdered quicklime added. This takes up any free arsenic and removes the danger of scalding. The requisite quantity of water is then added and the mixture is strained through a fine mesh. It is not necessary to mix any lime with the arsenite of lead. The dry method is more particularly used for lowly kinds of vegetation. The substances are in this method diluted with lime, flour, etc., in the proportion of 1 to 10, unless intended for foodstuff, when an ounce of the poison is mixed with 6 pounds of flour or 10 pounds of lime. With this mixture the plant should be very evenly dusted. The Americans have, of course, very elaborate apparatus for distributing these insecticides, but for general purposes the only advice that can be given is that the solution should be applied in a very fine vapor and that the mixture should be constantly agitated. Of course, for the dry distribution a suitable pair of bellows is necessary. For the sucking insects the following are recommended: Soap insecticides, pyrethrum powder, sulphur, bisulphide of lime, kerosene compound, resin wash, and gaseous treatment with hydrocyanic acid gas or bisulphide of carbon vapor. The soap insecticides are easily made; the Americans appreciate fish oil soaps, which they mix in the proportion of 2 pounds to a gallon of water, and which they apply with a spray pump. Pyrethrum powder is generally puffed on in the dry condition; it is said to act on insects through their breathing pores. As a spray, it is used in the proportion of 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water. Bisulphide of lime is readily made by boiling together in a small quantity of water equal parts of sulphur and lime and diluting so that a gallon of water represents a pound of the mixed substances.

The kerosene compounds are extensively used in America. The common formula consists in dissolving half a pound of whale oil soap in a gallon of water and adding 2 gallons of kerosene, after which the mixture is worked up by a pump into a cream. It is diluted with 15 to 20 parts of water for use against the red spider. Another plan is to mix 2 gallons of kerosene with 1 gallon of sour milk, which upon agitation is converted into a thin paste. Only sufficient of this to wet the foliage is to be used. The resin wash is made with 20 pounds of resin, 5 pounds crude caustic soda, 2½ pints of fish oil and water to make 100 gallons. All the water is not added at once, the ingredients being boiled first with a little water for two or three hours and then diluted to three times their bulk, when they form a stock mixture for dilution as required. When sprayed it should be perfectly clear; it should be re-heated if not so. This combination is particularly recommended for the San Jose scale in California. It is thought to be especially effective against all kinds of scale insect pests. Another combination recommended for these is obtained by slaking 10 pounds of lime and boiling it with 20 pounds of sulphur and 20 gallons of water for two or three hours. Subsequently another 30 pounds of lime are added and the whole boiled for another half hour.

In using the hydrocyanic acid gas more precautions are, of course, needed. The Americans enclose the trees in tents and use for every 150 cubic feet of space enclosed 1 ounce of potassium cyanide, 1 ounce of commercial sulphuric acid and 3 ounces of water. Trees up to 20 feet high are treated in this way, operations being always conducted in cloudy weather or at night; never in sunshine. The bisulphide of carbon vapor can be applied to small plants by covering such with a tight-fitting box and introducing into this, in a saucer, one or two drachms of the bisulphide to each plant, which should be left in contact for three-quarters of an hour. The French are said to use the bisulphide for destroying the vine louse (Phylloxera). It is injected into the soil and it is much believed in by some agriculturists as a destroyer of underground insects. It is also largely used for destroying insects in grain. One must, of course, warn purchasers of this substance of its combustible and explosive nature. The resin and kerosene compounds are also used for subterranean insects. (Br. and Col. Dr.)

DETERMINATION OF FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY OF KIDNEYS BY OBSERVATION OF FREEZING POINT OF BLOOD AND URINE.—It is often necessary to determine the functional activity of the kidneys before attempting an operation for extirpation of either one. This can be done by drawing off urine from each kidney by a catheter and observing (1) the amount of urea; (2) the freezing point, and (3) examination of its constituents. To confirm these tests, an observation should be taken of the freezing point of the blood, blood normally freezing at $-0.55°$ to $-0.57°$ C. This is based on the fact that the freezing point of a liquid is lowered proportionally by the amount of solids it contains. Where these tests indicate incomplete performance by either kidney, it is unsafe to operate.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

College of Chiropody.—(H. C. H.) wants the address of a college teaching or having a special course in chiropody.

Dr. Tucker's Spray.—(C. J. C.) wants information regarding source of supply or a formula for "Dr. Tucker's Spray."

Legear's Veterinary Remedies.—(T. and F.) S. L. Keown, of Waco, Tex., informs us that Legear's veterinary remedies are manufactured by Legear Bros., Austin, Texas.

Assistant Pharmacists in New Jersey.—(J. I. M.) You can get full particulars of the requirements of the New Jersey pharmacy law by addressing the secretary, Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton, N. J. An average of 75 per cent. is required for passing the examinations. Examinations are held in Trenton every third Thursday in January, April, July and October. Four hours are given in which to answer the questions.

Carbonic Acid Gas Not a Disinfectant.—(O. M. S.) asks: "Does charging common water with carbonic acid gas disinfect it? If so, to what extent?"

The act of charging water with carbonic acid gas does not disinfect it. A disinfectant is generally held to be any agent which destroys the infectious properties of septic matter. This property carbonic acid does not possess, although liquids highly charged with the gas are generally preserved for a long time, the exclusion of air more than anything else, perhaps, favoring preservation. Water charged with carbonic acid dissolves the carbonates of some of the metals, as calcium, magnesium, etc., giving rise to what is known as "hard" water. This hardness is deposited again on boiling the solution, or even on free exposure to the air. Filtered, or better, distilled water should be used for carbonating purposes.

New York State Pharmacy Law.—(J. I. M.) An apprentice must be reported to the Board of Pharmacy for registration by the licensed pharmacist or druggist in whose employ he is within three months of the beginning of his employment. Probably no examination will be required of the apprentice, but the employer (licensed pharmacist) must show that the apprentice's "character and qualifications are satisfactory" to the board, which will require that he must be not less than fifteen years of age and furnish with the application for registration a certificate from the regents of the State showing that he has completed a grammar school course or its equivalent. There will probably be examinations given by the Eastern Section of the Board of Pharmacy for "licensed druggists," but persons so licensed cannot practice in New York City. They may practice in all other cities in State under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist, but only in towns of less than 500 inhabitants can they assume full charge of a store. Under the new law there will be no registered assistants.

Clam Bouillon.—(W. H. R.) Clam juice is usually preserved by concentrating the "liquor" and bottling while hot in sterilized bottles. Here is what the "Manual of Beverages" says about clam juice and clam bouillon:

Clam juice may be served in the proportion of ½ to 1 fluid ounce of an 8-ounce mug, filling the latter with hot water, and serving with a spoon, also giving the patron the celery salt, salt and pepper cellars, that he may season to suit himself, and some soda crackers. Clam juice is served more acceptably by adding a fluid ounce of milk to the juice; better yet by using half water and half milk, and best yet by using all milk (hot). A small quantity of butter causes a marked improvement. Clam juice, like beef tea, must always be served hot. It spoils very readily and must be preserved carefully, on ice if possible. If a distinction is desired between clam bouillon and clam broth the latter may be served with a spoonful of butter, and the former without it. Or hot clam juice may be clam juice with water, clam bouillon the same with a dash of lemon juice added, and clam broth, clam juice mixed with milk or cream (and water).

Red Coloring for Solutions.—(E. D. L.) Liquids which have more or less alcohol in them may as a rule be pretty satisfactorily colored by the use of such a formula as this:

Cochineal	1 ounce
Alum	1½ drams
Cream tartar	1½ drams
Water, a sufficient quantity.	
Alcohol	1 ounce

Pulverize the cochineal, add the alum and cream tartar, gradually add 11 ounces of water, percolate through cotton, add the alcohol and enough water to make the whole measure one pint.

A preparation particularly recommended for coloring acid solutions is tincture of cudbear of the National Formulary. There are also various aniline dyes which may be used. The following formula has been published for

Ruby Cherry Fruit Coloring.

Ruby S. aniline	½ ounce
Alcohol	2 fl. ounces
Water	14 fl. ounces

Shake the aniline with the alcohol, then add the water. This preparation is said to produce a brilliant color not impaired by acids.

WINTERGREEN OIL FROM SWEET BIRCH.

Schimmel & Co. (Semi-Annual Report, October, 1900), publish the following particulars concerning the commercial quality of wintergreen oil obtained from the bark of Betula lenta, or sweet birch: This oil is distilled in large quantities in the counties Ashe, Watanga and Mitchel in the northwest, and on small scale in the southeast of Tennessee. The oil is shipped from Wilkesborro (North Carolina), Lenoir, Elk Park and Marion (Virginia); considerable quantities also from Abingdon (Virginia) and Johnson City in Tennessee. The bark used exclusively is that of the tree commonly called in these places "Black Birch." Trees of 12 to 24 inches diameter are felled when they are in sap, and the bark is stripped off. Small branches are also used occasionally. Some wintergreen herb, called there "Mountain tea," is frequently added to the pulverized bark. The still is of the most primitive kind. It consists of wooden boards, is about 2½ feet wide, 3 feet deep and 7 to 8 feet long. The bottom is of galvanized iron, and is nailed on with suitable packing. The whole stands on a foundation of masonry, which at the same time serves the purpose of fire chamber. The bark is laid on laths placed about 4 inches above the bottom. Iron pipes of 1 inch diameter connect the still with the condenser, which is fed by a brook. The oily water separated from the oil is led back to the still by a special pipe. There are generally 10 to 20 trees on an acre of land, and the distiller buys them frequently at 10 cents each. The still always remains on the same spot. The bark is often fetched from a considerable distance. A tin can (which has been used for preserved fruit) serves the purpose of a nozzle; this is placed in a large container, and is used as an overflow. The overflowing water is returned to the still. The distiller sells his oil as soon as he has produced from 2 to 10 lbs., generally to the nearest country merchant. Sometimes he may go farther away to obtain a better price. The buyer either forwards the oil direct to New York, or resells it to a herbalist. The principal season for production is from May to the end of September. The oil is mostly offered in parcels of 200 to 400 lbs.

PHARMACY.

BACTERIAL LIGHT.—We are indebted for a good many things to the wondrous synthetic and analytical powers of micro-organisms. Bacteria are being utilized in the arts and manufactures and they promise soon to be the effectual scavengers of the offensive products incidental to the existence of human life (says Lancet; Sci. Am.) Indeed, it would seem that the great species of bacteria around us present a variety of functions which doubtless could be turned to many a good account. Bad microbes we know there are, whose subtle operations set up the specific poison of disease, but it would indeed be a very odd circumstance if time should prove that the microbe can be so manipulated as to afford us artificial light. Yet there exists a microbe which when properly fed will grow and multiply enormously, emitting during its development a strange phosphorescent light. In the past we have been wont to look upon phosphorescence as a phenomenon due essentially to the presence of phosphorus somewhere. We now know that this is a mistake, for phosphorescence occurs in a very great number of instances in the entire absence of phosphorus. Phosphorescence is undoubtedly a manifestation of chemical or physical change, but the change of course may not always be due to the working of countless microscopic organisms. It certainly is in the case of the phosphorescence of the sea. In this case the phosphorescence is best when the sea is disturbed and the maximum of light is emitted from the crest of a short, rapid wave or in the foam produced by some disturbance. This is due to the fact that the phosphorescent bacteria or photo-bacteria are much more active in the presence of an excess of oxygen. Indeed, the respiratory exchange or oxidation of the bacteria is the cause of sea phosphorescence, since if the micro-organisms be killed or oxygen be excluded the light is quenched at once, while on adding an abundant supply of combustible foodstuff such as sugar, the light is intensified. The glow of ordinary yellow phosphorus is, of course, due to direct oxidation without the agency of micro-organisms. The peculiar greenish glow seen upon stale haddocks and other sea fishes is produced by this remarkable photo-bacterium, and is in no way connected with the presence of phosphorus. It is possible to cultivate the phosphorescent bacteria so as to obtain a fluid which is very strongly phosphorescent. Thus by placing the flesh of fresh haddocks or herrings in a two or three per cent. solution of common salt and keeping at a low temperature—about seven degrees above freezing—it will be found that after a few days not merely the fishes, but also the whole of the liquid in which they are immersed, give off a pale greenish light which becomes much more brilliant if a little sugar be added. Pure cultures may thus be obtained exhibiting such a strongly phosphorescent light that by protracted exposure they may be photographed by their own light. It is not possible to say whether the culture will ever be carried to such a pitch that the vessel containing it may be used with advantage as a street lamp or a lamp upon our tables or a Chinese lantern at our garden parties. But the wonderful functions of bacteria are many, and the possibilities of using their powers multifarious.

VALERIAN OIL.—It is fairly well known that the fresh root of valerian, when the herb is in full growth, has scarcely any odor, whilst in the dried state it possesses the well known powerful and characteristic aroma. If the well washed fresh root, or preferably its extract, is incinerated, a residue is obtained, which is rich in manganese. This fact, in conjunction with the peculiarity mentioned above, has led to the supposition that in the development of the aroma of valerian root, an oxidase plays an important part. A freshly cut root of valerian turns blue on the surface formed by the section, if tincture of guaiacum is applied. If the same root is crushed into a pulpy mass with a little water, the filtered juice gives a similar characteristic reaction; this also occurs, but much more slowly, with guaiacol and hydroquinone. If about 2½ parts of strong alcohol are added to the filtered juice of the root, white flakes are soon separated which in the liquid rapidly turn darker. If valerian root, previous to the extraction of the juice, is kept for about ten minutes at the temperature of the water bath, the extract then obtained will also gradually develop a slight odor, which, however, will become incomparably stronger, if to the juice is added a small quantity of the previously separated ferment. From this it would appear that fresh valerian root contains a considerable quantity of an oxidase, which plays an important part in the production of the odoriferous principle. As the oxidase of valerian root passes over into the aqueous extract, and as it is moreover known, that oxidating ferments are also present in an active condition in the animal body, Carles assumes that the therapeutic effect of an infusion or extract of valerian, which cannot be obtained to the same extent with either valerates or oil of valerian, must, at least in part, be attributed to the presence of the oxidase.—(Schimmel).

BACTERIA A VITAL NECESSITY.—According to Kljanizin (Archiv. d. Biolog., Pharm. Jour.) the presence of certain bacteria in the air is as necessary as oxygen for the continuance of vital processes in animals. He has found that when animals were confined for some days in a chamber of sterilized air, some died, others, although taken out alive, expired shortly afterwards, and all the rest which survived showed symptoms of extreme lassitude and weakness. These results were proved to be due neither to starvation nor to toxic exhalations, nor to the presence of CO_2 in the sterilized air. The urine excreted by the subjects was found to be abnormally rich in leucomaines, while the amount of urea present was very low, showing that the processes of oxidation, which normally go on in the tissues were materially retarded. He concludes that the oxidizing ferments which have been shown to be normally present in the tissues, are supplied by bacteria, which gain access to the blood and, probably, to the leucocytes in the lungs. The actual cause of the debility and death in the animals experimented on is considered to be the enormous accumulation of insufficiently oxidized products which exercise a toxic influence. Bacteria are therefore considered to be essential for the maintenance of animal life.

THEINE IN TEA.—J. Kochs publishes the results of analyses of various kinds of Chinese tea sent to Berlin by the German Consul at Shanghai, all of them pure, with an exquisite aroma due to the packages being hermetically sealed. The yield of theine is remarkably high; the percentages found are: Souchong, 2.83; Flower Pekoe, 4.36; Scented Tea, 3.08; Pouchong, 3.41; Congou, 3.83; Oolong, 3.66. A Brazilian tea, Cha Morumby, contained 3.11 per cent. of theine. The author states that though an assay may detect adulterations, yet it is not a complete guide to the quality of a sample of tea as to its suitability for use and its market value. Just as with coffee, the appearance, aroma, and taste of both leaf and infusion are points which guide the tea expert and the dealer. A further comparative examination of different samples shows that tea from Assam, Ceylon and Java is better packed and consequently has more aroma than that from China and Japan. Tea is artificially flavored in China only. According to the late W. Krohn, formerly consul at Futschau, only the scented Orange Pekoe undergoes this treatment. The author has analyzed a sample from Shanghai and recognizes that the tea is of excellent quality and that the flavoring is in no wise an attempt to adulterate the article. (Revue Cult. Colon.; Pharm. Jour.)

FORMALIN IN MILK.—The results of some observations of Dr. Park, of New York, would tend to show that the danger of using milk to which formalin has been added to preserve it is exaggerated. Kittens and mice were fed on milk containing definite amounts of formalin, and these, contrary to presupposed ideas, gained in weight! Formalin in the strength of 1 part to 10,000 of milk has a slight retarding action on the digestion of that fluid, but does not interrupt its final digestion unaccompanied by disordered symptoms. It was stated as the opinion of many prominent physicians present that it would be far better for the poor who cannot

afford ice to keep milk fresh and sweet to be supplied with milk to which the proper amount of formalin has been added. At any rate, they say, the danger is far less from this than it is from disease germs and the still more to be dreaded toxins formed by germs.—Minutes of N. Y. Pediatric Society.

EMBALMING FLUID.—Sodium arsenate, 2,000 gm.; boiling water, 7,850 C.c. Boil until solution of the salt is effected; add glycerin, 2,000 C.c; formaldehyde (40 per cent.), 100—150 C.c.—Philadelphia Med. Jour.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

London, Nov. 15, 1900.

Pharmaceutical Mayors.

Mr. George Claridge Druce, M. A., F. L. S., president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, has been elected Mayor of Oxford for the ensuing year. Mr. Druce has already served the office of sheriff of that city. Mr. Wm. Albert Wrenn, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected Mayor of Taunton, England. Mr. Wrenn this year visited America and was officially received and entertained by the municipal authorities of Taunton, Mass. Other pharmaceutical mayors include Mr. E. P. Wynne, for Aberystwith; Mr. J. F. Oliver, for Maidstone, and Alderman Allwood Simpson re-elected for Stalybridge, Mr. J. A. Steward for Worcester, Mr. Samuel J. Hulbert for Glastonbury, Mr. E. Horne for Barnsley, Mr. J. R. Lawson for South Shields and Mr. D. L. Sprake for Accrington. Mr. Sprake is not now in the trade, having deserted pharmacy for the law; he practices as a solicitor in Accrington.

The Royal Society.

Sir Wm. Huggins has been elected president of the Royal Society in succession to Lord Lister. The society's medals have this year been adjudicated as follows: The Copley Medal to Professor Marcellin Berthelot, foreign member of the Royal Society, for his brilliant researches in chemistry; the Rumford Medal to Professor Antoine Henri Becquerel, for his discoveries in regard to radiation proceeding from Uranium; a Royal Medal to Major Percy Alexander MacMahon, F. R. S., for his contributions to mathematical knowledge; a Royal Medal to Professor Alfred Newton, F. R. S., for his valuable work in ornithology and in the geographical distribution of animals; the Davy Medal to Professor Guglielmo Koerner, for his determination of the position theory of aromatic compounds; and the Darwin Medal to Professor Ernst Haeckel, for his long continued and highly important investigations in zoology, more especially in regard to the work of Charles Darwin.

NOTES.

On October 16 the Oxford Drug Company was fined at Oxford Police Court 1s. and £1 costs for selling phosphate of soda containing the equivalent of 5 grains of arsenous oxide per pound. It will be remembered that in two cases heard in London about three months ago in which the effervescent phosphate was involved, the fines and costs amounted to fifteen guineas in each case.

On October 16 the second winter scientific session of the Wellcome Club and Institute at Dartford was opened with a lecture by Dr. F. B. Power, of U. S. P. fame on "The Principles of Chemistry in Relation to Familiar Things." The Wellcome Club was about two years ago presented to his employes by Mr. H. S. Wellcome, head of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. It is a magnificent institution with extensive grounds. Previous to the lecture Mr. Wellcome entertained a number of friends to dinner at the club house.

Mr. William Frederick Wells, of Dublin, who has been justly described as the father of the Irish drug trade, died on November 4, aged 84. Mr. Wells' son (also Wm. Frederick) is an ex-president and present councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Mr. Wm. Robert Chaston, a chemist of Chelsea, who had just returned from the South African War, where he had been serving with the Wiltshire Yeomanry, was thrown from his horse in Battersea Park on November 11 and died in St. George's Hospital on the following day.

A MISCONCEPTION RECTIFIED.

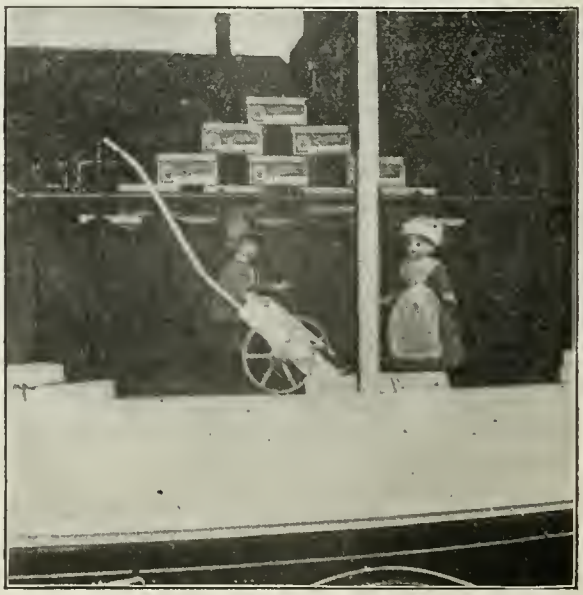
New York, Nov. 28, 1900.

To the Editor: In the November 22 issue of the Era appeared a reading notice under the heading of "Pepto-Mangan 'Gude'," which makes reference to an expression used in a letter sent out and signed by us. Many thousands who received our letter would no doubt, on reading your notice, recognize the very original expressions contained therein as ours, and are apt to form a very unfavorable opinion of our concern, which we claim would hurt us commercially. Undoubtedly this reading notice escaped your vigilance, or you have committed the error of accepting as true, false statements, which only could be dictated by malicious competitors, for we do not doubt a moment that had you known the real facts this veiled slur would not have appeared. We consider it our duty to ask from a respectable public journal a retraction.

In September we contemplated sending out a circular letter as we have done from time to time during the last ten years; this letter was finished on October 1 and sent out on October 10, which we can prove by post office receipt. On October 29 the misfortune befell the Breitenbach Company and aroused general and genuine sympathy and certainly not the least ours. To have taken advantage of competitors in distress and under existing circumstances would have been the most dastardly offence against propriety imaginable, and we should have been criticised with that scorn and contempt which it richly deserved. As a fact, both members of this firm, moved by sincere sympathy, went to the temporary office of the Breitenbach Company immediately after the disaster for the purpose of not only offering their sympathy but also to supply the firm with goods long enough to bridge them over; not meeting the principals of the Breitenbach Company to make this offer, they left a message to this effect and their cards with the bookkeeper of the company.

This will sufficiently show up the silly accusation and false statement, for we could not know on the 10th of October, when we sent out our letters, what would happen on the 29th of October. But how about the parties who caused that notice to appear? Our letter bears date October 10. Did they overlook that, or did they try to foist dishonorable motives on innocent parties to further their own ends? We leave this to the judgment of our brother druggists.

Respectfully yours,
THE REINSCHILD CHEMICAL CO.,
Per C. Reinschild, Pres.
60 Maiden Lane, New York.



AT CARVER'S PHARMACY, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Powers are inclined to the more moderate views on capital punishment and indemnity advanced by the United States.

The Fifteenth United States Infantry has left Tien-Tsin for Tong-Ku, where the regiment will embark this week for Manila.

Instructions have been sent to Minister Conger at Pekin, not to sign any agreement of the envoys that is not in line with the American policy.

Li Hung Chang is reported to be seriously ill.

South Africa.

The London Statist, a financial journal of considerable influence in England, urges that the war in South Africa be brought to an end by conciliating the Boers. It declares that British prestige and trade are being jeopardized by a prolongation of the contest. Cable dispatches tell of continued fighting and report heavy Boer losses.

Lord Roberts has turned over the command of the British forces in South Africa to Lord Kitchener and will soon return to England. Kitchener has been promoted to be Lieutenant-General with the rank of General while serving in South Africa.

Mr. Kruger's tour of France has been a series of enthusiastic ovations. The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies last week unanimously adopted a resolution of sympathy with him. He left Paris Saturday for Cologne.

Mr. Kruger has announced his intention of visiting the United States early in next year.

General DeWet captured a garrison of 400 British soldiers and two guns at De Wetsdorp, southwest of Bloemfontein, last week.

Kitchener's new policy of burning Boer farmhouses and exiling the Boer women and children to Cape Town or other places far from their homes is causing tremendous indignation among the Dutch in Cape Colony, and it is reported that an armed revolt in that colony is more imminent than it has been at any time since the war began.

A plot to kill Lord Roberts by blowing up a church where he was to attend service was discovered in Johannesburg last week, and the conspirators were arrested. The news caused widespread indignation in England, and may lead to still more severe measures against the Boers.

The Philippines.

Gen. MacArthur has confirmed the sentence of four natives convicted of murder, and they will be executed on the 21st.

The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite was lost November 15 in a severe typhoon that swept the island and harbor of Guam. Six of the crew went down with the ship.

Director-General of Posts Vaille, who organized the postal system in the Philippines, has been ordered home at his own request. The system that he organized is on a good paying basis.

Other Foreign News.

The improvement in the Czar's condition continues, and is said to promise certain recovery.

The death of Oscar Wilde in Paris is reported.

The Thuringian states of the German Empire have forbidden the holding of religious services in the Polish and Bohemian languages. The object of this interdiction is to weaken the race feeling of the Polish and Bohemian settlers, and cause them to amalgamate with the rest of the population. Such laws are common in southern Germany, Austria, Hungary and Russia.

A blizzard raged in Newfoundland last week, and it is feared that many vessels have been lost along the coast.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies last week adopted a Socialist motion to abolish trials by court martial. The Minister of War opposed the motion, but without success.

The Standard Oil Company has obtained valuable concessions for developing oil territories in Roumania.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

It is expected that the President will submit to the Senate for confirmation about sixty nominations for Presidential post offices this week or next.

By the provisions of the new army bill that will be considered by Congress, the increase and reorganization of the army and the enlistment of Filipinos and Porto Ricans will be contemplated.

John T. Morgan was elected United States Senator by the Alabama Legislature last week, receiving every ballot cast.

Other Domestic News.

The gold in the United States Treasury has reached the enormous total of $174,108,366, the largest in the history of the government. It is estimated that there is probably $1,100,000,000 in gold in the country.

The Cuban customs for the first ten months of this year show an increase of over $1,000,000 over the same period of last year.

Miss Eugenia Washington, great-grandniece of George Washington, and one of the founders of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution and president of the Society of Founders and Patriots, died in Washington last week.

Oscar L. Booz, a West Point cadet, is reported to be dying at his home in Bristol, Pa., as a result of hazing at the military academy.

The natives of Guam are reported to be starving, and Secretary Long has ordered food sent to them.

Seventeen men and boys were killed in San Francisco on Thanksgiving day by the collapse of a roof from which they were viewing a football game. They fell upon red hot furnaces and into kettles of melted glass and burned to death.

The anti-vice crusade in New York has resulted in the appointment of a committee of fifteen prominent citizens to direct the campaign of city purification.

Secretary Hay and the Nicaraguan Minister in Washington on Saturday signed a treaty whereby Nicaragua conceded to the United States the necessary rights and privileges within her bestowal for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

Rear-Admiral McNair, the senior rear-admiral of the navy, died last week. He was in command of the Asiatic squadron until succeeded by Admiral Dewey, and if he had retained that post he might have won the battle of Manila Bay and become admiral. The expert marksmanship and splendid drill of the men in that battle are said to have been largely due to his excellent discipline.

Since the arrival of the battleship Kentucky at Smyrna, the Sultan of Turkey has shown a disposition more favorable to paying the long-due indemnity he owes the United States, but he has done nothing definite about it yet.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, died last week. Senator Davis was a Republican. Gov. Lind, of Minnesota, is a Populist, and will probably appoint a Populist to fill out the unexpired term in the Senate.

Twenty-four cases of smallpox were discovered in and near one block in New York City last week. The health authorities are adopting vigorous measures to stop the spread of the epidemic.

It is reported from Indianapolis that by the end of this week the employes of the Big Four Railway Company will have formed one of the strongest labor organizations ever known in the Middle West. The intention of the employes is to organize a federation making the grievance of one department the grievance of all the others.

Among the measures passed by the Vermont Legislature which adjourned last week was a law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in the State.

George Phillips, a Chicago broker, made about $300,000 in the last few days of last month by operating a "corner" in corn for delivery in November.

Secretary Long, in his annual report, recommends the building of two battleships, two armored cruisers and several smaller vessels, and says the navy urgently needs at least 5,000 more enlisted men.

Thos. F. Condon & Co., American agents for the famous Parfumerie Maubert, Paris, are advertising their "Cendrillon Soap" very extensively through the leading high-class magazines, saying in the ad. that this soap is to be obtained from all the leading druggists. In addition to this they have issued a beautiful booklet, entitled "The Story of Cinderella (Cendrillon) Applied," which is gotten up very tastefully in colors and intended, they say, for distribution to your best trade and which will contain your name highly embellished in gold on the cover. These booklets accompany every order for "Cendrillon Soap," and in addition to advertising the soap itself will give you one of the most unique and readable advertisements that you have ever seen. They are offering special holiday discount and will be pleased to furnish you sample booklet and full information if you will write.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A new schedule of prices on proprietary articles to go into effect January 1 was adopted at the meeting of the Essex County Retail Druggists' Association, held in the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, Newark, Wednesday afternoon, November 28. The association also made application for membership in the N. A. R. D. and decided to canvass Essex County immediately to bring to light "the aggressive cutters" and prepare to fight them. The meeting was called to order shortly after 3 o'clock by President Staehle. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, as were also the minutes of the Executive Board which met Monday, November 26, and prepared a price list. The price list included slight advances on twelve of the best known preparations. Frank Crissy, chairman of the Executive Committee, in referring to the report, said the price list had been made up with a view to be lenient with the aggressive cutter, permitting him to educate his trade to gradual elevation rather than a sudden advance in prices. This policy did not meet with favor with some of those present and Prof. W. C. Anderson, president of the N. A. R. D., who was in attendance, was called on for advice. Prof. Anderson went into the history of the N. A. R. D. organization, explaining in full the benefits to be obtained and rehearsing in detail the N. A. R. D. plan, also suggesting that a general rather than a specified price schedule be adopted. Acting on this suggestion and after some argument, the following price schedule was unanimously adopted:

All 5c., 10c. and 15c. articles full price.
All 25c. articles not less than 20c.
All 35c. articles not less than 30c.
All 50c. articles not less than 45c.
All 60c. articles not less than 55c.
All 75c. articles not less than 65c.
All $1.00 articles not less than 85c.
All $1.25 articles not less than $1.10.
All $1.50 articles not less than $1.25.
All $2.00 articles not less than $1.75.
All new preparations to be sold at full price.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Anderson. It was decided to have the price list printed and copies sent to each druggist in the county and to begin at once to make a canvass of the county to ascertain how many druggists were in favor of the reform movement. There are about 140 pharmacists in the county and the Essex County Association now claims about 125 of these as members. To aid the canvass Charles Miller and P. Van Ness, of Newark, and Mr. Wrensch, of Wrensch Bros., Montclair, were added to the committee of five already appointed. The next meeting will be held Wednesday afternoon, December 12.

AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Soda Fountain Company was held last week at the New Jersey office of the Company, Nos. 243-245 Washington street, Jersey City. The following board of directors was elected: James W. Tufts, Boston; Alfred H. Lippincott, Philadelphia; John H. Matthews, New York; William T. Jenney, Boston; Charles N. King, Jersey City; Isaac F. North, New York, and Leonard Tufts, Boston. The directors re-elected the old officers for another year. They are: President, James W. Tufts; first vice-president, Alfred H. Lippincott; second vice-president, John H. Matthews; secretary, Isaac F. North; treasurer, James N. North; assistant treasurer, William T. Jenney.

The treasurer's report shows the company's assets to be $4,189,624.53, and the liabilities, $355,947.60, leaving an excess of assets over liabilities of $3,833,676.93. The report also shows that on August 31, 1899, the company had a deficit of $95,329.64, and that on August 31, 1900, it had a surplus of $83,676.93, leaving a net profit for the current year of $179,006.57.

This is the best showing the company has made in three years. It was incorporated in 1891 with a capital of $3,750,000. Its principal stockholders were the largest manufacturers of soda fountains and apparatus for the manufacture of soda in the United States, as the list of officers indicates.

At that time, A. D. Puffer, A. D. Puffer, Jr.; Daniel J. Puffer and Luther W. Puffer, with other incorporators, agreed to refrain from competing business for a period of ten years, for which period Daniel J. and Luther W. Puffer were retained by the American Soda Fountain Company to manage the Puffer business. It being the intention of the Messrs. Puffer to retire and again start in business for themselves at the termination of their engagement, said engagement was concluded September 29, 1900, by mutual arrangement between the American Soda Fountain Company and the Messrs. Puffer.

The business of the Puffer Manufacturing Company was established about three years ago by two grandsons of A. D. Puffer (the founder of the Puffer business in 1842), and to this firm both Daniel J. and Luther W. Puffer have attached themselves.

COPIES OF THE NEW PHARMACY LAW.

About 10,000 copies of the new pharmacy law, which becomes operative in this State January 1, 1901, are in the hands of Sidney Faber for distribution. Anyone may get one by addressing Mr. Faber at No. 1102 Second avenue, and enclosing a two-cent postage stamp to cover cost of mailing. Mr. Faber has been receiving letters at the rate of about twenty daily lately, calling for explanation and information touching certain portions of the law, and other members of the new board report a like experience. A member who is well posted on the law said recently that some points in the statute would require court opinions to determine the correct interpretation. "The main point is registration," he said. "This does not seem clear to some. A man wrote me recently, asking if he could register on his diploma which bore date of 187—. I wrote him yes, but his field of operations would be limited to Greater New York, and as soon after as the mails would allow I received a lengthy letter from him dilating on the law and pointing out in particular the flaw, he called it, in the point of registration I had explained to him. He also complained of the registering of physicians. He evidently did not know the new law eliminated this feature. Pharmacy laws have been aiming to strike out the clause allowing physicians to register for some time, but the new law is the first successful effort made. On the whole, the new law is a good one, but, like all others, it is in the rough, and it may cause some grating until the sharp edges wear off; then it will be one of the best things that ever happened."

ITALIAN PHARMACISTS TO REORGANIZE.

There is a reviving interest manifest in the Italian Pharmaceutical Association of this city which, though over a year old, has remained passive in pharmaceutical circles for over half that time. It now proposes to become alive once more by an effort at reorganization promoted by Joseph Aquaro, who was the founder of the society. Mr. Aquaro believes that the Italian pharmacists should take as much interest as other societies in the reform movement against price cutting which is sweeping over the city, and he is going to further that idea by bringing the Italian pharmacists together. A meeting for re-establishing the society was held last night at 149 Bleecker street.

N. Y. C. P. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy was held Thanksgiving eve in College Hall, in the Arena on Thirty-first street, near Broadway, and proved of equal success with the former dinners of the organization. Nearly 100 guests were present, including many who had not been in attendance at previous dinners. President Charles S. Erb presided as toastmaster. The dinner was an excellent one. Immediately following it the speechmaking was begun. Those who responded included: Prof. Rusby, F. P. Tuthill, Brooklyn College Alumni Association; William Weiss, a Philadelphia College of Pharmacy alumnus; G. H. Hitchcock, M. R. Mandlebaum, Mr. Davies, F. N. Pond, Mr. Pfaff, James Rogers, Prof. G. A. Ferguson, William De Zeller, Fred. Wichelns, N. S. Kirk, Eugene Lohr, Joseph Aquaro, Mr. Ruesswig, Dr. Booth, Dr. Perillo, Mr. Herold, Mr. Meinecke, G. E. Schweinfurth and Harry B. Ferguson. Letters of regret were read from Dr. Coblentz and W. H. Ebbit. During the speechmaking the Alumni cup presented by the William S. Merrell Chemical Company, was filled by Mr. Mandlebaum, the company's representative, and passed among the diners. Toasts were drunk to the late Dr. E. R. Squibb and to John B. Russell, a deceased member of the association.

HOBOKEN DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Hoboken Retail Druggists' Association met Monday evening, November 26, after several futile attempts to get together during the last month. The meeting was on special call of the secretary, who sent each druggist in Hoboken a notice urging immediate action to sustain a movement for the abolition of cut prices. F. W. Traeger called the meeting to order and was chosen temporary chairman with J. Hostmann secretary. The roll call showed twelve members present. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following Committee on Nomination of Officers was appointed: Hugo Mueller, Charles Sunkel and Mr. Raubenheimer. A meeting of the organization was held Monday evening, December 3, at which officers for the year were elected and duly installed.

NOTES.

——George F. Van Slyck has been designated by Justice Andrews, of Brooklyn, receiver for J. F. Smith & Co., incorporated, manufacturers of proprietary medicines at 1925 Fulton street, that borough. The receiver was named on application of Miles R. Bracewell, a judgment creditor for $669. Mr. Bracewell is also interested in claims of other concerns against Smith & Co. aggregating over $7,000, while there are other creditors who claim indebtedness of $5,000. The company formerly did business in Texarkana, Texas, over twenty years ago and at one time, about five years ago, was located in this city. It created a lively trade with "Smith's Bile Beans." Jesse W. Smith is president of the company. At one time Mr. Smith was associated with A. F. Boney in the A. W. Stewart & Co.'s pharmacy at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street. It is said the only assets of the present concern are trade marks for proprietary medicines.

——Anthony Gref, as attorney for the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., No. 40 Stone street, has filed a bill of complaint in equity in the United States Circuit Court against the Orlenta Chemical Co., of Mamaroneck, Westchester County and the officers of the same, President George C. Frolich, Secretary Charles Brookes and Treasurer August G. Beyer. The plaintiffs claim a violation of the patent law on the patent for Aristol, owned by them and which they allege defendants are using and selling. An accounting and a permanent injunction are asked. A temporary injunction is in force at present.

——The suit of Ephraim S. Wells, proprietor of "Rough on Rats," against the Ceylon Perfume Company, was dismissed by Judge Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court last week. The plaintiff sought to restrain the defendant from marketing the perfume company's preparation "Rough on Skeeters," on the ground that it was an infringement on the complainant's trade-mark "Rough on." Judge Wheeler decided that inasmuch as the plaintiff made no preparation, "Rough on Mosquitoes" or "Rough on Skeeters," the defendant was not usurping the trade mark right or injuring the business of the plaintiff.

——The Retail Druggists' Bowling Association, at its last meeting, Monday evening, November 26, decided to celebrate the customary "ladies' night" some evening during this month. The committee named to arrange for the event include G. E. Schweinfurth, G. H. Hitchcock, C. H. White and R. H. Timmerman. The bowling pin, which is awarded to the person scoring the highest number of points each night, was given to Otto Boddiker. A balance of over $43 was reported in the treasury.

——The second meeting of the committees representing the various pharmaceutical associations in Greater New York will be held in the New York College of Pharmacy, Thursday afternoon, December 13, at 2.30 o'clock. It is expected that a price-list will be adopted at this meeting and plans formulated for a canvass of the city to obtain the sentiment of the retail trade regarding the proposed reform in prices.

——A runaway horse attached to a delivery wagon made an unexpected call on Druggist L. P. Rupp, at Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, Wednesday afternoon, November 28, entering Mr. Rupp's store by way of the window. The animal's flesh was badly cut by the broken glass and a whole lot of Mr. Rupp's stock was ruined, not to speak of the disastrous effect the episode had on the usual peaceful community.

——The bowling tournament of the Wholesale Druggists' Bowling Association was continued Saturday afternoon, December 1, with the following results: General Chemical Co. 678, Johnson & Johnson 734; General Chemical Co. 634, Colgate & Co. 788; Johnson & Johnson 790, Colgate & Co. 776; Seabury & Johnson 779, National Lead Co. 663; National Lead Co. 656, Parke, Davis & Co. 690; Seabury & Johnson 785, Parke, Davis & Co. 676.

——The trial of the men Bush and Shea, accused of robbing the warehouse of Lawrenceson & Gerrish of 1,000 pounds of opium belonging to Dodge & Olcott, was continued last week. Witnesses were examined for the prosecution, the evidence being strongly against the prisoners. The defense asked for adjournment for one week, and this was granted. It is thought the men will be found guilty.

——S. C. Bradt, senior member of the firm of S. C. Bradt & Son, druggists, Albany, and father of Warren L. Bradt, one of the members of the Middle Section of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, called on the trade in this city last week. Mr. Bradt, notwithstanding his age, looks hale and hearty and bids fair to practice pharmacy for a long time to come.

——A special meeting of the Retail Druggists' Association was held Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, at which it was decided to have an entertainment and ball. A committee of ten, of which A Bakst was named chairman, was appointed to complete arrangements. The event will occur at Terrace Garden on Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, some time during March.

——McKelvey's pharmacy at New Dorp, Staten Island, which has been considered one of the land-marks of the place, has changed its name to Ulrich W. Becker & Co. Mr. Becker owned the store and has formed a partnership with his clerks, Harry A. Leonard and A. W. N. Brandenberg, who has been associated with him for the last three years.

——Among those who visited the trade last week were the following druggists: A. H. Elliott, Philadelphia; L. W. Randolph, Plainfield, N. J.; H. N. Clark, Corning, N. J.; G. W. Frutcher, Boonton, N. J.; I. Voorhees, White House Station, N. Y., and A. A. Cavagan, San Francisco, Cal.

——At a meeting of the "Hundred Year Club for the Study of Longevity," at Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second street and Central Park West, Anne L. Langworthy, M. D., read a paper on "Confidence; the Essential Factor of a Century Life." A five minutes' discussion followed. H. W. Wiley, of Washington, is president of the club.

——Sumner W. White, brother of Fred. W. White, of William R. Peters & Co., drug importers at 540 Broadway, has been admitted into partnership and after January 1 the firm name will be changed to Peters, White & Co. The business is well known to the trade, having been organized in 1874.

——The German Apothecaries' Society will hold its monthly meeting this evening, at which time the question

of appointing a committee to sit with other committees from the pharmaceutical societies in the city in joint conference relative to the cut-rate evil, will come up for action.

——Arthur S. Evans, of the N. Y. C. P., class of '97, of Utica, N. Y., was in town last week. Mr. Evans owns the oldest drug store in Utica, and it is said to be the oldest in the central section of the State. Local historians say that Gen. Washington favored the store with his trade.

——Julius Jungmann, who owns a store at 1028 Third avenue, has recently completed a new six-story building on Columbus avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, where he expects shortly to open one of the most elaborately-appointed retail drug stores in the city.

——The members of the Kappa Psi fraternity of the New York College of Pharmacy have recently adopted a new design in a class pin. The organization holds weekly meetings Friday evenings at the "frat" rooms on Amsterdam avenue, and is in a flourishing condition.

——A fund was started at the dinner of the N. Y. C. P. Alumni Association last week for the purpose of purchasing microscopes for use of students taking the post graduate course at the College of Pharmacy. Over $200 was collected and as much more pledged.

——The Only Sour Gum Company, of Buffalo, has recently incorporated in this State to manufacture chewing gum. The capital stock of the company is $5,000, and the incorporators are T. Nevin and O. G. Rich, of Buffalo, and T. J. Farrar, of Cattaraugus.

——Arthur D. Miles, formerly apothecary on the U. S. S. Dorothea, is relieving at Nauheim's Pharmacy, at Lexington avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Mr. Miles is also taking preparatory work for entrance to the Sheffield School of Technology at Yale College.

——Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the noted agitator, is suing her husband, a Kansas druggist, for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Lease claims a residence in this city at 436 St. Nicholas avenue, but the people there did not know her.

——The new building of Lehn & Fink on William street is about completed. The work of installing the lighting system and interior decorating is yet to be done, so that the firm does not expect to occupy the place until the spring.

——Imports of drugs, paints, etc., to this port for the week ending November 24 reached $649,059. Among the heavier importations were the following: Aniline colors, $72,773; glycerine, $32,384; oil rose, $42,318; quinine, $38,286.

——The Home Insurance Co. has paid Schœllkopf, Hartford & Hanna $1,279.97, this being the full amount of the policy carried by the firm on its stock destroyed in the Tarrant & Co. fire and explosion, Oct. 29.

——The Day Drug Co., of Binghamton, has incorporated in this State to do a general drug business. The capital stock is $8,000, and the incorporators are Samuel, Willard and Elizabeth G. Day, all of Binghamton.

——E. H. Merritt, druggist at Halsey street and Broadway, Brooklyn, has recently given the interior of his store a thorough overhauling, repainting it and adding much to its appearance.

——The Ceres Chemical Co., of Jersey City, has recently incorporated with a capital of $15,000. The incorporators are K. K. McLaren, A. Smedburg, Jr., and J. J. Billings.

——Charles E. Daniels, manufacturer of pharmaceuticals at 479 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, has sold his establishment to Charles F. Risley & Co., 46 Cortlandt street, this city.

——The annual ball and supper of the German Apothecaries' Society will be held in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, January 25, 1901.

——H. H. Hoyt, druggist at No. 73 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has greatly improved the appearance of his store by remodeling and refitting it throughout.

——L. C. Averre, who owned the drug store at 235 Gold street, Brooklyn, has recently sold it to a contracting builder named Atwood from Tenafly, N. J.

——At the next meeting of the Drug Trade Club, which will be held next week, a number of persons on the waiting list will be elected to membership.

——W. A. Dickson and F. L. Robbins, New England representatives of Parke, Davis & Co., spent Thanksgiving with friends in town.

——J. A. E. Rayner, J. Gamble and Max Musspratt, of the United Alkali Company, of Liverpool, England, are in the city for a short time.

THE ACORN. H. K. MILLER, LACONA, N. Y.

——The Drug Clerks' Circle will hold its second annual ball at Webster Hall, Eleventh street and Third avenue, Friday evening, Feb. 1.

——Joseph Voigt, of Voigt Brothers, well-known retail druggists of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in the city spending his honeymoon.

——Dr. J. B. Smith, of Pilot Mountain, N. C., the only retail druggist in the place, was in the city during the last week.

——Druggists continue their complaints of the dullness of trade which has prevailed for the last two weeks.

——A. E. C. Roy has recently severed his connection with John P. Scherff, druggist, at Bloomfield, N. J.

——J. F. Smith has resigned his position in the store of L. Koempel, Park and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn.

——Edward Mallinckrodt, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, is in the city for a short stay.

——George Hoffmann has purchased the store of Louis Fickler at 103 Grand street, Brooklyn.

——George A. Brown has sold his store at 1387 Broadway, Brooklyn, to Arthur Bragg.

——Mr. Greenspoon will shortly open a drug store at Jackson and Water streets.

——D. Boyer has accepted a position with the Dix Pharmacy Co., 993 Sixth avenue.

Pure Gin and Rye.

If you have a demand for gin or whiskey for medicinal purposes you should order a supply of Clarke's Pure Old Juniper Gin and Clarke's Pure Rye. They are the best for use in sickness and are guaranteed pure. These goods are six years old and are bottled by the Government. Send your order to the distillers, Clarke Bros. & Co., Peoria, Ill.

A "5 Drops" Specific.

A valuable specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, asthma, and catarrh is the preparation known as "5 Drops." Each bottle contains an unusually large number of doses—three hundred for one dollar—and the article pays the druggist a good profit. All jobbers carry it in stock. It is manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 160 East Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Druggists Assailed and Defended.

Boston, Dec. 1.—A mild sensation was created at this week's meeting of the State Board of Trade, held at the Parker House, with Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, of Gilman Bros., the wholesale druggists, as the presiding officer. Edward Atkinson, the sociologist, was called to account by Mr. Gilman, during the after-dinner speaking, and the incident stirred up considerable feeling. Mr. Atkinson was talking of patent medicines, sarsaparillas and Jamaica gingers, and intimating that the druggists were trying to secure the State Board of Trade's influence toward having the stamp tax removed from such concoctions. "But," Mr. Atkinson averred, "it is our duty not to have this stamp tax taken off, but to compel the manufacturers to put on a label telling just what is contained in the packages, with the percentage of alcohol." He said the preparations for the most part were intended for use in no-license towns, and that they were forcing the people to become inebriates.

This brought Mr. Gilman to his feet with protests. "Permit me to say a word in behalf of the Boston Druggists' Association which I represent," said he. "This is no place to engage in a controversy of this sort, but at proper time and place I should be pleased to meet Mr. Atkinson in debate. His statements can be refuted with ease." Mr. Gilman then stated that the druggists are a law-abiding class of citizens. "If there are a few unscrupulous ones," he said, "you can in the same way find that some clothing manufacturers put arsenic and other harmful substances in clothing." Later, Mr. Gilman was chosen one of the vice-presidents of the organization to represent the Boston Druggists' Association.

NOTES.

——In the court at Fall River, Hugh Bouvier recently appeared in a continued case for the alleged unlawful sales of intoxicating liquors at the Bouvier Bros.' drug store on Pleasant street in the Globe Village district, as far back as September. The chief witness called several witnesses to testify in the Government's behalf, but they one and all denied seeing a certain man buy four drinks of whiskey and a bottle of gin, as alleged, of the defendant. Little testimony proved anything at all against him, and in defense it was shown that Bouvier was driving in Warren on the date of the alleged sale and that he never saw either the complainant or chief witnesses until the case was filed. Wilfred Bouvier and Alfred Bouvier were the only men at work in the store at the time of the alleged sale, and neither of them saw the plaintiff or witnesses. The court found that there was a sale of liquor at the store on the date of alleged complaint, but that defendant did not make the sale, and that he was not responsible for it. Bouvier was therefore adjudged not guilty.

——The long talked-of banquet and social time of the Drug Clerks' Union of Springfield has at last taken place, although these overworked men were obliged to place the hour late, after the close of the store at 10 o'clock, in fact, when more than fifty clerks gathered at the Haynes Hotel, where dinner was served at half-past ten. President J. T. Doyle acted as toastmaster and led in the speechmaking. The speaking was informal in character, and was participated in by W. K. Rice, A. L. Tucker and George Cooley. There also was an entertainment, including selections on the zither and harmonica, popular songs, humorous songs and stories. The banquet served to emphasize the good feeling among the members, who were so pleased by the new and pleasant associations that the event is likely to be repeated in the future, from time to time. Cigars were contributed by druggists Wheeler, Saddler and Green.

——A United States Marshal has arrested Lewis Stacey, employed by W. C. Draper, a druggist in Sullivan Square, Charlestown district, whose store is also a sub-station of the Boston post office. He was arrested on a charge of stealing property of the United States Government. The post office inspectors claim that Stacey took five money order blanks and went to New York, where he filled out one of them for $87, and had it cashed. On his return he was arrested in the Quincy House. He has been drinking heavily of late, so it is said, and this may have led to the act. Before the United States Commissioner Stacey pleaded guilty, and he was held in $1,500 for further examination. Stacey lives in Somerville.

——Members of the Boston Druggists' Association had a meeting and dinner at Young's Hotel this week, when Dr. Julius Garst and Frank Harris, Ph. G., both of Worcester, were guests of honor and speakers. Existing conditions in the Worcester drug trade led them to choose for topics "A Practical Plan for the Prevention of Price Cutting," on which Dr. Garst spoke, and "The Protection of the Retailer," about which Dr. Harris talked, their addresses bearing upon the important case recently before the Supreme Court regarding price cutting. The speeches were afterward discussed at length by the members.

——A Chinaman, Sam Wah, has been arrested for violation of the law regarding the sale of poisons. About one month ago he was arrested for selling opium, but his experience in court made very little difference with him, and he still continued to sell the drug to any person in search of it. An officer who went to his place to buy had little difficulty in purchasing the drug, and after doing so placed Wah under arrest. The law sets forth that all sales of opium must be made on prescription only, and then registered in a book. Wah does not read or write English or Latin, and of course kept no register.

——In an electric car accident at Hyde Park this week, wherein a car from Mattapan for Hyde Park jumped the rail and struck a tree near the sidewalk, slightly injuring several of those on board, Thomas F. Fallon, a Hyde Park druggist, was the most seriously hurt, having a bad cut on the back caused by glass from the broken windows. The front end of the car was smashed in, but the motorman was fortunate enough to escape with only slight bruises. There were about twenty-five passengers on the car, and all were thrown in a heap at the front end.

——Considerable mystery surrounds the recent burglary of the drug store of W. W. Hall, at West Springfield, from whom 1,200 cigars, fancy goods, toilet articles, etc., and almost $20 in cash were stolen. The store is one of the best guarded in the city, night policemen passing it frequently, and its central position is such that there is much general passing of people and teams.

——One of the vaudeville theatres has a novel attraction this week which is called the "Pharmaceutical Girls." Six young women wear a novel costume designed to represent the outfit of a drug store. The girls are all exceptionally pretty, and this act has drawn to the theatre a number of people in the drug trade.

——Among the recent corporation returns filed in Massachusetts is that of the Abbott Menthol Plaster Company, the treasurer of which, D. L. Bradt, reports cash and debts receivable, $1,024; profit and loss, $37,940, a total of $38,964. Against this is capital stock $35,000, and debts $3,964, a total of $38,964.

——J. A. Magloire, a clerk at Richards's drug store in the Flint district of Fall River, proved equal to the emergency when a workman recently struck his thumb with a hammer and crushed the member badly. The injury was carefully dressed by Mr. Magloire.

——A. S. Hoyt, a clerk in Blake's pharmacy in the Forest Hills district of this city, is to take a European trip in company with his uncle. While abroad Mr. Hoyt will enter for a course in a London pharmaceutical college.

——George M. Miller, druggist of Bethel, Vt., was married on November 8 to Miss Eliza Flavel Thomas, of Hanson, Mass, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride's mother by Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.

——From the drug store of F. W. Colby, in the Bradford District of Haverhill, the stock and fixtures have been moved to Salisbury Beach and have been placed in position in the Hotel Cushing.

——Among the week's exports from the port of Boston are the following named articles: Drugs and chemicals, $12,357; india rubber manufactures, $8,355; tobacco, $315; wax, $457; spirits, $4,911.

——Friends of William Bell, a clerk at Fish's pharmacy on Centre street, Jamaica Plain, are congratulating him on the announcement of his engagement to Miss Edith Rand of Sunnyside street.

——After being confined to his home on Paul Gore street,

Jamaica Plain, for some weeks, on account of pneumonia, A. B. Toward, a druggist of that district, is now out and about again.

——Alfred W. Lowe has become associated in partnership with George H. Parker, a druggist at Andover, the firm beginning its career Dec. 1.

PHILADELPHIA.

Movement for the Repeal of Schedule B.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1.—Considerable interest has been taken in this city in the movement inaugurated by the Era for the repeal of that part of the war revenue act that particularly burdens the retail druggist, Schedule B, and the printed petitions furnished by the Era have been widely circulated and signed. The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists through its officers has forwarded signed copies of this petition to each of the Philadelphia Representatives in Congress, thus far with a very favorable reception from these gentlemen. From a statement made by a prominent Philadelphia Congressman to one of our leading wholesalers, much encouragement has been derived, this party giving the positive assurance that the leaders of the Republicans have agreed to a repeal of this part of the stamp tax.

Prof. Hoff's "Consumption Cure."

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—The recent publication of a "new and absolutely reliable" cure for consumption, attributed to Prof. Hoff, of Vienna, has stirred up a lot of amusing comment from the medical and pharmaceutical professions here (which, unfortunately, does not get in the papers). Already several druggists have been asked to fill this prescription, but not caring to risk the giving of a grain and a half of arsenic to a good customer, have declined. The best comment on this "cure" comes from one of the University's leading specialists. He says: "For several years past I have noticed similar dispatches in our newspapers, and in a short time afterwards have also noticed an advertisement of the celebrated cure given so much free advertising by editors and others. I am reasonably sure that the present instance is but a clever working of the press for free advertising, and look for the usual developments soon. This latest 'discovery' would fit a man for the graveyard; no respectable druggist would think of filling it."

P. A. R. D. Notes.

The Executive Committee of the P. A. R. D. desire to call the attention of Philadelphia druggists to the short time now remaining in which they may take advantage of the Sterling Remedy Company's offer, and thereby help along the N. A. R. D. treasury. While the response from druggists here has been very good, still it does not quite come up to the hopes of the Executive Committee that Philadelphia would be the "banner city" in the number of orders sent in. The committee would like to urge upon every one who has not yet sent in his order to do so as soon as possible, for by so doing they can contribute to their national association in a manner that will bring them a direct profit, too.

A meeting of the Nominating Committee was held at the College of Pharmacy Tuesday for the purpose of agreeing on a list of nominees for the various offices of the association, to be voted on at the annual meeting, January 4, 1901. This committee is composed of the officers of the P. A. R. D. and the ward chairmen, and is required by the by-laws of the association to report nominees at the December meeting. The list of nominees is at present a secret, but it is understood that a number of the old officers will be continued in their duties.

NOTES.

——H. L. Stiles, Thirty-third street and Haverford avenue, is now quite busily engaged in selecting competent and interested druggists in each county of the State to take up the work of county organization. Mr. Stiles was made chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests at the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association, which committee was specially instructed to take up the work of forming associations of retail druggists in every county to be affiliated with the N. A. R. D., and hopes to be able to make a good report at the next State meeting. He would be glad to hear from druggists throughout the State in counties which are at present unorganized on this matter, and assures all that his committee will devote its best efforts to helping any county that desires to form a retail druggists' association.

W. A. RUMSEY, PHILADELPHIA.

——There is a merry war going on between certain of our uptown druggists, which, were it not for its demoralizing effects, would be quite ludicrous. The latest development is in sunflower seed. One party filled his window with this and marked it "8c. a pound"; a neighbor, not to be outdone, filled his window and marked his "7c. a pound," and the third now follows suit with his seed at "6c. a pound!" It is really astonishing that such foolish throwing away of good money should appear to be good business to the average druggist, but it does, all the same.

——The many friends of Miss May Reynolds will be pained to learn that she is now quite ill with typhoid fever. Miss Reynolds lately resigned her position as apothecary to the Women's Hospital to become manager for Miss Carrie Howard, one of the pioneers in the field of pharmacy for women.

——F. W. E. Stedem, of Broad street and Fairmount avenue, and Mrs. Stedem spent their Thanksgiving holiday with Dr. Thomas, at Scranton, and it is reported that these two pharmaceutical lights personally superintended the "fixins" of the turkey to see that they were strictly U. S. P.

——Mr. Harris, now at Twenty-first and Pine streets, has purchased the store on the opposite corner, which has much the better location and light, and will move into it as soon as the necessary repairs and alterations have been completed.

Seasonable and Profitable Goods.

This is the most opportune time in which to get in a line of chamois vests and lung protectors. An insert in this issue of the Era calls your attention to a standard line of these goods. The names given to the vests and protectors suggest comfort to the wearer, and the prices quoted insure a ready sale with a good profit to the druggist. With a $25 order for the Frost King and Frost Queen Chamois Vests you will be furnished with an attractive window display.

In handling Rex Porous Plasters you are protected against cutters, as the manufacturers sell only to retail druggists who sign an agreement to maintain the full advertised price, twenty-five cents. Your name is printed on the back of every Rex Porous Plaster you sell, and you are given all the advertising matter you can use under your own name. You pay no more for these plasters than you do for those you are compelled to sell for ten or fifteen cents, and thus you make a profit of 166 per cent. These goods may be ordered through your jobber and are manufactured by Bauer & Black, Chicago, U. S. A.

BALTIMORE.

Among the Bowlers.

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—McCormick & Co. took all three games from the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company last Tuesday by scores of 831, 722 and 818, against 693, 619 and 694. Last night Muth Bros. & Co. defeated Parke, Davis & Co. by 689, 689 and 678 against 624, 585 and 605 points respectively. Including this week's games the standing of the several teams is as follows:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games. Lost.	Per Cent.
Root and Herbs	12	3	.800
McCormick & Co	12	3	.800
James Baily & Son	9	6	.600
Sharp & Dohme	9	6	.600
Muth Bros. & Co	7	8	.466
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co	3	15	.167
Parke, Davis & Co	2	13	.133

Closing Out the Drug Department.

Baltimore, Dec. 3.—A piece of news hardly less important and interesting to the drug trade than the change in the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, is the closing out of the wholesale drug department of the Boykin & Carmer Company, on North Liberty street. The disposal of the stock has been in progress for some time past, and the goods which remained have now been sold en bloc to Carr, Owens & Heineman, Liberty and German streets. The decision to close out the drug department was arrived at some time ago and since then the stock on hand has been gradually reduced. It is the intention of the company to devote itself exclusively to the agricultural chemical business, in which the junior partner has a thorough experience. The retirement of the company from the wholesale drug trade eliminates from this branch of mercantile activity a concern which has been prominently identified with it for a number of years.

NOTES.

——Numerous responses have been recived in answer to the circular letter sent out urging a large attendance at the semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and there is every indication that the liveliest interest will be manifested in the gathering. A number of instructive papers will be submitted and much other business of importance will be discussed.

——The visiting druggists last week included J. E. Seitz, Glen Rock, Pa.; G. W. Meyers, Dallastown, Pa.; A. H. Melhorn, Hanover, Pa.; W. R. Rudy, Mount Airey, Md.; Mr. Roberts, of Roberts & Co., Racoon Ford, Va.; P. J. Fahrney, Frederick, Md.; E. H. Shearer, York, Pa.; Dr. C. T. Sawyer, Elizabeth City, N. C.; and J. H. McKinnon, Lynn, Mass.

——The Wedgwood Club will omit its monthly meeting and dinner this month because the date set for these events would conflict with the holiday preparations. The omission, however, will be compensated for by a gala occasion in January, when the accumulation of wit during two months will be uncorked.

——C. H. Beetem has sold his pharmacy on the corner of Barclay and Twenty-second streets to George A. Fox, who has another store at the corner of North and Greenmount avenues.

Thermotaxine.

Thermotaxine is a new antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne remedy. It is said to be prompt in the relief of nervous headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., etc., as well as in the reduction of all febrile temperatures. It does not produce heart weakness nor any of the other objectionable after symptoms which are the result of many other remedies of this class. The trade is supplied by John C. Otis & Co., Cincinnati, O., who succeed the Thermotaxine Chemical Co., of New York.

The attention of druggist readers is called to the advertisement of J. H. Day & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in another column. This is an opportunity to get these indispensable machines for retail druggists at low cost. It will pay you to write them.

LOUISVILLE.

B. F. SCRIBNER DEAD.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 30.—General B. F. Scribner, one of the most prominent druggists of Kentucky and Indiana, died of heart trouble at the home of his son, Charles Scribner, Sixth and Jefferson streets, on Thursday night. General Scribner was seventy-five years of age, and the infirmities of old age were largely responsible for his death. General Scribner was one of the most celebrated generals of the Civil War. His was a most varied career. He comes from a family of fighters and druggists. His father was one of three brothers who founded and settled the city of New Albany, Ind. Their father was a druggist and opened the first store in the Indiana city. When a boy General Scribner gave up his business and enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War. At the battle of Buena Vista he distinguished himself and his promotion was rapid. He returned to Indiana a hero. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was instrumental in organizing the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment and was chosen as its colonel. At the battle of Perryville he again distinguished himself and was made a brigadier-General. He fought in every battle of the Army of the Cumberland from Stone River to Atlanta. At Chickamauga he commanded the rear guard when General Thomas fell back to Rossville and during the engagement one-third of his command was killed. After the war he returned to New Albany and again became identified with the drug trade. He was eminently successful in business and was recognized as one of the best druggists in the southern part of Indiana and Kentucky. He again gave up his business to accept the position of Collector of Internal Revenue at New Albany and for several years filled the position. He again returned to his chosen profession, but in 1877 was made the agent of the United States at St. George, Seal Island, in the Behring Sea, and lived in that far away country for two years. Returning he took charge of his business and never again gave it up until his final retirement, a few years ago. General Scribner was also an author, his first book containing his experiences in the Mexican War. His most pretentious work was published shortly after the Civil War. Its title, "How Soldiers were Made," is self explanatory. The book had a large sale in this part of the country and prominently brought the general before the people. General Scribner was intimately acquainted with all of the celebrated men of his time. He and Abraham Lincoln were close personal friends and his appointment as Collector of Revenue at New Albany was the result of their friendship. The general was also intimately acquainted with Governor Morton, the war Governor of Indiana. The two men were chums and the Governor was often the guest of General Scribner.

NOTES.

——Walter Dugan, a Cincinnati pharmacist, was struck by a bicyclist at Third and Walnut streets on Tuesday afternoon and badly bruised. Dugan, who was accompanied by two women, was crossing the street apparently unconscious of the approaching wheelman. One of the women was also so much engrossed in the talk of her companions that she failed to note the bicycle. When almost upon them the rider rang his bell. The woman was badly frightened and the druggist sprang to her rescue. He succeeded in getting her out of harm's way but was himself struck by the wheel and thrown to the ground. He alighted on his right arm and side. His arm was broken and his side badly bruised. He was able, however, to return home.

——Thieves entered the drug store conducted by Walter Van der Espt, at Floyd and Preston streets, on Wedesday night and stole about $100 worth of cocaine. The residents of that neighborhood evidently prefer the drug to money as no attempt was made to open the safe or cash register.

——The Louisville druggists have won their fight with the local telephone company and are now back at the old system. The pay stations have been removed and all is harmony.

——Wilson Ebbitt, of Hopkinsville, was a visitor in Louisville the first half of the week.

PITTSBURG AND VICINITY.

Monthly Meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association, Inc.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 30.—The urgent appeal of Financial Secretary B. E. Pritchard sent out on November 13 to every member of the association had its effect most apparent in the extremely large attendance at the monthly meeting on Thursday, November 15. About one hundred members were present and considerable interest was shown in what proved to be a business meeting of much importance. Owing to resignations from office some changes were made in the personnel of officials. The present corps of officers is as follows: President, W. G. Markell; vice-president, E. A. Scheafer; secretary, E. E. Heck; treasurer, Louis Emanuel; financial secretary and business manager, B. E. Pritchard. After the election of officers the Board of Directors recommended the expulsion of Frederick W. Eggers on account of his offensive attitude towards the association and its objects. This was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Eggers intends taking legal action against the association not on account of his expulsion but in retaliation for expected moves on the part of the association to cut off his supplies in a certain proprietary medicine. In the event of this he intends appealing to the court for an injunction.

At this same meeting a committee was appointed to arrange for a number of social entertainments to be given during the winter. Secretary Pritchard has been requested to go to Ellwood City to see the druggists of that place who are anxious to become members of the organization, which was never on a stronger footing than now.

Bowling.

Pittsburg, Dec. 1.—The Greater Pittsburg Bowling Drug League ended its first round in the championship games on Friday evening, Nov. 30, with the Pharmaceutical Club in the lead, closely followed by the Gilmores. The Pharmaceuticals have lost but three games, two to the Gilmores and one to the Alleghenies. The record of the clubs is now as follows:

Teams.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Pharmaceutical	15	12	3
W. J. Gilmore & Co.	15	11	4
Pittsburg Druggists	15	8	7
Allegheny Druggists	15	5	10
Walther-Robertson	15	5	10
George A. Kelly	15	4	11

Suicide of a Drug Clerk.

Pittsburg, Dec. 1.—The shocking suicide of Irwin B. Jacobs, a young clerk in the McDonald pharmacy at McDonald, Pa., was the topic of the hour last week. He hung himself shortly before 5 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 29 to a bedpost by a satchel strap in his room at the Cameron Hotel. He was 28 years old, and as far as is known, of exemplary habits. He went to McDonald on Nov. 25 from Hollidaysburg. He left an unsealed note on his dresser which read as follows:

John P. Jacobs, Hollidaysburg, Pa.:

Dear Brother—I feel that my time has come. I cannot write what has resulted within the last few hours on earth, but I see greater dangers staring me in the face which would cause me never to be buried at home with the rest of your dear ones. You will never know, as I cannot write. With forgiveness, I am yours all for ever. I remain your brother. I. B. JACOBS.

On the back of the note was written "The gun route." In his Bible, which lay on his dresser, was a slip of paper at Ezra, viii., 9-10. At the top of the page was written with pencil: "Some one else killed him." On the opposite page, "I had to do it or ——."

Guy Steele, the owner of the McDonald Pharmacy, was at the time of the suicide in Sharon, Pa., in company with his father, where he had just purchased the store of W. A. McKnight.

NOTES.

——I. B. Nordhem, Eastern representative of the Chicago Label and Box Co., has opened an office in Pittsburg in Room 5, Jackson building, and has engaged Arthur Broughton as assistant. This company prepares and furnishes to the members of the W. P. R. D. A. the cartons, labels, circulars and bottles for the Nard blood purifier and ointment which the Pittsburg druggists are pushing in opposition to the Cuticura preparations. The goods are carried in the regular way by the jobbing trade.

——The Paisley Pharmacy Company, at New Castle, Pa., was granted a charter under West Virginia laws last week, for the purpose of doing a general drug business. The capital subscribed is $10,000; paid in $10,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $250,000. The shares are $50 each, and are held by E. W. Moore, of Allegheny; Scott Paisley, of New Castle; M. W. Ray, of Allegheny; J. M. Woods, of Leetsdale, and O. Kepff, of Pittsburg.

——The Pure Food Commission has been notified of a peculiar case in this locality. A drug firm of Homestead, East Pittsburg and Turtle Creek, is doing an immense business in the sale of alleged candy which costs the firm four and a-half cents per pound. The sale is contrary to the ethics of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association, which body intends pushing the prosecution.

——Robert Houck, a drug clerk of Cumberland, Md., aged seventeen years, was shot and killed on November 9. While in the drug store of W. E. Turner he called to a clerk to hand him a gun as he heard a rat in the store. In passing the weapon to Houck it was discharged, the ball striking Houck in the forehead, piercing the brain. He died in an hour.

——O. M. Waterhouse, proprietor of two stores in this city, recently complained of declining business and started to cut prices. Franks Brothers, owners of a new store in the Homestead district, have been doing considerable cutting. Both these establishments are being watched by the association pending action.

——Two Washington, Pa., druggists, Robert Holbert and David W. Smith, have been arrested for selling liquor without a license and on Sunday. Their cases will go before the Grand Jury. County Detective William McCleary is the prosecutor.

——Harry Geissenhainer, formerly of W. J. Gilmore & Co., is now doing the city trade for Parke, Davis & Co., whose headquarters here are in the Park building

——Andrew W. Zeigler, the South Side druggist, purchased the property, 2434 Fifth avenue, on which is to be erected a brick and frame dwelling for $6,000.

——E. A. Schaefer, of 1436 Fifth avenue, is arranging to remodel his store. He will put in an entirely new set of golden oak fixtures and other innovations.

——Mr. Jacobus, one of Parke, Davis & Co.'s local representatives, has taken the drug business of the late D. H. Morris, of Woods Run, Allegheny.

——A. Beck, lately of the South Side, has started a pharmacy in the borough of Knoxville, at the corner of Seventh and Beltzhoover avenues.

——George Eckhart, of W. J. Gilmore & Co., is receiving hearty congratulations on the arrival of an only son, George Eckhart, Jr.

——William P. Turner, a former clerk with A. C. Walther, of Sewickley, Pa., has purchased the Shields pharmacy at Homestead, Pa.

——G. B. Sunderland, a graduate of the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, has opened a new store on Oakland avenue.

——Samuel Kelly, of Geo. A. Kelly & Co. is recovering from a slight attack of typhoid fever.

——The Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy held an examination for registration on Saturday, Nov. 3. There were nineteen applicants, of which number twelve passed. Those obtaining certificates as registered pharmacists were: Dr. L. C. Tebo, R. F. Carmouche, C. A. Groves, P. Arnold Froxler, Jno. Paquette, E. J. Toups, Mrs. H. J. Kelly, J. E. Laudry. Those passing as qualified assistants were: T. O. Darby, Jno. Pierson, Fulton Royors, Louis Gonaux. The board held a regular meeting on Saturday, Nov. 10; at this meeting William M. Levy, who had been appointed on the Board by the Governor, was admitted as the successor of A. C. de Monsabert, resigned. Best meeting ever held in New Orleans. F. C. Godbold, secretary.

TRAVIS & BAKER, ST. JOHN, MICH.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 1.

—Farrand, Williams & Clark's bowling teams lost two out of three of the games of the second series played with Nelson, Baker & Co.'s team, November 26. The scores were 628, 714 and 613 for the winners, as against 587, 643 and 743 for the losers. A. C. Ludwig, M. Kean, A. Hillman, E. D. Benjamin and C. Chase played for Nelson, Baker & Co.; W. R. Macadam, M. Teagan, William Campbell, John Smith and William Moffatt for Farrand, Williams & Clark. Owing to the extra work at the holiday season, the boys will probably not have any more games until after New Year's.

—Druggist C. F. Miller, of Wolcottville, Ind., visited Detroit friends on his way to the North Woods for a deer hunt.

—Druggist F. A. Francis, of Kingston, Mich., spent Thanksgiving week with Detroit friends.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 30.

The men of occupation druggish
Were happy yesterday, but sluggish.
They helped to swell the mighty ranks
That rendered gastronomic thanks,
But were unfit for aught like work,
Being too deuced full of turk.

—Noyes Bros. & Cutler, of St. Paul, observed their usual Thanksgiving day custom by distributing turkeys among their numerous employes.

—Two druggists of Hedrick, Iowa, suffered fire losses this week—Peter Engeldinger and Frank L. Connelly, the former being entirely burned out.

—George W. Wells, it is reported, has sold his interest in the Conser & Warren Drug Company, Heppner, Ore., to A. L. Ayers.

—Wood & Light, Doland, S. D., have been succeeded by J. A. Light, and A. T. Cretney, Barneveld, Wis., by William Pryer.

—The community property of George E. and Lulu Woodruff in the Everett, Wash., Drug Company has been divided.

—M. F. Canfield, Long Prairie, Minn., has moved to Staples, being succeeded in the former town by Canfield & Harkens.

—R. J. Hoagland, Beatrice, Neb., sustained a $5,000 loss by fire a few days ago; fully insured.

—A meeting of the creditors of J. A. Fuller & Co., Omaha, Neb., is to be called.

The Dr. E. L. Graves Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, have just placed an order with the Western Bank Note Co., of that city, for one million Graves Tooth Powder labels, to be delivered January 5, 1901. These labels are for their 25 cent size bottles. This will give the trade some idea of the extent of the sale of this popular powder.

CHICAGO.

INITIAL MEETING OF THE DRUG TRADE CLUB.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—The initial meeting of the Chicago Drug Trade Club was held to-day at the club rooms, 75-77 Randolph street, where luncheon was served from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M. About 150 members of the club were present and took luncheon. This meeting has demonstrated the fact that the club is going to be—indeed, it already is—a great success. All the leading wholesale druggists, manufacturers and people in the allied lines are members. Every man is of good character and standing and many are more than usually well endowed with this world's goods, so that the club starts with a momentum that will need but little effort on the part of its members to keep it going. The membership is already in round numbers 180, while the original supposition of the promoters was that it would not exceed sixty. Before the finish of the year it will have easily increased to 200 and the directors are casting about for larger quarters. In the same building it is possible to secure the whole top floor, consisting of a large room suitable for a dining room, a number of ante-rooms and a commodious front room for a lounging and smoking room. The directors may make arrangements to secure these quarters at an early date, though they have not yet reached a final decision. It is certain, however, that the quarters finally decided upon, in view of the large membership already enrolled and the necessity for finding a more commodious habitation, will be in every way worthy of the club and its personnel. The keynote of the whole matter was struck to-day in a conversation between two prominent jobbers. Said one: "We can buy carpets and furniture, and money will get as good quarters as we need, but what we have and never could have bought is a good class of members. That is the first consideration in a social body and it is the indispensable requisite of success." One of the features of the day was the sight of old competitors eating dinner together and talking business over their coffee and cigars. Men supposed to be stiff and cold proved to be the best of dinner companions; the sheep and the goats mingled freely, and it would have puzzled a seer to distinguish the one from the other. The spirit of Philistinism is dying in the Chicago wholesale drug trade. None of the gentlemen on close inspection have been found to possess horns and those having halos check them in the cloak room along with their hats and overcoats.

NOTES.

—Attorneys Kit Gould and Gabriel J. Norden, on behalf of the People, have filed a very able brief and argument in their petition for a rehearing in the Noel case. Their examination of authorities has been exhaustive and the results of their labors seem to be very much to the point against the several propositions advanced by the Supreme Court. The petition shows that courts have decided that legislatures in a number of cases have gone too far in exercising the police power, but never before have declared a law invalid because in attempting to exercise that power it did not go far enough. "Too far" may contravene some constitutional provision; "not far enough" of itself never can do so. The petition compares the discretion vested by the law in the board with that clause giving city councils and village trustees authority to license druggists to sell liquors for certain purposes. The Board of Health, the Canal Commissioners and other bodies have been granted large discretionary powers by the Legislature and these grants, similar to that by which the Board of Pharmacy may grant permits to sell patent medicines, have all been upheld by the court. The authorities are gone into exhaustively, and in a way sure to command the attention and consideration of the court.

—A new Drug League Bowling Club has been started. It is composed of members of firms and employes of the Fuller & Fuller Company, James A. Davidson, Sharp & Smith, Robert Stevenson & Company, Gerts, Lumbard & Company and Johnson & Johnson. For some reason bowling as a means of recreation has lately received a tremendous impetus in the drug trade here and the present prospect is for lively times this winter.

—The Illinois Board of Pharmacy has again stirred up the opium joints. About 200 cases have been docketed against proprietors of these establishments, and the board, backed by the community at large, will fight it out on this line if it takes all winter.

—It is reported that Horst Von Koeckritz, 2300 Fifth avenue, Rock Island, Ill., has left suddenly for Cuba, and that a number of people are waiting anxiously for his return.

—John A. Mell, who owned a drug store at Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue, has sold it to Frank J. Hanus, formerly with the Swanson Medicine Company.

—C. A. Storer, the well-known North Side druggist, is dangerously ill with an attack of appendicitis.

—The Englewood Retail Druggists' Association, E. G. Binz, president, held a meeting this week.

—The Lion Pharmacy in Ravenwood has been sold to a Mr. Abrahams.

—Paul Zits has opened a new drug store at 1952 Archer avenue.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 1.

—Julius E. Koch, druggist at Jefferson and Shenandoah avenues, has been in a private hospital for the past week, where he was operated upon for cancer of the stomach. His physicians report that he is doing well and that an ultimate recovery is almost certain. Mr. Koch has served on the board of trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1875. He is one of the leading druggists of the South Side.

—The scientific meeting of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, held on the 19th inst., was a very successful affair. Dr. Emile Grebe, chief chemist for the Meyer Brothers' Drug Company, delivered a lecture on essential oils and their manufacture. He showed and explained the apparatus used in this work, and gave a great deal of information which was both valuable and instructive to all present.

—Luke B. Russell, the drug clerk who disappeared from his home in this city several days ago, has returned to his wife and family. It will be remembered that he left a letter saying that he contemplated committing suicide. He claims this was written in a moment of despair. Mr. Russell is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and is well recommended by all of his former employers.

—The following is the result of the meeting of the Druggists' Cocked Hat League last Thursday evening: The Searle & Hereth Company, 3; The J. S. Merrell Drug Company, 2. Meyer Brothers' Drug Company, 4; Mound City Paint Company, 1. Moffitt-West Drug Company, 4; Eli Lilly & Co., 1.

—William Carter, a drug clerk at the Garrison Pharmacy, No. 1016 N. Garrison avenue, attempted suicide by taking poison a few days ago. It was the same old story of a disappointment in a love affair. A prompt and liberal use of the stomach pump saved his life.

—E. J. Habbetter and Miss Florence Matthews were married on Thanksgiving eve. They had both been employes of the Meyer Brothers' Drug Company for several years. He is assistant cashier; she was stenographer in the city sales department.

—Isaac Reinholdt has sold his drug store at Vandeventer and Washington avenues to J. J. Evans. It is reported that the stand will be moved to a new location within a very few days. Mr. Evans is also proprietor of the Belt Avenue Pharmacy.

—Miss Nellie E. Foster has resigned her position with Raboteau & Co., on North Broadway, and gone to North Dakota to look after her homestead. This leaves our city without a registered female druggist.

—J. H. Ewing, a well known local manufacturers' agent, who makes a specialty of boxes and labels, has opened a new office at No. 311 Locust street.

—At a recent meeting of the Board of trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy two $500 bonds were taken up and cancelled, thus decreasing the indebtedness of the institution $1,000.

—The wholesale drug houses of this city were all closed on Thanksgiving day. None of the retail drug stores was closed, but in most of them the clerks were given a half holiday.

—Max P. Heinrichs has purchased the Owl Pharmacy at Fourteenth street and Clark avenue. In future it will be known as the Heinrichs Pharmacal Company.

—Leo J. Beele's drug store at Fourteenth and O'Fallon streets, was totally destroyed by fire a few nights ago. The insurance covered half the loss.

—Dr. Enno Sander, the veteran pharmacist and mineral water manufacturer, has landed back in this city from an extended trip to Europe.

—Dr. B. J. Ludwig has purchased the drug store at Leffingwell and Washington streets from David Ilch, of Alton, Ill.

—F. G. Kring has sold his drug store at No. 3110 Easton avenue to Dr. Fitzpatrick.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 30.

—The bi-monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association was held in the College of Pharmacy last week. S. Lachance, the president, occupied the chair; the following members were present: J. E. Tremble, Alex. B. J. Moore, C. J. Covernton, A. J. Lawrence, R. McNichol, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; Harry Willis, Quebec, and J. C. Sutherland, Richmond. One flagrant case of contravention of the pharmacy act was laid before the council and it was unanimously decided to proceed against the offenders.

—One of our prominent druggists is in all probability bemoaning the absence of T. A. Chisholm, a prominent member of the butter and cheese trade of this city who got into the clutches of the law through his being connected with a very shady transaction. The former appears as bondsman to the tune of $7,000. The culprit a short time ago jumped his bail and rumor now has it that he is on his way to South America.

—The council of the Pharmaceutical Association are continually asked by prospective students of pharmacy what examination they will accept in lieu of their preliminary. To settle all questions which may arise for the future it would be well to bear in mind that the preliminary of the College of Surgeons and Physicians and a B. A. degree of any recognized university are the only certificates which will be accepted.

—W. A. Hendrie is having the premises at the corner of Delorimer avenue and St. Catherine street tastefully fitted up preparatory to moving his branch store from 1040 St. Catharine street. The flooring will be of mosaic tiling and the ceiling of decorated metal. R. N. Miller, M. C. P. '94, will be in charge and expects the premises to be ready for occupation by December 15.

—The firm of Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, which has lately dissolved partnership, will be still known under the old name, with Wm. S. Kerry as proprietor. The latter is a graduate of the College of Pharmacy and at one time occupied a seat on the Board of Examiners, but has since resigned from the Pharmaceutical Association.

—David Watson, late partner of Kerry, Watson & Co., has registered as doing business under the name of D. Watson & Co., with headquarters at 444 St. Paul street. Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum will be his leading specialty, it being one of the agreements of the dissolution of partnership that he should retain this article.

—X. Bourque has resigned as head clerk with John T. Lyons and has taken charge of the French section of the business of Chandler, Massey & Co. W. Giroux, late with Dr. Lanctot, has accepted a position with the same firm.

—N. P. Wheeler, traveler for Lyman Sons & Co., has returned from a very successful hunting expedition. He was accompanied during the trip by several Ottawa "Knights of the Pestle."

—The sympathy of the drug trade is extended to J. J. Tellier, East End representative of Evans & Sons, Limited, owing to the death of his mother, which occurred last week.

—W. H. Reynolds, proprietor of Wellington Medical Hall, is recuperating in our Canadian Adirondacks from

a severe attack of typhoid fever and will shortly resume his duties.

—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, a member of the Pharmaceutical Association, spent last week intown visiting has son who is in the city studying for his minor examination.

—The Retail Druggists' Association held an executive meeting last week, when a list of jobbers who have up to date signed the agreement of the association was read.

—The Dr. Kohr Medicine Co. is registered as doing business in this city with T. W. P. Patterson as president and J. A. C. Kirk as secretary-treasurer.

—The next preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Association will be held at the Montreal College of Pharmacy on January 3.

—Fred. A. Swift, who passed his minor last month, has obtained the position as head clerk in W. H. Chapman's West End pharmacy.

—W. R. Carmichael, Eastern representative for Evans & Sons, Limited, Toronto, spent a few days in Montreal last week.

—H. Houghton, graduate Ontario College of Pharmacy, is at present clerking with T. J. Quirk, St. Catharine street.

—John T. Lyons has sold out his branch store corner of Fulford and Coursol streets, to Dr. Robillard.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD.

The examination by the Pennsylvania Pharmacy Board at Pittsburg, October 20, was conducted by President Louis Emanuel and Treasurer Henry C. Porter. At this meeting 132 persons presented themselves for examination, sixty-seven for registered pharmacists' certificates and sixty-five, for registered qualified assistant pharmacists' certificates; nineteen of the former and thirty-four of the last named class succeeded in passing a successful examination. The examinations of the board on the same day in Philadelphia were conducted by Dr. F. A. Boericke, George W. Kennedy and Charles T. George. At this meeting 263 persons presented themselves for examination, 140 for registered pharmacists' certificates and 123 for registered qualified assistant pharmacists' certificates. Of this number fifty-six of the former and eighty-seven of the last named class succeeded in passing a successful examination.

The next meeting of the board for the examination of applicants for registration will be held in Philadelphia at the Girls' Commercial High School building (old high school), Broad and Green streets, on Saturday, the 19th of January, 1901. All information relating to the next examination will be furnished by Secretary Charles T. George, Harrisburg.

Registered Pharmacists—David M. Bennet, Bridgeville; Harry A. Morris, Barnesboro; C. E. Smith, Smithton; Charles M. Coleman, Duquesne; Val. J. Blank, Etna; R. S. Brosius, Johnstown; Juliet Mc. A. Jennings, Sewickley; Thomas Cooper, William F. Vaske, Antonio Mangold, Edward L. Steigleder, all of Allegheny; Sarah Hoatelter, C. R. H. Heesom, R. H. McGeath, H. P. Reiser, A. P. McAdams, J. S. Doudna, Harry P. Kingsbury, Oscar E. Entress, all of Pittsburg; H. A. F. Seabold, Annville; John R. Minehart, Chambersburg; Daniel H. Swinehart, Pottstown; G. W. Pell, William H. McGarran, both of Scranton; Fred. J. Benner, Bethlehem; Charles L. Knerr, Allentown; Frank C. Schad, Tamaqua; W. A. Eldridge, Salem, N. J.; John M. Minick, Washington, D. C.; Edwin A. Keefer, New York City; Roy C. Jenkins, Coal Centre; John A. Lunny, Carbondale; W. S. Badgett, Baltimore, Md.; William Thomas Mundy, McAdoo; A. C. Haight, Luzerne; R. H. Thomas, Taylor; Warren W. Robinson, Kennett Square; James S. Saurman, Norristown; E. B. Stone, Jr., Camden, N. J.; Charles H. Davidson, Ulster; Mary Grace Mellon, S. Dolson, John A. Fisher, E. G. Eshelman, Arthur Bartholomew, Alfred W. Merz, Harry Hudson, Henry J. Blankmeyer, Robert W. White, Thomas B. Love, Mary C. Greer, Grace K. Mathers, Henry C. Woehlcke, John T. Doughty, Edward J. Klopp, Hillman G. Maisbury, Max Greenblatt, F. K. Bartho, William T. Morris, Arthur Stengel, George Lyons, Emanuel Greenstein, F. H. Robinson, Edward A. Desch, Arthur Peiffer, William Steward Creighton, Henry Lyle, Casperton Wilber, J. Leib, Harry Ellis Bosier, Ed. O. Griswell, Otlee E. Gessford, Gust. A. Elfreth, Ambrose Hunsberger, Sr. M. Florentina, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

Registered Qualified Assistant Pharmacists—Leitha Reid, Frank W. Mathenhouse, Herman O. Eppelin, F. C. Schilling, Bertrame Burref, Charles W. Stengle, I. H. Chew, Joseph C. McConagle, Henry M. Heiber, S. Seigman, W. S. Dickson, E. M. Weiner, Anthony Karabosz, all of Pittsburg; Charles W. Bahl, Harry Steube, William Louis Laurer, Thomas H. Robinson, Henry W. Staver, W. P. Fluscher, James L. Tuophy, Harry William Wilson, Robert E. Bowers, Frank X. Schute, John A. Borneman, Otis Louis, William S. Dietrich, E. C. Swineford, Norman E. Hertzler, Herman E. Hayn, Martin Ketteres, J. Warren Northington, Lloyd W. Conrad, Prestle M. Headings, John Douglass, L. F. Berry, Clarence F. G. Fetterhoff, Irvin S. Steimmel, W. A. Johnston, Fred. Beeht, James B. Mader, Charles F. Fager, F. D. Monroe, Robert F. Woodell, S. Marcus, John H. Winstanley, Howard F. Jackson, Alvon Billstein, Frank T. Dare, Otto W. Schmidt, Gust. A. Schultz, Leonard B. Botfield, Charles W. Ziegler, Henry Bell, Charles E. Wamsley, John M. Lefever, J. Taylor Young, all of Philadelphia; Fred. J. Magginn, Braddock; Will. G. Robinson, DuBois; W. R. Hocelein, Allegheny; William I. Lewis, Washington; J. R. Barnhart, Harmony; George H. Duelle, Kittanny; John W. Wiek, Slippery Rock; Joseph J. White, Renfrew; Albert H. Bittner, Allegheny; Thomas I. Dilworth, Allegheny; B. H. McQuiston, Butler; Louis A. Jamison, Butler; Charles A. Whenry, Apollo; Edward C. Meyers, Washington; Joseph D. Ferroll, Beaver Falls; John G. Elm, Allegheny; Harry B. Thompson, McKeesport; Norman W. Minesinger, Chicora; Emlyn Jones, Plains; William J. Downs, Coaldale; James E. Nickel, York; Herbert S. Anthony, Reading; Ed. Q. Thayer, Harmonton, N. J.; Howard D. Miller, Williamsport; Nathan O. Eckels, Shippensburg; H. Harlan Jones, Norristown; Byron P. Wallston, Wayne; Benjamin Haffer McClury, Elizabethtown; Eugene Rothwell, Willow Grove; A. Heimer Smith, Smyrna, Del.; Howard Michel, York; J. D. Luddy, Chestnut Hill; E. E. Phillips, Christian B. Kyle, Middletown; John J. Everard, South Bethlehem; Amy S. Boyd, York; Alfred Young Craven, Bridgeport; A. R. Reburn, West Grove; Clayton S. Frey, Lancaster; Albert P. Shenkle, Phoenixville; Frank F. Moore, Camden, N. J.; F. C. Rodgers, Chester; John C. Caley, Columbia; John H. Park, Harrisburg; Ed. H. McCool, Mahanoy City; Oscar K. Wisegarver, Philadelphia; Robert F. Strauss, Wolmesdorf; George W. Rhoades, Camden, N. J.; Fred. Hileman, Dorranceton; Alvin Bildstein, Philadelphia; Walter P. Boder, Honesdale; Katherine B. West, Norristown; William B. Ackerman, Germantown; Ira C. Haffman, Johnstown; Edgar M. McCloskey, Bellefonte; Harry Nevelson, New York City; Minot E. Gray, Wilkesbarre; Percy Freed, Allentown; William C. Trost, Ashland.

Decorations for the Holidays.

As the holiday season approaches, dealers must spend some thought on their decorations for this merry season, when we expect our profits to carry us over the dull days following.

A store decorated in a unique and seasonable style is sure to bring trade. Can you do better than talk to a man who has made his business an art and a study, and who can furnish decorations at a ridiculously low figure? If so, don't write to Frank Netschert, for he is just such a man. His indoor decorations of naturally prepared plants are better than Nature's product, because they do not fade, they do not dry up and fall apart, and still they contain all the charms of Nature's own. A trial will convince you. You have just time to consult Mr. Netschert, who will gladly send you his special 52-page catalogue. His advertisement on another page gives a fair idea of what to expect, and his prices are subject to 50 and 10 per cent. discount, allowing dealers who care to sell his plants a profit of 300 per cent. Write now, to be in time for the holiday trade.

Book Reviews.

QUANTITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, adapted for use in the laboratories of colleges and schools. By Frank Clowes, D. Sc., Lond., emeritus professor of chemistry in the University College, Nottingham, member of Council of Chemical Society, etc., etc., and J. Bernard Coleman, A. R. C. Sc., Dublin, professor of chemistry in the Southwestern Polytechnic, Chelsea, S. W., Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry and of the Chemical Society. Fifth edition. 8vo., 592 pages. cloth. $3.50. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

This book has long been held in good repute in England as a guide for students in quantitative analysis, and it supplies a wider range of work and greater diversity of chemical manipulation than is ordinarily given in most text-books on this subject. The methods outlined are presented in concise and convenient form, and while intended primarily for advanced students, experimental and commercial chemists will find the book to be of great service. The subject matter is arranged in seven principal parts in the following order: Preliminary and general operations employed in analysis; gravimetric analysis; volumetric analysis; complex quantitative estimations; gas analysis; typical results of analyses; preparation of gases; uses of compressed gases and distillation of water. An appendix contains descriptions of a modification of the usual method of determining melting points, a modified method of rapid filtration, condensers for use in the distillation of liquids, etc. A most interesting part of the book is that devoted to the analysis of foods, tanning material and soap, those processes which are most frequently in use or more or less typical being fully described. The chapter on indicators used in the volumetric analysis of acids and alkalies is very brief, however, a few of the indicators employed in pharmacopœial methods of analysis not being even named. Barring this exception, we have nothing but commendation for this work, which should find a place in the pharmacist's library.

RICHTER'S TEXT BOOK OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Edited by Prof. H. Klinger, University of Koenigsberg. Authorized translation by Edgar F. Smith, professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, assisted by Walter T. Taggart, instructor in chemistry. Fifth American, from the Tenth German Edition, carefully revised and corrected, with sixty-eight illustrations and colored lithographic plate of spectra. 12 mo.; 430 pages; cloth, $1.75. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

In this new edition of Richter's have been incorporated many of the more recent discoveries of chemical science, more especially those relating to the general properties and measurements of gases, to the atmosphere and its constituents, the theory of dilute solutions and electrolytic dissociation, electrolysis of salts, alloys, etc. It is therefore up-to-date, and may be accepted as a logical and authoritative presentation of the subject of inorganic chemistry. As is well known, the basis of this book is the classification of the elements according to the law of periodicity, the elements themselves being considered in single natural groups of similar chemical deportment. Each element and its combinations are then taken up independently. Students of twenty years ago who have not kept pace with the advances made in the methods of teaching chemistry will find much to learn in using this book. The atomic weights are given on the assumption that oxygen equals 16, hydrogen being considered unsatisfactory as a unit of comparison. All of the atomic weights of the elements are affected by this comparison, H becoming 1.01, Ba 137.4, Ca 40, Fe 56.0, Zn 65.1, etc. The thermo-chemical deportment of the various compounds of the halogens is discussed in detail with the endeavor to explain why it is that iodine is displaced by the other halogens, bromine by chlorine and fluorine, and chlorine by fluorine from their hydrides and their metallic derivatives. How many old students would understand that "the thermo-chemical sign of a reaction is obtained by deducting from the heat of formation of the products that of those reacting." Not many, we think. One of the merits of this book is the fulness with which the more important elementary substances and their compounds are treated. Another prominent feature is the application of chemistry to the useful arts. The book is well printed, on excellent paper, and bound uniform in style with the volumes constituting Richter's "Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds."

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS' DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ARKANSAS.—Booneville.—J. T. Elkington, succeeded by Cochran & Elkington.
CONNECTICUT.—Derby.—Estate of Charles H. Coe, sold to George H. Harding.—W. S. Torrance, proprietor of The Sterling Pharmacy, succeeded by C. M. Thompson.
New Haven.—W. H. Van Buren, No. 1 College street, deceased.
FLORIDA.—Key West.—Dr. G. C. Nunez, No. 1101 Division street, removed to Havana, Cuba.
IDAHO.—Montpelier.—C. A. Hoover, sold to Frank Lyman.
ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—A. H. Scott, No. 329 West Erie street, removed to No. 235 Ashland avenue.
Winslow.—G. T. Nease, deceased.
INDIAN TERRITORY.—McAlester.—Mann & Springer, succeeded by Russell & Springer.
IOWA.—Blencoe.—C. H. Wheeler, sold to W. G. Backer.
Harper.—H. C. Vittetol & Son, sold to Sontag & Kanterberger.
KANSAS.—Fall River.—R. R. Hogue, succeeded by A. W. Hogue.
Stafford.—A. H. Roby, burnt out.
KENTUCKY.—Albany.—S. G. Smith, sold to Higginbotham & Stevens.
MAINE.—Biddeford.—Edward A. Tetrault, No. 11 Alfred street, should be added to D. D. List.
Brunswick.—C. W. Allen, damaged by fire.
MARYLAND.—Baltimore.—C. W. Bailey, No. 431 West Pratt street, deceased.
MICHIGAN.—Bay City.—J. K. Mead, Van Buren and Twelfth streets, removed to Omer, Mich.
Detroit.—A. P. Breitenbach, No. 1237 Champlain street, sold to Hogg & Wolter.
White Pigeon.—Hotchins Bros., sold to S. L. Wyman & Co.
MISSISSIPPI.—Biloxi.—W. P. Kennedy, damaged by fire.
Tunica.—Alexander & Hope, succeeded by M. J. Alexander.
MISSOURI.—St. Louis.—Frost-Johnson Drug Company, No. 518 Olive street, sold to J. D. Pearson.
NEBRASKA.—Cordova.—Beebe & Johnston, sold to J. T. Martin.
Grand Island.—H. D. Boyden, sold to Bauman & Bauman.
NEW JERSEY.—Asbury Park.—T. M. Stewart, deceased.
Manasquan.—T. Antonides & Son, sold to The Manasquan Pharmacy.
Passaic.—Carroll & Co., succeeded by William Carroll.
NEW YORK.—Babylon.—H. M. Burtis, sold to Philip W. Link.
New York City.—Lewis Hilf, No. 750 Third avenue, sold to Oscar G. Hickstein.
OHIO.—Cincinnati.—W. L. Reum, southwest corner of Vine and Findlay streets, assigned.
Cleveland.—James Bruce, No. 544 Prospect street, deceased.
Toledo.—J. B. Parnell, No. 1165 Dorr street, deceased.
OKLAHOMA.—Oklahoma.—Hooper Bros., sold to T. J. Sims & Son.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Allegheny.—D. H. Morris, No. 686 Preble avenue, deceased.
SOUTH DAKOTA.—Alcester.—Alcester Drug Company, succeeded by C. H. Hammer.
TEXAS.—Uvalde.—E. M. Hollingsworth & Co., sold to D. W. Barnhill.
VIRGINIA.—Manchester.—W. H. Washington, No. 1201 Hull street, succeeded by Washington & Early.
WISCONSIN.—Milwaukee.—Arthur Schacht, No. 1215 Clybourn street, sold to A. F. Koch & Co.
NOVA SCOTIA.—Glace Bay, Cape Breton County.—D. L. McDonald, should be added to D. D. List.
Halifax.—Estate of A. W. Drysdale, Agricola and West streets, sold to A. A. Thompson.—T. M. Power, No. 215 Lockman and also at No. 388 Gottingen streets, now T. M. Power & Son.
Pictou.—Kenneth J. McKenzie, new store.
Sherbrooke.—Dr. J. F. Ellis & Co., new store.
Sydney.—Walter E. Davison new store.—Dr. A. D. McGillvary, succeeded by G. McGillvary.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued November 13, 1900.

661,489.—Frank M. Brooks, New York, N. Y. Bunsen burner.
661,526.—Jasper J. Henry, Greencastle, Ind. Evaporating pan.
661,646.—Levi L. Rowe, Boston, Mass. Bunsen burner.
661,659.—Heinrich Goetz, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Stopper for bottles containing volatile liquids.
661,731.—Robert G. Callum, Washington, D. C. Thermostatic device.
661,732.—Robert G. Callum, Washington, D. C. Thermostatic device.
661,765.—John A. Just, Syracuse, N. Y. Rennet extract and making same.
661,821.—Paul Seidel, Ludwigshafen, and L. Preuss, Bonn, assignors to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Making anthranilic acid.
661,871.—Arthur H. S. Holt, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Making an indigo-leuco compound.
661,872.—Henry S. A. Holt, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Making nitrobenzaldehyde.
661,911.—William H. Hall, New York, N. Y. Tooth powder box.
661,929.—Edward J. Duff, assignor of one-half to United Alkali Company, Limited, Liverpool, England. Vacuum pan.

Issued November 20, 1900.

662,065.—William H. Ferris, assignor of one-half to G. T. Wade, Washington, D. C. Non-fillable bottle.
662,074.—Joseph Koetschet, St. Fons, assignor to La Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, anciennement P. Monnet et Cartier Gilliard, Lyons, France. Nitro toluylic aldehyde.
662,075.—Joseph Koetschet, St. Fons, assignor to La Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, anciennement P. Monnet et Cartier Gilliard, Lyons, France. Nitro toluylic aldehyde.
662,076.—Joseph Koetschet, St. Fons, assignor to La Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, anciennement P. Monnet et Cartier Gilliard, Lyons, France. Acetone compound of nitro-meta-toluylic aldehyde.
662,116.—Arthur Eichengrün, Elberfeld, Germany, assignor to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, of New York. Chlormethyl salicylate of thymol.
662,143.—Rollo C. Carpenter, Ithaca, assignor to Schaeffer & Budenberg, New York, N. Y. Calorimeter.
662,205.—Johannes Smit, Leeuwarden, Netherlands. Compound for preventing boiler incrustations.
662,217.—John F. Brady, Chicago, Ill. Means for conserving liquid gases.
662,258.—Edward N. Dickerson, New York, N. Y. Storing acetylene gas.
662,338.—Max Bazlen, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Double hydrosulfite and making same.
662,339.—Max Bazlen, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Double hydrosulfite and making same.
662,340.—John A. Bell, Naperville, Ill. Vaginal syringe.
662,345.—Louis H. Britton and H. W. Morrow, Lisbon, Ohio. Sucker.

TRADE MARKS.

Registered November 13, 1900.

35,397. Certain named toilet preparations. Naamlooze Vennootschap Eau de Cologne Fabriek, Voorsheen J. C. Boldoot, Amsterdam, Netherlands. The word "Marigold" and the representation of the flower commonly known as the "marigold."
35,398.—Toilet and medicinal preparation. Xavier Pene, New York, N. Y. The word "Baboba."
35,399.—Dentifrice. Joseph Grant Pease, New York, N. Y. The word "Dentisol."
35,400.—Medicated Bathing Fluids. George Buckle, New York, N. Y. The word "Sylvan."
35,401. Liniment. Adolph Lagerkrans, Oakland, Neb. The hyphenated word "Meri-tum."
35,402.—Laxative Tablets. Romaine Pierson, Chicago, Ill. The word "Miracle."
35,403.—Medicament. The Trommer Company, Fremont, Ohio. The word "Palmiacol."
35,406. Certain named medicine. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass. The portrait of the registrant.
35,407.—Certain named medicinal preparation. Samuel O. Sterrett, Duluth, Minn. The word "Maltol."
35,408.—Certain named remedy. Jean Baptiste Jourdain, St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, Canada. A monogram composed of the letters "J B J."
35,409.—Remedy for certain named diseases. James F. Bahl, Philadelphia, Pa. The title "20th Century."
35,410.—Medicinal tonics. F. Comar & Fils et Cie., Paris, France. The word "Marsyle."

Registered November 20, 1900.

35,462.—Certain named medicinal preparations. John W. Hahn, San Francisco, Cal. The representation of a rooster.
35,463.—Preparations for the complexion. George T. Brandon, Cleveland, Ohio. A fac simile of the signature "Rev. T. A. Brandon."

LABELS.

November 13.

7,885.—Title: "Red Cross Disinfecting and Deodorizing Powder." For a powder. Red Cross Chemical Company, Boston, Mass. Application filed October 18, 1900.
7,886.—Title: "Red Cross Antiseptic Shampoo." For a shampoo. Red Cross Chemical Company, Boston, Mass. Application filed October 19, 1900.
7,887.—Title: "Ro-Zono-Dust Bag." For a medical compound. Tha-Mou-Cure Co., Kokomo, Ind. Application filed October 5, 1900.
7,888.—Title: "Cincalco Tonic." For a tonic. Pittsburg Homeopathic Pharmacy, Pittsburg, Pa. Application filed October 16, 1900.
7,889.—Title: "Cowgill's Expectorant." For a medicine. William Cowgill, Camden, N. J. Application filed October 18, 1900.
7,890.—Title: "Suckow's Rheumatic Remedy." For a medicine. John K. Suckow, Pueblo, Col. Application filed October 18, 1900.
7,891.—Title: "Cascarine." For a stomach medicine. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Application filed October 18, 1900.
7,892.—Title: "Corrective Syrup." For a medicine. Corrective Syrup Co., Boston, Mass. Application filed September 4, 1900.

November 20.

7,898.—Title: "Oil of Vanilla." For an extract. D. Lamont, Springwater, N. Y. Application filed October 6, 1900.
7,900.—Title: "Woman's Friend." For an antiseptic. Standard Remedy Co., New York, N. Y. Application filed October 29, 1900.
7,901.—Title: "Pa-kal." For a medicine. Albert H. Olmstead, St. Louis, Mich. Application filed August 27, 1900.

GEORGE R. REYNOLDS, one of the best known and among the oldest of the druggists in Washington, D. C., died there on the morning of November 23. He had not been in good health for some time past, and his death was not unexpected. The deceased was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, possessed a fine character and a genial disposition. His life was one of quiet, earnest endeavor, marked throughout by honesty and conscientiousness. He was born in Baltimore fifty-four years ago, but went to Washington when a boy and had resided there ever since. Mr. Reynolds was a widower, and left no children.

Sodium Salicylate.

The superior quality of Herf & Frerich's Salicylate of Sodium should be called to the attention of every pharmacist and physician. It conforms in every respect to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1890. The following important points in favor of this product should secure for it the preference of physicians and pharmacists alike viz.: Its pure whiteness, its perfect solubility, the absence of carbolic odor so objectionable in some makes and the fact of its forming colorless solutions even if concentrated. The manufacturers of this pharmaceutical product are the Herf & Frerichs Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., whose New York office is at 133 William street.

Velvee.

The popular preparation long known as Mayell-Hopp's Witch Hazel Jelly has been renamed Velvee. The name chosen is particularly appropriate as its application makes the skin as soft and as smooth as velvet. It is absolutely free from grease, mucilage or gelatine, and being put up in collapsible tubes, is economical, for there is no waste. Velvee retails at 25 cents per tube and is sold to the retail trade at $2 a dozen. Special prices are made for gross lots and for two gross lots, and freight is paid on the latter quantity. Velvee will continue to be made by the Mayell & Hopp Co., Cleveland, O.

CARVER'S PHARMACY, PLYMOUTH, MASS

A New Bottle Cabinet.

Illustrated on the back cover of this issue is a new patent bottle cabinet. It measures thirty inches high, eighteen wide and twelve deep. It contains thirty drawers, the fronts of which are made of oak or cherry and have a metal handle and label. It is not only an exceedingly practical and useful article, but will be a handsome addition to the fixtures of any prescription department. Placed on the end of the prescription counter it will hold more than all the shelves ordinarily in use, and the bottles will be kept clean and free from dust. Each drawer can be labeled appropriately to indicate the size of bottles contained in it. These cabinets are carried in stock by the manufacturer and will cost you only $15 each. Ten per cent. added pays freight to your door. Any size desired will be made to order by the manufacturer, Charles P. Whittle, 125 Portland street, Boston, Mass., with whom, if interested, we suggest you correspond.

The busy dispenser will at once recognize the value of the Cube form of Morphine, not only for the safeguard of its form, but for the convenience and rapidity with which it leaves the bottle, no plunging in of knife to loosen out the product.

The New York Quinine and Chemical Works were the first in this country to furnish Cube Morphine, and those who are familiar with it mean to ask for N. Y. Q. when they say Cube.

Druggists' Glassware.

Every pharmacist wants to know where he can buy bottles and vials in greatest variety of the best quality at the best prices. If you are in need of a supply of flint, green and amber bottles and vials which will fill all the above-mentioned requirements, and wish to know more about them regarding prices, etc., write to The Star Glass Co., 147 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Multiple Perfection Filter.

On another page is illustrated a filter which most fittingly has been called the Multiple Perfection Filter. It is the simplest, most complete and economical system in use for the filtration of extracts, wines, waters, syrups, and all other liquids. It is rapid, perfect and durable; can be repacked and is a new filter in five minutes. Send for new catalogue to Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati, U. S. A.

NEW YORK CITY BOARD.

At the November meeting, the following passed the examination and have been granted certificates:

Abraham Allison,	Louis J. Jacoby,
Frank Balzhiser,	Harrie L. McCarl,
John Bartholomew,	Charles D. Messinger,
Joseph R. Beck,	Paul Muhly,
Mason G. Beebe,	Robert P. A. Pauwels,
Flavel N. Bliss,	Clarence J. Reed,
John W. Bruckmann,	David Schochat,
George W. Conklin,	Adolph Wolfert,
Leon Cohen,	Albert Blaha,
Edwin C. Dahms,	John A. Borst,
Walter W. Darling,	James F. Dobbin,
Clemens F. de Vries,	Jacob Epstein,
Thomas J. Driscoll,	George F. Holland,
Fannie Emass,	Mayer Mishkin,
Vera Rose Ginsberg,	Victor Savine,
Sidney J. Goldwater,	Louis Schenck,
Samuel Grant,	George P. Schmitt,
William C. Haupt,	Christian Weaver,
Bruno E. W. Heck,	Harry T. Young.
Andrew E. Hegeman,	

AQUARIA.*

More has been written on the aquarium in pharmacy than on plants generally for the purpose of decoration. One pharmacist "declared his aquarium to be as useful on Saturday nights as an extra assistant, for while admiring its wonders his customers forget their hurry to be served." A juvenile customer on seeing some lively tadpoles swimming in the aquarium remarked that "Mr. X. had a lot of his pills swimming about in water with tails to them." An aquarium can be made or can be purchased. In the Ladies' Home Journal (February, 1899) appeared an illustrated article on "Making a Home Aquarium," but any one with a little mechanical ability can readily see by viewing the aquaria in the stores how one can be made. Some of the houses that make a specialty of druggists' glassware sell fairly good-sized and handsome aquaria.

An aquarium may consist either of (1) plants alone; (2) animals alone, or (3) a mixture of animals and plants. The ideal aquarium, and one which takes the least time after things are properly adjusted, is one made up of both animal and plant life. L. Murbach gives some notes on making permanent aquaria of this kind in The American Naturalist, 1900, p. 203. The most unsatisfactory aquarium is one consisting only of animal life, as the water requires frequent changing and the animals must be fed with great regularity.

An aquarium may be said to consist of three things: (a) a bottom soil; (2) water; (3) various forms of life. The soil may consist of silver sand and pebbles, or the rich bottom soil on the edge of ponds and pools, or a mixture of pebbles, sand and mud. The water may be secured from the hydrants of the city, but it is better to take clean pond water from a situation abounding in animal and vegetable life. If city water is used, it is best to add the plants first and get them thoroughly started, and then add the animal life. Plants in aquaria seem not only to produce food for the animals, but are a great means of aerating the water, particularly if there be a proper exposure. On the other hand, plants thrive best when there are some animals present, as the CO_2 exhaled from the latter serves as one of the elements of the food of plants.

Among plants that may be used in an aquarium are any of those that are found in ponds or pools abounding also in animal life. Diatoms, oscillaria, elodea canadensis, spirogyra, vallisneria, utricularia, mynophyllum, cladophora, anacharis and other plants are common, and are likely to be obtained from various pools and ponds. In the shops other aquatic plants may be purchased. Salvinia and lemna are very useful as well as decorative for the surface of the water. Among forms of animal life that are likely to be gathered with the plants enumerated above are various Amœbæ, Protozoa, Polyzoa, Crustaceæ, etc. Snails serve to remove the confervoid (vegetable) growths on the sides of the glass. Some of the pond beetles are scavengers of dead animal matter, whereas tadpoles and snails consume decaying vegetable matter. After one has a properly balanced aquarium

*Part of a paper read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, by Henry Kraemer.

the principle of conservation of energy in the correlation of life of plant and animal is well shown. Among fish very many interesting forms may be purchased. Some of these are comparatively expensive, although a great many can be obtained at a trifling outlay. Fish need to be fed every other day with either ground insect food or a rice dough, to be had of any of the dealers. In the experience of the writer, most satisfactory results in maintaining the life of fish have been obtained by keeping two kinds of aquaria always on hand—one containing plants and lower animals, and the other containing, besides these, fish. Every month or two the water in the fish aquarium is changed and a new stock of animals and plant life added from the aquarium without any fish. The fish seem to impoverish the aquarium in the course of time in not only consuming the lower animals, but also by picking at the plants.

There is probably nothing that can be used for purposes of ornament and pleasure that is so interesting and requires less care and expense than the putting up of an aquarium. The intelligence of fish is remarkable, and one soon becomes attached to them and will watch their movements with interest. There is nothing like the dirt or trouble or even uncertainty that is connected with the care of canaries and other birds.

Drug Clerk's Assets Were $25; His Liabilities $2,831,083.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—How a young drug clerk, struggling to make a living on a salary of $8 a week, could become a debtor to the extent of $2,831,083.43 would seem to puzzle the most astute manipulator of finance; and safe it is to say that there are not a few engaged in money transactions who would give a good deal to find such credit on small assets.

Arndt K. Housekeeper, who still dispenses drugs out at Narberth, was released from obligation in the bankruptcy court yesterday. His assets were $25. Thirteen years ago he was following the same occupation in Philadelphia and it was there that he became entangled unwittingly in financial transactions that require seven numerals to express.

Housekeeper never benefited from the millions in his name. In fact, he only knows that one day a man entered the store where he was employed and asked him to sign some papers. Housekeeper was what is known as a "straw man." The man told him that he was a party to a big real estate deal, and it was necessary to have the property transferred through the medium of a third party.

LAUDANOSINE.—An interesting paper on the chemistry of this opium alkaloid appears in a recent issue of the Berichte (Ch. & Dr.) by Pictet and Athanasescu, in which they show that the original formula assigned to the base by its discoverer—Hesse—is correct. This empirical formula is $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$, and they now show that the body is a methy-tetrahydro-papaverine derivative. By the reduction of papaverine chloromethylate by means of tin and hydrochloric acid, the authors have obtained a body which shows the greatest resemblance to the natural alkaloid laudanosine. The only essential difference observed is that the reduction product is optically inactive, whereas the natural base is dextrorotatory. It is therefore probable that laudanosine is d-N-methy-tetra-hydro-papaverine. This has been almost definitely confirmed by the fact that the artificially prepared body can be split up into its optically active isomers, which closely resemble the natural base in all their properties, including their angle of rotation.

THIOPYRIN.—Michaelis and Bindewald some time ago showed that the action of an alcoholic solution of potash on the chloro-methylate of phenyl-methyl-chloropyrazol resulted in the formation of antipyrin. They now (Berichte, 1900, 2873) show that, by using potassium sulphydrate a corresponding sulphur derivative results, which they term thioantipyrin, or, shortly, thiopyrin. This new antipyrin analogue possesses the formula $C_{10}H_{12}N_2S$, and forms colorless plates melting at 160° C., soluble in water and alcohol, but almost insoluble in ether. The body is being further investigated.

STATE OF TRADE.

Volume of Business Fairly Liberal.

New York, Dec. 4.—Mild weather has somewhat retarded the movement of seasonable articles, but a number of orders held over until the turn of the month aided materially in bringing the volume of general business up to fairly liberal proportions. Quinine has ruled quiet and the course of the market has been a source of disappointment to dealers, especially those who operate in a speculative way. Manufacturers' quotations remain unchanged, but in the outside market an easier feeling has developed. The causes of the depression are lack of important demand, continued liberal bark shipments and a decline of about 2c. per ounce at the Batavia auction sale last week. The principal weakness is in the Java variety, but other brands are easy, in view of the dull condition of the market, together with expected lower prices of bark at the next Amsterdam sale.

Opium has continued very firm both here and abroad, mainly on account of unfavorable crop conditions, but consumers' wants have been light and only a moderate volume of business has transpired. Holders, however, are not anxious sellers, and the outlook is considered favorable to further improvement in values in the near future. Morphine and codeine are seasonably active, but competition checks any tendency to advance, although it is claimed that the strong position of opium is likely to force prices to a higher level. Among the more important changes during the period under review are an advance of $5 per ounce in manufacturers' quotations for pilocarpine muriate, and $4 per ounce in eserine sulphate, both due to scarcity and higher cost of raw material. Under a similar influence holders of the comparatively small stock of lactucarium have advanced prices 25c. per pound and the tendency continues upward. Canada balsam fir is in reduced supply and higher with holders inclined to offer very sparingly.

Asafetida has continued to move upward in price under the influences noted last week and only small parcels are available. Chicle is decidedly stronger, the bulk of the stock here and in Mexico having gone under control of a syndicate, and it is expected that chewing gum manufacturers will be obliged to pay higher prices for their supplies. Aloes are firmer and fractionally higher quotations are named for Curacao and Cape varieties. Cannabis indica is decidedly stronger in sympathy with the London market. Jaborandi leaves are scarce abroad and extreme prices are looked for. Ipecac has declined about 10c. per pound owing to increased supplies and free offers from Europe. Lycopodium is a shade lower, the active consuming demand having subsided.

In the essential oil department the price changes are all in favor of buyers, but none is of special importance, and there is nothing that calls for extended mention as the changes are more in the way of revision than actual declines. The oils showing a lower range of quotations are anise, sassafras (both natural and synthetic) and wormwood.

A Week of Good Conditions.

Boston, Dec. 1.—The week has been one of pretty good conditions of trade, and has seemed especially busy. The community is in a general way healthy, with not a great deal of illness, except that diphtheria is prevalent. Druggists have not been kept quite so busy in the matter of prescriptions, yet in other ways have been doing well. No noteworthy changes in prices of chemicals are reported, but trade is good and the demand is steady. Nitrate of soda and English bleaching powder are perhaps as active as any lines. In drugs, trade also is good, opium being more prominent than anything else, and is a bit stronger. Fair trading in alcohols is found. No important features in dyestuffs and tanning materials are reported, although the market is fairly firm. Waxes are steady.

Steady Improvement All Along the Line.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—Business has picked up quite a bit during the last week, although not yet what could be called "brisk." There are signs, however, of a steady improvement all along the line, and with no untoward developments a good holiday trade should be the lot of all. Prescription business is fairly good; in some instances there is a notable change in the character of the prescriptions ordered, more of official and semi-official preparations and less of the specialties that flood the market. A few druggists have already begun to advertise for holiday trade, and many stores in the outlying sections present a very pretty stock.

No special change is noted in wholesale circles, business going along steadily and quietly, with holiday orders coming in briskly. A good sign of the times is shown in the character of these orders; as a rule they are for a better and higher-priced class of goods than for several years. Heavy chemicals and dyestuffs continue in good demand, although no large orders were placed during the week.

Business Rather Quiet.

Baltimore, Dec. 3.—The current of drug trade affairs in this city has been flowing rather smoothly and slowly of late. The movement of goods is of moderate proportions, and no developments of special significance have been noted. The local salesmen report a fair business during the week, while the out-of-town demand was restricted. Holiday goods have begun to make their appearance in the drug store windows. They consist chiefly of perfumery and toilet articles. No elaborate displays have so far been attempted, and it does not look as if special preparations of magnitude would be made this year. The market for botanicals is practically unchanged, while the movement of heavy chemicals is about up to the average for this season of the year.

No Complaint from Detroit.

Detroit, Dec. 1.—To-day being the first day of the month and the last day of the week, the wholesalers were kept at a keen jump to get the orders filled. The week, however, has seen its usual holiday lassitude. The weather, except that it is rheumatism inducing, is rather against a good drug trade. November did not run behind other Novembers, but the increase was not as great as made by some of the other months.

Western Business Good.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—The manufacturers have been busy this week on good staple orders. The demand for pharmaceuticals has improved, and business will make a good showing during 1900—better even than in 1899. The same is true of the jobbers and druggists' sundries men. All departments in the wholesale houses are more than usually busy. Orders are liberal both in number and in amount, and one hears no complaint at all about business conditions. Failures have been few and collections are good.

November a Satisfactory Month.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn, Nov. 30.—But little can be said concerning trade in these cities the past week, broken in upon as it was by a holiday. Still, few complaints are to be heard, especially among jobbers, who have just concluded quite a satisfactory month's operations. The market on Western products has undergone no change. The retailers are, as usual, divided in the reports of their experiences. Most of them have found this week rather quiet. A number say they are noticing quite a revival of prescription work, the weather having been conducive to considerable sickness. The matter of collections—poor for so many weeks past—reveals little change, but as the druggists are selling right along "just the same," they are not inclined to grumble.

DRUGGISTS NOT ON HAND.

Pittsburg, Dec. 2.—There was a sensation in Judge McIlvaine's court, Washington, Pa., on November 30. The cases of the Canonsburg druggists and their clerks indicted for illegal liquor selling, were to be called for trial. Two of the defendants are J. B. Donaldson and his clerk, J. B. Donaldson, Jr., both of whom failed to answer when their names were called. Their bondsmen were present and stated that the defendants knew that their trial was set for November 30. The recognizance of the defendants was forfeited. Then Mrs. J. A. Foote, proprietor of a Canonsburg drug store, and her clerk, Al. Geddis, were called, but they also failed to respond, and their recognizance was also forfeited. All witnesses for both cases were present.

D. W. Smith and R. S. Holbert, druggists of Washington, Pa., indicted on the same charge, had their cases continued until the February term. District Attorney Templeton and Lawyer W. S. Parker, who represents the defendants, had considerable discussion when the Donaldson case was called as Parker claimed that he had no time to prepare for the cases owing to other cases on hand and asked that the trials be continued. He declared that he would withdraw as counsel if Templeton persisted in calling the cases, but the district attorney insisted upon having his way.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

American Soda Fountain Co. 20
Bauer & Black.....Insert
Condon & Co., Thos. F..... 7
Day & Co., J. H..... 14
Guenther, Louis..... 14
Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. 2
Mayell & Hopp Co..... 12
Netschert, Frank..... 7
New York Quinine & Chem. Works .....Cov. D
Otis & Co., John C..... 19
Parke, Davis & Co..... 3
Whittle, Chas. P.....Cov. D

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 4.—A fairly steady jobbing market can be noted, with the general demand moderately active and the movement of small lots into channels of consumption satisfactory to dealers. Large transactions are exceptional as it is too near the end of the year to anticipate future requirements.

OPIUM.—Small lots continue to find a fair consuming outlet and the stronger position of the article at primary sources of supply has caused an advance in jobbing quotations to $3.55@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.65@3.85 for 11 per cent., according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—There is a continued satisfactory demand for consumption and values are higher in sympathy with the improvement in gum, the revised quotations being $4.75@5 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—A continued active inquiry is noted, with the tone of the market firm, but jobbers are not willing to sell on the old basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—There is no improvement in demand, and with the general market somewhat unsettled, large buyers are disposed to hold off and await developments. Meanwhile quotations remain unchanged and nominally steady on the basis of 35@35½c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins.

ESERINE SULPHATE.—An advance of $4 per ounce in manufacturers' quotations has imparted a firmer feeling among jobbers and prices for small lots have been marked up 10@12c. per grain in 3 and 5 grain vials.

PILOCARPINE MURIATE.—Manufacturers' prices have been advanced on account of higher cost of crude material and jobbers' quotations show an advance to 8@9c. per grain.

JABORANDI LEAVES.—Foreign markets are higher owing to scarcity and spot quotations have been advanced to 28@32c., as to quantity.

IPECAC.—Lower prices at the last regular auction sale in London have weakened the local market, and jobbers have reduced quotations to $3.25@3.50 for whole and $3.45@3.55 for powdered.

COPPERAS.—Competition among producers has resulted in a decline in values and the revised figures for jobbing quantities are 1@1¼c. by the barrel and 1½@2c. for less.

NUTGALLS.—The market is easier under a slow demand and quotations for jobbing quantities show a decline to 35@37c. for whole and 39@41c. for powdered.

LACTUCARIUM.—Stocks are light and closely concentrated and jobbers have advanced quotations to $7.25@7.50.

ALOES.—Quotations for powdered are unchanged at 20@30c., as to grade and quantity, but the market is stronger in tone owing to scarcity and higher prices for gum and an early improvement is looked for.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Values are decidedly higher in sympathy with similar conditions in European markets and jobbers have further advanced quotations to 75@85c.

BALSAM FIR.—Canada is in reduced supply and firmer with quotations for small lots advanced to $3.25@3.50.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—There is a good consuming demand and with stocks light holders are firmer in their views. Central American is held at 45@50c. and Para or Angostura 55@65c.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.—Manufacturers' prices are lower and jobbers have reduced quotations to 20@25s.

THYMOL.—A firmer feeling has developed owing to scarcity and quotations for jobbing quantities have been advanced to $6@6.50 per lb. and 45@50c. per oz.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—A general revision of jobbing quotations shows a decline in anise to $1.75@1.90, natural sassafras to 50@55c., synthetic 45@50c. and wormwood to $6.50@6.75.

A PROTEOLYTIC ENZYME IN MALT EXTRACT.—According to Fernbach and Hubert it is probable that extract of malt contains a proteolytic enzyme. They base their assumption on the following facts. When the extract is digested with water at 70° C., the albumin, which is in the usual way coagulable, is rendered non-coagulable. The result is identical when the solution is sterilized by filtration through a Chamberland filter, so that the change cannot be due to micro-organisms. Further, the cold extract dissolves gelatin, while the heated liquid does not do so. From a series of nitrogen determinations it appears that the mixture of the soluble bodies produced by the enzyme depends on the temperature and length of the digestion.

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I like the Era Course in Pharmacy very much, and think it is of great benefit to clerks who are not able to attend a college of pharmacy.

ARTHUR J. ROY.

Tilton, N. H.

December Class Now Forming.

The Prospectus Gives Full Information.

Address THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 Broadway, New York.

KEEPING FAITH.

Quite a number of druggists in this locality, especially some who heretofore have been accustomed to buying in quantities, have taken occasion recently to test the manufacturers and jobbers as to their loyalty to their signed agreement to uphold the N. A. R. D. tripartite agreement. It is very gratifying to be able to record that in every instance these druggists have failed to secure goods in violation of this agreement. They have uniformly been denied by the manufacturers, who have referred them to the jobbers, and the jobbers in turn have likewise kept faith by observing every feature of the agreement. It is understood also that certain buying clubs which expected to be able to knock out the plan have found that the knock-out blow has come from the other side. So the prospects seem good all around for ultimate and early success of the effort to control the cut-rate evil, and to do this in accordance with the principles along which the National Association of Retail Druggists is working. The retail trade is beginning to know its strength, and the work of organization is going on rapidly and satisfactorily. Local associations are springing up all over the country, and the combined influence of all these bodies is being exerted and felt with a force and weight which cannot be disregarded. The retailers can get what they want and what they should have if they will only organize in their own sections and demand their rights.

THE ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Last Monday, December 10, there was mailed to all students matriculated in the December class, Part I. of the lectures in the Era Course in Pharmacy. At the same time the November class received Part II. and the October class Part III. The December class will be kept open until the last day of the month, and prospective students are urged to get in their matriculation orders in time to be enrolled in this class. If failing to matriculate during December, they must wait until the following month. A new class is formed each month and receives Part I. of the course, and subsequent parts at regular thirty-day intervals. It takes full ten months to complete the course; no more, no less.

With the near approach of the holiday season we would gently suggest to employers that a most appropriate Christmas gift to a valued clerk would be a subscription to the Era Course in Pharmacy. Its cost is small, only $10, but the benefits are incalculable, and are to be derived in all the student's after life. The gift

is a lasting one. We would like to send a large number of such Christmas gifts to young men new in the drug business. Here is a chance for the employer who takes a real interest in his employes, and wishes to see them succeed in what is the best success. There is nothing better than a good education as a preparation for any calling.

A KNOWLEDGE OF LAW DESIRABLE.

The rights of every citizen of this country are secured to him by national and state constitutions and by laws made in conformity to them. It would appear, therefore, that the more one can know and understand about the provisions of our laws the better his rights and privileges can be safe-guarded. If this statement be true of the ordinary citizen, its application to the pharmacist as a citizen is more extensive and far-reaching. He has personal and property rights the same as any other citizen, but since legislatures have surrounded him and his business with statutory regulations for the protection of the public it does seem as though a thorough comprehension of his legal status, duties, liabilities, and environments was imperative. These statutory regulations have given him certain privileges, and they hold him accountable for the observance of regulations which do not apply to the ordinary citizen. He has more than common obligations to perform towards his fellow men. He has undertaken to do that which requires more than ordinary skill, and in its performance he is bound to use the prudence and care exacted of him by the very nature of his business.

Pharmacy laws in general prescribe how and by whom drugs and medicines may be sold; define poisons and the precautions to observe in selling them and, within widely prescribed limits, outline what constitutes the practice of pharmacy. These laws require the pharmacist to possess a certain amount of medical knowledge, but the laws which govern the practice of medicine prevent him from prescribing. A thorough understanding of the question of his own special field of labor and his rights therein, would have prevented much of the criticism and litigation against him in the past for "counter-prescribing." In addition to these laws the pharmacist is required to observe special regulations which come under the boards of health of various states, such as those which govern the adulteration of drugs and chemicals, etc. The sales of liquors he may make may or may not come under some provision of the pharmacy law, but they do come under the excise regulations of the national government, the law of the state in which he lives and the local ordinances of his place of business. As a citizen, he may be exempt from jury duty: as a pharmacist, he is never exempt from liability.

Besides a knowledge of his legal privileges and liabilities as a pharmacist, a knowledge of commercial law as coming under the property rights of citizenship is likely to prove of greatest advantage. Thus he should understand the principles involving the acquisition of property, the purchase and sale of goods, the making of contracts, mortgages, leases, giving bonds, rights and duty of guarantors, and all of those miscellaneous regulations and statutes coming within the the province of mercantile law, such as the making of negotiable paper, agency, partnership, etc. Ignorance of the law excuses no one, and the law is supreme. So much of it as specifically applies to the pharmacist in the practice of his calling and business relations should be understood in a manner that will yield the greatest good and guard from the dangers which threaten.

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN.

As the entire drug trade knows, the Era has for some weeks past been conducting a thorough canvass of the drug trade in all its branches to secure signatures to a petition to Congress to repeal the stamp tax on medicines. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers alike have taken very great interest in this matter, and the petition has been even more liberally signed than we expected. The result of the canvass has been laid before the Committee on Ways and Means of Congress in just as strong a shape as we were able to place it, and, we believe, will have very much weight in influencing legislation in the direction desired. The Ways and Means Committee has prepared a bill to be submitted to Congress in a very few days, which bill provides for a total abolition of the tax on medicines, together with great reduction in other portions of the revenue act. It is not anticipated that much opposition will be developed when the matter comes to discussion in Congress. But we never know what may happen, and we want to urge every member of the drug trade in these United States to make it his personal duy to write at once to his representative in Congress, urging that such Congressmen vote in favor of this relief for the drug trade. Now is the chance, and the very best possible chance, to secure the relief which all so earnestly desire, and if druggists are not willing to go to the little trouble of writing these personal letters to their Congressmen they do not deserve any help, and if there be failure it will be due to their own lack of interest and effort. So write at once, and as strongly as possible.

OPINIONS.

About a week ago we wrote you in reply to the request for signatures to petition for repeal of stamp tax that we were in favor of keeping the tax on. We find that with the introduction of the stamp tax nearly all manufacturers at once raised the price on their goods to not only cover the amount of tax, but a considerable per cent. above the stamp, thereby compelling the retailer to stand the tax alone. We, in self defense, commenced to handle our own goods, and have been able to place our own goods with this community in about 75 per cent. of our sales. For instance, we used to sell about one dozen bottles of "Hood's" a month; now a dozen will last us four and sometimes five months. We sell our

own, and push it, and talk it, and our cash account does not suffer any by so doing. The same way with other patents. We are gradually crowding them out. We enclose you a sample advertisement of cut-rate druggists who are doing far more damage to the honest retailer than the stamp tax. We would suggest that the stamp tax be let stand, and every energy be exerted to keep goods out of the hands of cutters, whom we consider as the thorn to be pulled out, and for these reasons we are willing the tax should stand until manufacturers keep their goods out of the hands of cutters; besides that, it gives us a chance to put up our own goods and make a better profit on them than we could even at the old price.

WHALING & MEAD.

Cedar Vale, Kan.

I am in favor of killing the tax, and am willing to do what I can in that direction. But what assurance have the retailers that the manufacturers will lower their prices to us. It seems to me the first thing to establish is a reduction in price provided the tax is removed. When the tax on stamp act came in, the manufacturers not only increased the price to cover stampage, but added fully as much more to their medicines. They not only threw the tax on to the retailer, but increased his burden by raising the price of their product at the same time, bearing none of the expense themselves. I think about the best thing to do is to establish a system of boycotting on the manufacturers. At the time of our civil war the stampage was much higher; the manufacturers stood it like men and made no advance. I believe my advice to our Congressman will be to hold the tax where it is, unless they are assured by the manufacturers that the price of proprietary and patent medicines will be reduced proportionately to the retail druggist. If you can give me any light on the subject, I will be glad to hear it.

Lyons, Iowa. D. H. SNYDER.

Your petition in regard to removal of the stamp tax received, but as Messrs. Mack & Co., of our city, have had one signed by the majority of the trade of this city, we have not thought it advisable to cover the ground again. We enclose a letter from Senator George C. Perkins, also our representative, Julius Kahn, so you see we are going to get their hearty support. We feel that the revenue tax on proprietary remedies should be removed first of all, as the retail drug trade of the United States is already taxed higher than any other branch of business. The amount we pay on alcohol alone is certainly enough for the drug trade to stand. We appreciate the great effort you have put forth trying to remedy this matter. Wishing you success,

EDWARD L. BALDWIN COMPANY.

San Francisco, Cal.

The letters referred to in the above are the following:

In relation to the removal of the internal revenue taxes upon proprietary remedies, I would say that I think Congress will undoubtedly remove this tax at the coming session. Indeed, the matter is now under consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives and by the Finance Committee of the Senate, and my views are that they will agree upon an abolition of the proprietary tax and several of the other stamp taxes. Yours truly,

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

San Francisco, Cal.

I beg to assure you that I am heartily in favor of removing the tax on proprietary remedies, and will do all that lies in my power to secure the repeal thereof. Very truly yours,

JULIUS KAHN.

San Francisco, Cal.

I voice your sentiment, which came duly to hand under the title of "Kill the War Tax," and most especially "Clause 2," which states that others are enjoying protection of copyrights and trade marks under the laws of the Government and escape the payment of any war revenue tax, while the proprietary medicine man and pharmacist are burdened. This is, indeed, an unjust taxation. You may present and use my name in any way that is just and proper which will bring about a reformation or the repeal of this war tax, which I have ofttimes termed an unjust burden on the few. I assure you my hearty co-operation in this matter.

T. M. SAYMAN.

St. Louis, Mo.

In compliance with request, I sign and return the petition to Congress for the repeal of the proprietary tax. I deem it useless, for "coming events cast their shadows before." Instead of a repeal or even a reduction, I prophesy a continuance, and should not be at all surprised to see an advance in rates to what it was when repealed in 1883. In fact, the "powers that be" have already said so, i. e., that there will be little if any reduction. It will be several thanksgivings before we can offer thanks that the burden has been removed, I opine. However, luck to your efforts.

SAMUEL W. ALLEN, R. P.

Batesville, Ark.

I this day mail to my Congressman petition signed by three druggists of this place asking for repeal of Stamp Tax. Hope this will soon be accomplished as it is certainly a very unjust imposition on the drug trade. In event of repeal of this tax, have we any assurance from the manufacturers that they will restore old prices on their goods? I have not noticed any such expression in your columns in this regard. Suppose you get after this class now. We as retailers would like to know what they are going to do.

M. F. WORD.

Cartersville, Ga.

Note that the movement which you inaugurated to secure repeal of the high war tax on medicine has created a widespread sympathy and satisfaction in this and other cities. The writer is also secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and we have had a number of meetings formulating plans for the repeal of the war tax. We are also sending delegates to Washington in this matter. Can you give me any special or other information regarding plans to pursue in this matter? Any information will be gladly received by the writer.

FRANK C. GROTE.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

In reference to killing the war tax, would say it is unjust and burdensome, particularly the tax on medicine. To-day we are paying the government nearly 6 per cent. on our gross receipts for stamps, as we did not advance our price one iota, and we have to stand our share of the documentary stamps, express, etc., same as others. This is true of all manufacturers in proprietary medicines, or nearly so, as but a few advanced their prices. We take pleasure in instructing you to add our name to your protest.

THE W. H. HILL COMPANY.

Detroit, Mich. W. H. Hill, Secretary.

We are just in receipt of your blotter entitled "Kill the War Tax," and we take this occasion to thank you in behalf of the retail druggists and ourselves for the strong fight you are putting up for the repeal of the war tax. If you desire us to make distribution of the blotters or any other printed matter, kindly send same here and we will take care of it.

STERLING REMEDY COMPANY.

H. L. Kramer, Treasurer and General Manager.

Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

You have my hearty support in all your efforts to have the unjust War Tax repealed on drugs, etc. May you succeed in your efforts. Hon. W. A. Caulterhead is Congressman from this (the Fifth) district. He being a personal friend of mine, I will make a personal appeal to him to help the matter along all he can, and am certain he will lend us his valuable assistance.

R. L. TAYS.

Herkimer, Kan.

We note with great pleasure the interest you are taking in effort to kill the very obnoxious war tax which manufacturers such as ourselves are now subjected to. What can we do to help you? We know that your work

will be appreciated by druggists throughout the country. Wishing you Godspeed, we remain,

McCORMICK & CO.

Baltimore, Md.

Within I append list of druggists of the larger cities of La Salle County, Illinois, and hope it will be followed by many more. As president of our local society I wrote a personal letter to one druggist in each of the cities and had it rushed forward in the "endless chain style." Thanking you for interest taken.

B. G. SEEBACH.

Peru, Ill.

Enclosed please find the great petition to Congress, which you sent me a few days ago, and to which I have obtained the signatures of most of the druggists in this city. Thanking you for the efforts you are making in the behalf of the retail trade.

OTTO J. S. BOBERG.

Eau Claire, Wis.

Some time since I forwarded to our representative in Congress from this district a similar petition to the above, signed by all the Oakland druggists, and have his written assurance that he will do everything he can to obtain the desired relief. Respectfully,

F. TOBRINER.

Oakland, Cal.

Enclosed find the signatures of the retail druggists in our city. This is a move in the right direction, for if there ever was injustice done, here is the place. Hoping that this will help accomplish the desired end, I am, with best wishes,

C. F. HUEBER.

Port Huron, Mich.

I have your valued favor and beg to inform you that I am opposed to the Revenue Tax, and if there is anything I can do to aid you in the war you are making on this tax I will gladly do so.

B. S. HUNT.

Sidney, Ohio.

We, the druggists of Mexico, thank you very much for the interest you are taking in killing the War Tax, which is unjust and burdensome, and we are with you heart and soul.

THE DRUGGISTS OF MEXICO, MO.

You may add our name to the "monster petition" which you are preparing for the repeal of war taxes upon Schedule B of the law on the subject.

A. WERNER & CO.

New York, N. Y. Per J. K.

Yours regarding war tax received. Kindly add our name to your "Monster Petition to Congress." Thanking you for same, we remain,

DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Enclosed find a list of the principal druggists of this city. We trust your war on the War Tax will be successful.

SPIRO COMPANY.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Am very glad to be able to help in getting such an unjust tax repealed, so please find enclosed petition signed.

W. H. PARKMAN.

Clio, Ala.

Enclosed find petition signed by druggists in this city asking for relief from the stamp tax.

MORRIS-MORTON DRUG CO.

Ft. Smith, Ark.

You may add our name to the list of those who desire the war tax removed from drugs.

THE J. F. HARTZ CO.

Detroit, Mich.

"SANG" OR GINSENG,*

(Aralia quinquefolia),

Some Information About the Great Chinese Root,

AND

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

By HARLAN P. KELSEY.

The cultivation of American ginseng (Aralia quinquefolia) in this country is receiving much attention at the present time. That ginseng can be grown successfully and with great profit if given proper conditions of soil and treatment, is now beyond question.

At the present time ginseng commands a cash price in the open market of from $4 to $6.50 per pound for the dried wild root, while the cultivated root brings as high as $8 to $12 per pound.

To show how the price of ginseng increased as the supply diminished, the following figures from reliable sources are quoted: In 1821, 352,992 pounds were exported at a value of $171,786, or 48 cents a pound, while in 1897, 179,573 pounds were exported at a value of $840,686, or $4.68 per pound.

This export consists almost entirely of wild roots, as only recently has the cultivation of ginseng been successfully attempted in America, although it has been grown in China, Japan and Korea for a long time—the industry being a government monopoly in the latter country. It should be carefully noted that cultivated ginseng always commands a very much higher price than the wild root, and very recently the price of all kinds has greatly advanced.

These figures conclusively show that the supply is entirely inadequate to the demand, and that the wild root is becoming scarcer each year. Eventually it must become a cultivated crop, but the fact that it takes from four to six years' growth before it is properly ready for the market will keep many from attempting its culture, though making returns larger and more sure for those who devote the necessary care and attention to its cultivation.

The extraordinary value of ginseng being demonstrated, it only remains to be shown that its culture is comparatively simple and can be made a success.

The conditions may be stated in a few words: A rich, cool, loamy, loose soil, shade, and a heavy mulching of wood leaves or similar covering in autumn, which is left on during the next summer to decay and conserve moisture. Ginseng will thrive in almost any rich garden soil if given shade, either natural or artificial, moisture and constant cultivation.

This is the secret of growing ginseng, and although there are many ways of applying the above principles, still if these points are kept in view there can be but little doubt of success; where the conditions do not exist naturally, they can usually be artificially furnished.

For those who intend planting on a large scale, the following suggestions will aid in making a proper start. First, where possible, select a cool, moist piece of ground, preferably level or nearly so, and where there is natural loam, or where the ground is loose and rich. Well rotted stable manure is good for bringing up garden soil to a proper condition, as is also leaf mold, rotted sods, etc. The ground must be fertile. Sandy soil, if rich and moist, is not objectionable, but rather desirable; but in any case, the drainage must be good.

Propagation from Seed.—There are about 8,000 ginseng seeds to the pound. As it often takes eighteen months for the seeds to germinate if allowed to become dry, and as in this length of time there is danger of losing them from the depredations of field mice and ground squirrels, it is therefore wiser to stratify them for about twelve months and then plant out in beds. If, however, seeds are properly gathered and planted out before becoming dry, there is no reason why they should not sprout the following spring. To stratify the seeds, place a layer, say 3 inches deep, of moist sand or leaf mold and loam over the bottom of a strong,

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tight box, then scatter a thin layer of seeds over this and cover with an inch of the sand or loam.

After filling the box in this manner, see that there aro several inches of the covering over the last layer of seed to prevent drying out. A wire netting of fine mesh should be securely tacked over all to prevent the attacks of mice. The whole should be kept in a moist cellar, or may be left out of doors if the box is plunged level to the top in soil.

In planting the seeds, they should be scattered evenly and thinly on a prepared bed and covered with an inch or more of fine soil. The planting being done in the fall (twelve months after the seeds are collected and stratified), they should then be covered with leaves and straw, or similar covering, over which brush is laid. In the early spring the brush is removed and lath shade covers substituted.

The beds may be made either 4 or 6 feet wide, and any length, and should always be surrounded by boards firmly nailed to posts, giving a rest for the lath shades. The boards used are of ordinary inch boxing, and should extend 2 feet or more from the ground.

Where 6 feet-wide beds are made, the lath covers are 4 by 6 feet. Ordinary laths are nailed 1 inch apart to 6 feet strips 1 inch thick and two inches wide and then braced. Where the bed is made 4 feet wide, the laths are simply nailed to other laths with clinching nails. The latter size, being lighter, are the more easily handled covers, but the larger beds and shades are the most economical of room and lumber where the planting is on an extended scale. These lath covers are to stay on all summer, to be replaced by mulching and brush in winter. The beds and subsequent treatment after planting are the same for both seeds and plants.

Planting.—After the season's growth, the seedlings should be transplanted into permanent beds in the fall, after the tops have died down. Some prefer to wait till the second autumn, but the roots are more liable to be injured, and it is very important that a good, clean tap-root is preserved, making at maturity a larger and more salable article, that will command the best price.

A planting board is made of ¾-inch white pine, or similar wood, 5 feet 9 inches or 3 feet 9 inches long, and 1 foot wide, to easily fit in the 4-feet and 6-feet beds.

This board is braced by light strips tacked across the ends and middle to prevent warping, and notches 5 inches apart are cut on the edges. A trench is then opened, by using a light spade and lifting the dirt away from the board, the back of the spade being flat against the edge of the board, on which the planter is standing.

The plants are set at the 5-inch intervals, care being taken to see that the roots are in straight, and the crown at least an inch below the surface. Dirt is pulled in with the hand as each plant is set, and after firming the row with the foot, the bed is smoothed off with a fine-toothed rake. The middle of the board is then placed directly over the row, and the planting of the next row is proceeded with. This leaves the plants 5 to 6 inches apart, each row containing 15 plants in a 6-feet-wide bed. To find out the number of plants such a bed will hold, multiply the length of the bed in feet by 30.

Some prefer sowing the seeds singly in drills 2 or 3 inches apart, and at intervals of 1 to 2 inches apart in the row. In this event the same planting board can be used, only the notches on one edge must be cut the required distance apart, the rows being 3 inches or less apart instead of 6 inches, as in the case of the plants. It is thus easy to figure out the area required for a given number of seeds.

The shading in summer may also be accomplished by raising the lath covering on a framework of scantling firmly attached to posts, and high enough to permit of standing under it.

The beds, however, should be boxed in as before noted, and on the approach of winter the sections of lath covering are removed to a barn or other dry place. This makes a rather elaborate structure, but it is really preferable to the beds being covered individually, allowing cultivation without handling of the shades. Each spring the beds should receive a fine dressing of very rich loam, which is to be scattered over the old leaf mulching. But all the weeds must be pulled out as they appear, and the spaces between the rows kept stirred up loose with a small hoe or weeder, great care being taken not to strike and injure the roots or tops.

As the seed ripens it should be collected immediately and stratified as before mentioned, or planted out.

Ginseng can be grown under the shade of trees, but this method is not so satisfactory as the cultivation under artificial covering, and on a large scale is not recommended.

In any event, where possible, the ginseng garden should be planted on ground sheltered from strong, prevailing winds.

Preparing for Market.—After the roots are of sufficient size, that is, from 3 to 5 ounces or more in weight, green, dig very carefully, without bruising or breaking, and after washing perfectly clean in fresh water, place on wooden trays or boards to dry—in the sun where possible. Or the roots may be spread evenly and thinly on trays in a warm room. Too rapid drying is not desirable, and where the quantity to be dried is considerable it would pay to buy a small evaporator. It takes about three pounds of green root to make one pound of perfectly dry marketable article, and all extra care taken in its preparation for the market will be well repaid in the increased price obtained. Sell only to reliable dealers who are willing to pay a proper price for an unlimited amount of the product

The small fibrous rootlets should be cleaned off during the drying process, as a better price is commanded for large smooth roots. After making sure that the roots are perfectly dry, cool off, and weigh at once in paper sacks of one to two pounds, finally packing in clean boxes of ten to twenty-five sacks each. If it is undesirable to dispose of the dried root at once, it would be best to pack in air-tight glass jars or seal in tins, to prevent damage caused by the boring beetle, which is said to attack it.

The roots, also, should be carefully graded according to size, appearance and weight, and marked accordingly on the outside of the packages before shipping.

The best markets are at New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco, from whence almost the entire product is shipped to China, whose people value it as a panacea for nearly all human ills.

With these instructions followed, success should be made of growing Ginseng, and the element of profit is so large as to be rather startling.

The greatest discouragement in growing Ginseng is the depredations of thieves. The root is so extremely valuable that if the location of a plantation is generally known, the crop would stand but little chance of maturing without at least a part being stolen.

Unless secrecy can be maintained it will pay, as a rule, to erect a high solid wall with barbed wire on top. An electric wire can be arranged around the plantation at little cost, which will ring a bell or bells located where desired if an entry be forced.

Any very valuable article finds ready thieves if unprotected—Ginseng being no exception to the rule—but it is amply worth any expense incurred in protecting it.

To conclude, it will be observed that with ordinary attention to details Ginseng can be grown with large and sure profits.

It seems probable that Ginseng can be grown in every State of the Union if the required conditions naturally exist, or are produced artificially, as it is found wild in perhaps thirty States.

Ginseng at one time was abundant in Ontario and Quebec, but has now become rather scarce, as it has been so energetically hunted by native "sang" diggers. This is the reason, also, for its present rarity in the United States.

Tremont Building, Boston.

Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Heroin Hydrochloride.

Terpin hydrate	4 grams.
Alcohol	60 Cc.
Dissolve and add	
Glycerin	56 Cc.
Compound spirit of orange, U. S. P.	3 Cc.
Mix and add	
Heroin hydrochloride	0.12 grams.
Dissolved in	
Water	2 Cc.

(Written for the Era.)

PHARMACY IN ROUMANIA.

THERE is probably no country in Europe where civilization has advanced so rapidly during the last generation as in Roumania. This, like all the Balkan States, was long under Turkish rule, but since (in 1877) she has shaken off the Ottoman yoke and prospered under King Carol I., her progress has been wonderful. This change is especially remarkable in Bucharest, the capital city. The traveler by the Orient Express who alights here, whether from Paris, Vienna or Buda Pesth, will not fail to be struck by the handsome streets and buildings of this outpost of Western civilization in Oriental Europe. But we may refer those interested in general details to the charming description which the Queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) has written of her go-ahead little metropolis, and pass on to the special object of our remarks.

Roumanian Pharmacy

is regulated by the "Sanitary Law" of 1893. To practice pharmacy one must either graduate at the Bucharest University or present an approved foreign university diploma. In this latter case an examination is exacted, the jury being composed of a member of the Superior Sanitary Committee, a member of the Board of Pharmacy and three professors of the School of Pharmacy. The examination fee is $50, and, if successful, the candidate's foreign diploma is endorsed by the Minister of the Interior. The number of pharmacies being limited by law, the possession of a diploma does not imply the right to keep open shop.

But many of the existing Roumanian pharmacies are still held by foreigners of Saxon or Austro-Hungarian origin. In a great number of cases the authorization to open these pharmacies was granted by the princes who reigned over Roumania previous to 1850, and the proprietors have now all taken out letters of naturalization, as required by law.

But since 1870 no pharmacy concession is granted without examination before a special jury.

Pharmaceutical Education,

like medical and veterinary studies, was commenced in Roumania in 1853, when a doctor of French origin, C. A. Davilla, and Dr. Nicholas Crezoulescou, a Roumanian, organized a medical school on military lines. In 1870 this school was transformed into a Faculty of Medicine, and the School of Pharmacy was attached to this establishment, the veterinary school becoming an independent institution. The curriculum at the Pharmacy School formerly consisted of two years' study of (first year) physics, zoology, botany, mineral chemistry, qualitative analytical chemistry; (second year) organic chemistry and analysis, pharmacology and materia medica. A strong agitation was set on foot four years ago for the separation of the School of Pharmacy from the Faculty of Medicine and its reorganization as an independent Faculty of Pharmacy. Messrs A. Altan, A. Volanschi and D. Nicolau, all pharmacists at Bucharest, vigorously took up the matter in their periodical, "The Pharmaceutical Bulletin." When the question of the reorganization of higher education was laid before the Roumanian Parliament recently these three gentlemen drew up a project for revising the pharmaceutical curriculum. They gained some of their points, but the question of separation from the Faculty of Medicine was shelved. The school is now called the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, but remains attached to the medical establishment. The following classes are partly held at the Faculties of Medicine and Science, but the majority are at the Faculty of Pharmacy.

DR. BERNATH DE LENDEWAY, Chemical Institute.

First year—Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Mineral Chemistry, Physics and Analytical Chemistry.

Second year—Organic Chemistry and Analysis, Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy, Galenical Pharmacy, Hygiene and Sanitary Laws.

Third year—Chemical and Galenical Pharmacy, Notes on the Roumanian Pharmacopœia, Chemistry of Foodstuffs, Bacteriology and Toxicology.

Each year's programme includes practical laboratory work.

The Chemical Institute,

shown in our illustration, was founded in 1863 by Dr. A. Bernath de Lendeway, the present director, who was the originator of instruction in chemical analysis in Roumania, and it was frequented by the medical, pharmaceutical and science students. It now depends on the Minister of the Interior. Besides the director, there are three first class and two second class chemists and various assistants.

A. ALTAN.

The Superior Sanitary Committee

consists of nine doctors, a veterinary surgeon and a pharmacist nominated by the King from a list presented by the Minister of the Interior. This committee, besides its various other functions, supervises the exercise of pharmacy in Roumania, revises the Pharmacopœia, the pharmacy tariffs, etc., etc.

This committee is assisted by a Board of Pharmacy, the members of which, nominated in a similar manner, are four pharmacists and a chemist. The presence of the latter seems somewhat unnecessary in a country where thorough chemical tuition is given to pharmacists. It is also thought by pharmacists that the local Board of

CHEMICAL INSTITUTE, BUCHAREST UNIVERSITY.

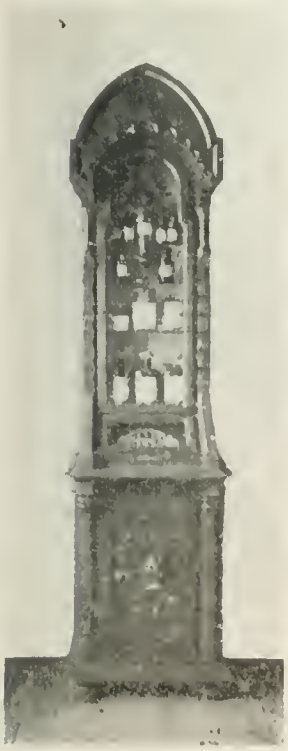
LA AURORA PHARMACY, BUCHAREST.

M. ALTAN'S LABORATORY, ANALYTICAL AND GALENICAL.

Health, now authorized to inspect pharmacies, might profitably cede this duty to the Board of Pharmacy, many regrettable discussions and misunderstandings being caused by the incompetence, in pharmaceutical matters, of these local bodies.

The System of Limitation

of the number of pharmacies which prevails in Germany, Russia, etc., also exists in Roumania. The rule is one pharmacy per 5,000 inhabitants in the large cities, one per 3,000 in the smaller towns. The "branch" pharmacies existing in each village which boasts a doctor, belong to the proprietor of a pharmacy in a larger place in the same county and are ceded for a fixed term of years. These "branch" pharmacies are only compelled to have a certain scheduled list of remedies on hand, the "definitive," or large pharmacies, are obliged to stock all the Pharmacopœia medicaments.



ROUMANIAN PHARMACY EXHIBIT, PARIS EXPOSITION.

As in all countries where the "limitation" exists, it is a long and difficult process to arrive at the proprietorship of a pharmacy in Roumania. There are at present 184 "definitive" pharmacies and forty "branches," while the number of qualified and unqualified assistants, who can only occupy subordinate positions till a vacancy occurs, is about 450.

The Retailing of Medicaments

is legally preserved to pharmacists, medical men only having the right to supply medicine when more than five kilometres, roughly three miles, from a pharmacy. Raw drugs, poisons and proprietary medicines can only legally be sold by the "druggists" to pharmacists and to those who employ chemicals for manufacturing processes, etc. But this legal restriction is not invariably observed, nor do the authorities show the necessary strictness in punishing these infringements of the law. A libel action was brought against a pharmacy journal last year by a druggist for exposing the slack manner in which the law is administered, but the journalist proved his facts and obtained a verdict with $90 damages. Another example of the difference between the text of the law and its application is

The Roumanian Pharmacopœia.

Legally an annual supplement should be edited and published, but though the work dates from 1892, not a single supplement has yet been issued.

The Tariff of Prices of Medicaments

is drawn up by the Board of Pharmacy, approved by the Superior Sanitary Council and enforced by the Government. As a matter of fact, the authorities, not being legally bound in any way to take into account the recommendations either of the council or the board, act as they please. The tariff is accordingly kept as low as possible in the public interest, quite irrespective of the profits of the unhappy pharmacist. Added to this, as

CENTRAL CHEMICAL INSTITUTE. PLATINUM VESSELS AND APPARATUS.

no chemical works exist in Roumania, the pharmacists have to import a large and expensive stock. This, together with the encroachments of the medical profession, is the Roumanian pharmacist's great difficulty. It is therefore evident that even in countries where the number of officines is limited, the pharmacists, like Mr. Gilbert's policemen, find their "lot is not a happy one."

Yet here, as elsewhere, they are a patient, hard-working and law-abiding class. The punishments for the violation of the pharmaceutical regulations vary from a $20 fine to a sum of $400 and the temporary closing of the drug store. Yet in the annals of the Roumanian courts for the last quarter of a century we find but four sentences pronounced against pharmacists, three being the minimum fine of $20 and the other a three months' closing of the premises.

THE COUNTRY DRUGGIST TALKS.

The sheet-iron-stove-forum of the country drug store, where the town officials, doctor and others of the village gossips caucus nightly to develop new ideas in the management of municipal affairs and the next horse sale, and, incidentally, where arguments on topics of great moment are gushed forth with an occasional punctuation of tobacco juice, has no counterpart in the city store. But for all that, there is a fine line of comparison to be drawn between the keeper of the "wayback" shop and his city brother, which offers excellent justification for the oft-advanced "Resolved, that the retail druggist is an overworked public servant." Without any debate on the subject, simply viewing it in a lay sense, the following recital to a party of city retailers who had gathered for an "off evening" of pleasure in a quiet place outside their several stores, is entertaining.

It was the Up-State member of the party who was talking; the proprietor of the typical country store. "I've heard a great deal about you fellows here in the city," he said, "and I've read more in the drug journals. You all have an axe to grind and you keep at it constantly. You keep looking around the inside of your heads for ideas to benefit your business, then when you get one you sit in your stores and work it out on an elaborate plan. Just as you're getting pretty thoroughly convinced that you've found a great secret which will benefit your business and help other fellows to strengthen theirs, some one comes in for a two cent stamp, and you so far forget yourself that you give him change for a dollar for the fifty cent piece he gave you. Then your ideas vanish like mist before sunshine, and you take up a new tack vowing you are in the hardest kind of a business on earth and are the worst abused mortal to boot."

He was interrupted here by no less than four of his friends who wanted to add grievances to those stated. One said he should have mentioned the person who wishes to consult the directory; another had the telephone argument ringing in his ears; the third saw through the smoke of his own cigar the large stock of unsold cigars, cigarettes and tobacco in his stock, and the fourth wanted to talk about the stationery department of the drug store. Each was given his turn; each voiced his tale of woe, then all agreed they were afflicted likewise, but the Up-State man waved all away with a sweep of his hands.

These are mere trifles," he said. "Really haven't you some substantial grounds for complaints? It's natural that a drug store should have everything you've mentioned. Why, to begin with, it's always a difficult matter to get postage stamps. The drug store man knows this, the public knows it; one and one are two; see my point? The drug man wants the public, and if he provides suitable means to get them he'll succeed. Now suppose a lady customer comes in for a stamp and she discovers she wants to drop a line to a friend but hasn't a scrap of paper. If you've a nice little package to show her, nine times out of ten she'll buy.

"We must have such combinations in our business, for if we didn't people wouldn't come to see us as often as we'd like. Now then, let's have a man come in. As sure as he sees the cigar stand he'll walk over there and ask for a stamp. Give it to him over the cigar case and he'll buy a cigar to pay you for the trouble. Don't be a mummy. Talk to him; maybe you'll sell him some school supplies for his children or a pad of paper for his desk.

"But that's not what I want to get at; I want to show you fellows that you aren't half so bad off as you think you are. I wonder what you'd think if a customer came in and asked you for a 8 x 14 window light, with enough putty and points to put it in, eh? Well, that's part of my business, and if a little boy comes in my store and asks for a light of glass 9¾ x 13⅞ I cut it for him, give him putty and points and maybe a couple of cents worth of black snuff, scented, go with the sale. Why you fellows haven't any kick coming at all. Wait till you put in wall paper, paints and oils and a few other things, then you'll understand that the retail drug store is more of a department store than you thought it was. I spent a half day with a woman customer recently picking out paper to harmonize with a green ingrain carpet on a bedroom floor. Then in the spring, when everybody's housecleaning and painting, they want paints. We mix all our own and send them around to the homes without extra charge. Occasionally one of our farmer friends comes to town to see us, and maybe we sell him $25 worth of garden seeds, for we have everything from an early June pea to an "Our Own" brand pumpkin.

"Another point—some people like spring water to drink. We have a company supply us with gallon bottles which we sell six in a case for 30 cents, delivered.

"Oftentimes we cash checks for accommodation, and then maybe the person will spend a dollar or two for valentines, of which we have a full assortment, or a knife, razor or something in the way of an ornament, etc., from our endless variety."

Some of the crowd began to get uneasy, and it was suggested that it was time to go home, but the Up-State man was not to be stopped. "Say," he babbled, "I haven't told you about our candy counter yet. Why, we have the nicest assortment to be obtained anywhere in town. Oh, yes, I want you to know also that we always keep a 100-gallon tank of kerosene oil to supply the one and five-gallon orders of our customers. Sometimes we furnish cans and deliver the goods. However, this is a small feature of our business.

"From our association with drugs we understand the properties of good baking powder, and we make it once or twice a week to supply the demand, and I have known friends of mine in the busines to sell tea and coffee."

This was enough to start the crowd, and they began to edge toward the door. The Up-State man lingered, and was overheard to remark to the man cleaning glasses as he followed after his friends: "Say, these fellows think they've got a kick; maybe they have, but it isn't a marker to the one I've got. What d'ye think?"

A DANGEROUS FAKE PRESCRIPTION.

The following prescription has been given widespread circulation in the daily papers as a wonderful cure for consumption, discovered by Prof. Hoff, of Vienna:

Acid, arsen.	.1
Acid, cinnamic	.3
Kal. carb. dep.	.2
Aqua distill.	.5
Make a perfect solution.	
Add	
Cognac	2.5

Mix.

Sig.—Take after meals, according to instructions of physician.

Pharmaceutically, this prescription will not produce a clear solution with the amount of water present, nor is there sufficient potassium carbonate to effect solution of the acids. Medicinally, the compound is just as bad, worse, because it is distinctly dangerous.

BILL TO ESTABLISH THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures has decided unanimously to report favorably the Shafroth bill to establish the Metric system in the United States. The bill substitutes the Metric system for the American system of weights and measures. The time for the adoption of the new system is January 1, 1903. The report will call attention to the fact that within the past few weeks Russia has adopted the metrical system, leaving the United States and Great Britain as the only civilized countries adhering to the old system.

AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF TINCTURA OPII DEODORATI.*

By FREDERICK T. GORDON.

Although furnishing a most satisfactory product, provided that there has been skill and care in manipulation, the present U. S. P. process for the preparation of Tinct. Opii Deodorati is far from being satisfactory itself to the working pharmacist. The U. S. P. process is long and tedious, involves the use of an expensive and highly inflammable solvent and calls for a high degree of skill and care to turn out a really creditable product. Any one who has ever tried the difficult task of pouring off the ethereal layer from the aqueous one and separating all the ether from the finished tincture will appreciate the allusion to care and skill. Then there is the ever-present danger of fire from the inflammability of the ether, a danger not imaginary, as frequent accounts of drug store fires and explosions from this cause will show, and the item of the cost of the ether, even if much of it is saved and worked up into liniments, as is done in many cases. For these reasons and others with which I will not weary you, there has long been a desire on the part of pharmacists for a practical process for making the deodorized tincture of opium that will stand the test of laboratory manipulation.

Various processes for the tincture and substitutes for ether have been suggested; of these, probably the most practical is the employment of a "denarcotized" opium, from which the undesirable principles have been removed before its use in making the tincture. However, the effective and economically practical denarcotization of opium is rather beyond the resources of the working pharmacist on a small scale, and besides there is good ground for dissatisfaction with the product made from this article. What the worker wants is a process cheap and effective and one that will put him on an equality with the large manufacturer, that is, unless the making of galenical preparations is to become a lost art in pharmacy.

Probably because of the unsatisfactory processes for its manufacture and its greater cost, the deodorized tincture of opium, although an ideal preparation of the drug from a therapeutic standpoint, has never gained the general use that its merits would deserve. Laudanum, a cheaper and easier made preparation, still holds full sway and is used in pints where the other is used in drams. We thus have the strange spectacle of two preparations of the same drug having identical strength of active principle, of which the least desirable is the most prescribed. Then, too, this is an unnecessary multiplication of representatives of the drug, which is entirely foreign to the tendency of the age, which demands a simplicity of standards. I venture to hold the hope that by suggesting a method cheap and easy of application for the making of the better preparation, this may to a greater extent supplant the inferior, and I would earnestly ask my hearers to give this point of the subject their thoughtful consideration, that some good may come from the thought.

Lest I be accused of plagiarism, I wish to state that I do not claim entire originality for the process I am about to suggest; as I understand it, the employment of paraffin for the deodorizing of opium was suggested many years ago, but the idea was never taken up, as far as I can learn, and was forgotten. A month or so ago the idea was mentioned in conversation by Mr. J. E. Elfreth, of this city, as being possibly of value and practical; its advantages seemed so great at once to both of us that we determined to work it out practically. To him belongs the credit of reviving an old and forgotten idea; my share was in the testing and elaborating of a practical working process. I may state that the assays, etc., were also a part of my work.

The process I have the honor to suggest as a substitute for the present U. S. P. method is as follows, the formula being for 1,000 Cc. of finished product:

"Take of granulated opium, of U. S. P. standard, 100 grammes; put this in a suitable bottle and add 300 Cc. of boiling water. Macerate for from 24 to 48 hours, according to the fineness of the opium, with frequent agitation; then transfer the drug and menstruum into a percolator, and percolate in the usual manner with tepid water until the drug is thoroughly exhausted (i. e., until a drop of the percolate is entirely free from taste and gives only a slight cloudiness with Mayer's reagent), reserving the first 300 Cc. of percolate and collecting the dilute percolate separately. Evaporate at a gentle heat the dilute percolate to 200 Cc., mix this with the concentrated portion and bring both to a temperature of about 180° F. in a suitable evaporating dish. Now add 150 grammes of paraffin, U. S. P., having a melting point of 120° approximately, in small pieces, and when this has melted and become fluid, agitate the two liquids together thoroughly for five or ten minutes until the paraffin no longer seems to darken in color. Set the dish aside until the paraffin has cooled and hardened, break the crust and pour off the deodorized aqueous solution of opium from it, washing out the dish and the under side of the paraffin crust with a small quantity of water to remove adhering tincture. Filter the solution of opium through a good filter, make up to 800 Cc. with cold water added through the filter, add 200 Cc. alcohol, and make up to 1,000 Cc. with sufficient water to balance the loss from shrinkage of the mixture of alcohol and water."

The resulting product is a clear, deep red-brown tincture, bright and transparent, entirely free from odor of opium and possessing a clean, bitter taste slightly suggestive of that drug. This tincture is permanent, does not precipitate on standing and fully represents the desirable qualities of opium. The advantage of the process just stated as a practical working one will be apparent at once to the pharmacist; instead of having to deal with a highly volatile and inflammable solvent that must be separated from the aqueous layer by troublesome decantation, he simply has to pour off the deodorized percolate from a solid body; indeed, the veriest tyro cannot fail of success along these lines.

One or two questions must be answered before this method can be granted recognition. The first of these, "does the paraffin thoroughly remove the narcotic and odorous principles from the opium percolate?" is answered by the appearance, odor and taste of the finished product decidedly in the affirmative. To test this further, some of the paraffin used in making the tincture was melted and shaken up with warm $\frac{N}{10}$ sulphuric acid; this took on a dark color, had the nauseous taste and smell of crude opium and on exaporation gave a residue that answered to the tests mentioned for narcotine. The second question, "does the paraffin dissolve and remove any of the morphine from the percolate?" is very important; this can be answered positively in the negative. First, some of the paraffin was carefully washed to remove possibly adherent traces of drug, melted and shaken up with $\frac{N}{10}$ sulphuric acid, and this was tested for morphine.

To these tests there was shown not the slightest trace of morphine, even when the residue was treated so as to obtain any possible alkaloid free from foreign matters. Pure meconate of morphine was then warmed in a test-tube with fresh paraffin for an hour or more, the paraffin tested to see if any had dissolved and the meconate washed free from paraffin and weighed again. To this test not the slightest indication of solubility was afforded, the meconate of morphine having been chosen as being very nearly the same salt of morphine as is probably present in opium.

To reach conclusive results, assays of various samples of opium and tinctures made from them were carried out. From a granulated opium bought from a jobbing house, with a guaranteed assay of 15.20 per cent. morphine, a tincture was made that assayed 15 per cent. morphine. In my hands this opium assayed 15.10 per cent., 1-10 per cent. less than given. A gum opium (dried) was next used, assaying 13.45 per cent. morphine; this gave a tincture perfect in all respects, yielding 13.30 per cent. morphine. Several other samples of the drug were used with like results, the assay in all cases agreeing in showing the finished tincture to have lost about 1-5 of 1 per cent. morphine in the process of manufacture. This may be, and is, likely due to difficulties in the complete exhaustion of the opium, as it was conclusively shown

*A paper read at a pharmaceutical meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Reprinted from Amer. Jour. Phar.

that none of the morphine was lost in the paraffin. It seems to me that a process that will give these results leaves little to be desired. I might state that these assays were in every case made in duplicate and by different methods, they agreeing to all practical intent. The morphine yielded in the assay of the tincture was remarkably light in color even before washing, and seemed very free from contaminations.

The relative cost of the two methods, based on the price of materials lately quoted, is $1.40 per 1,000 Cc. for the U. S. P. tincture to $1.05 for the "paraffin tincture," a saving of 35 cents, due chiefly to the saving of the cost of the ether. This, with the decided advantage of easy working, should certainly suggest the adoption of the "paraffin method" as the official U. S. P. process in the 1900 Pharmacopœia, if the same results as I obtained should be reached in the hands of the working pharmacist, and of this I have not the slightest doubt. Furthermore, with an easy and cheap mode of manufacture, we can also consider the question of adopting this preparation as the sole liquid representative of opium, relegating laudanum to the limbo of confections, boluses and such ancient products of pharmaceutical skill. If it should be found necessary to its preservation, the percentage of alcohol could be slightly increased in the new Tinctura Opii Deodorati. If I may be permitted, I would respectfully suggest this proposition to pharmacists for general consideration.

A little point arising from working details may be of value to pharmacists. Granulated opium is far superior to powdered opium for making any of its preparations by percolation, its use doing away with many of the troubles of percolating a powdered drug that will gum in spite of the addition of sand, calcium phosphate, etc. Opium in this form can be purchased in the open market, but the pharmacist can easily prepare it for himself by cutting the crude drug into thin slices, drying these thoroughly and grating the crisp slices through a very coarse wire sieve. This, I believe, is the basis of the method of the manufacturers. Of course, an assay must be made of the granulated opium, as the drug will lose much moisture and weight in drying and increase in strength thereby.

BUYING AND OVERBUYING.

It has been truly said that ours is a nation of great producers and great consumers. We make no mistake when we declare that it is a nation of gigantic enterprise. Manufacturing merchandise of every description and in great abundance as we do, no one need suffer because of lack of supply. As buyers we can get more than we need, with a little additional thrown in gratuitously. Big houses and little houses in competition with each other for trade fling out almost innumerable inducements to the retail merchant in matters of price, style, quality and finish, and even tempt him with large datings and discounts. Occasionally rebates are offered. Able and persistent salesmen are sent out whose persuasive powers are so great that the retail merchant must possess unusual strength of mind to avoid falling a victim to their allurements.

The picture is not in the least overdrawn. It indicates the conditions with which every buyer must contend, whether he purchase for a wholesale house, for a department store, or for a store of any other description. The conditions apply with equal force to country merchants and to city merchants.

Everything is made extremely pleasant for the buyer. Accordingly, it is extremely easy to overbuy.

The successful buyer is one who is conversant with his business, and who is likewise a man of resolute character. He is one who keeps close tab on his stock, and who can tell you in a moment just what amount of stock he has on hand of every grade. He is one who studies his trade and the requirements of his customers. As a result, he knows what novelties he can sell and to what extent. He is always in position to regulate his purchase, and thereby keep his stock in proper condition. He is always wide-awake and well informed on what is being offered in the market. Does he read? Yes. He carefully scans every trade journal that is issued touching the line of goods that he buys, and thereby he obtains new ideas, and very frequently secures most valuable information. In a word, he is a thoroughly posted man.

More failures can be attributed to overbuying than to any other one cause, with perhaps the exception of incompetency and lack of capital. Overbuying is to be avoided only by close application, constant vigilance and all-round information. To disregard possible overstocking is to invite embarrassment. The judicious purchasing of goods, in quantity as well as in kind, is one of the corner stones of success. (F. C. Brunhouse, in The Spatula.)

DIFFERENT DRUGGISTS' METHODS.

Unlike most callings, the retail druggist seems to have no set rules to guide him in his daily business routine, and as a result each proprietor has his own system of conducting affairs adjusted to his surroundings and trade. While none of the great number of the druggists of the United States takes pains to publish his particular system of keeping shop, there are times and occasions when matters of this especial interest crop out, casually and otherwise. The meeting room of the local pharmaceutical association is one of the places where innumerable good things concerning pharmacy and some things not so good, come to light.

At a recent gathering of pharmacists, the question of price-cutting was being discussed. One pharmacist, whom his neighbors had persistently classified as an "aggressive cutter," was giving his experience after this fashion: "Years ago I used to be a cut-rate druggist in every phase of the term. Why, I'd rather have sold a customer at a loss than to let him get away. But I don't have that feeling now, and, to tell the truth, I am only a cutter in name. You will question this statement, but I ask you to send some one to my store and learn my prices. I will wager I get just as good prices on my proprietary goods as any of you here. True, I may sell some preparations below the average, but there is method in my seeming madness. I buy in large quantities, and I can afford to sell a little cheaper and still make as much profit as my neighbor who sells at a higher figure. No, I am not a cutter; just called so by those who knew me when I did slash prices. I do business as a cutter, but do not cut."

Another druggist made a business of catering to small trade, and to this end studied the calls of his trade for certain articles. A child coming in his store for 5 cents' worth of castor oil, rhubarb or oil almond received as much consideration as a purchaser of a dollar's worth of goods. "Because," said the druggist, "the 5-cent customers come to me about forty times as often as do the dollar kind. I have specialties which I sell for 5 and 10 cents, and I find the demand constantly growing."

"I try to exercise a certain independence in dealing with my trade," is the way an out of the city druggist opened a discussion on price cutting. "If a customer comes in my store with a prescription, I name the price. If he says it can be purchased at such and such a store for so much less, I always hand it back, telling him to get it filled there. I cannot do it. I do the same with my proprietary articles, and I find I have just as good trade as any other druggist in the city, and at better prices."

Syrup of Terpin

Terpin	2 grams.
Tincture of vanilla	1 gram.
Alcohol, 90 per cent	30 grams.
Glycerin	67 grams.
Syrup	50 grams.
Honey	50 grams.

(L'Union Pharm.)

Hair Restorer.

Tincture of cantharides	7.0 grams.
Tincture of galls	7.0 grams.
Essence of musk	20 drops.
Carmine	0.5 grams.
Alcohol	28.0 grams.
Rose water	140.0 grams.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

THEORETICAL PHARMACY.

1.—In lieu of a question on a pharmaceutical subject for No. 1, you will be rated on the general character of your answers, your writing and orthography. There are at least five typographical errors in this paper; you will be expected to discover them and correctly write the misspelled words on page 1 of your examination book.

2.—Define (a) Botany, (b) Mineralogy, (c) Zoology, (d) Chemistry, (e) Physics.

3.—Define Weights, Measures, Specific Gravity. What is the initial unit of the Metric System? What relationship does Cc. bear to it? What does the gm. represent?

4.—What is an Infusion, a Decoction, a Supository? What are the official weights of the three kinds of suppositories specified?

5.—(a) What would be the equivalent in avurdupois weights of 1450 gms.; the equiv. of 1,000 gms. being 2 lbs. 3 ozs. 119.9 grs.?

(b) What would be the equivolent in apothicaries fluid measure of 1,725 Cc., the equivalent of 1,000 Cc. being 33 fl. ozs. 390.6 m.?

Show your calculations in both (a) and (b).

(c) How many fl. ozs. in 1 pint, Imperial.

6.—(a) What amount of morphine would be contained in 100 grs. Pv. Opii?

(b) 100 Cc. Tr. Opii?

(c) 100 Gm. Pv. Ipec. et Opii?

7.—℞ Aloe Purificata 13.00
Mastiche 4.00
Rosae Gallicae 3.00
Aqua q. s.
M. ft. Pilulae No C.

Re-write above prescription in English terms and troy weights.

8.—Desiring to make 1 gal. of 60 per cent. alcohol from 75 per cent. alcohol; how much water would be required (not taking into account the reduction in volume in mixing).

9.—Comp. Ext. Colocynth ..... 80 gm.
Mild Mercurus Chloride..... 60 gm.
Ext. of Jalap..... 30 gm.
Gamboge ..... 15 gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity to make 1,000 pills.

Write the formula (metric) for 30 of above pills and give the name of the pill.

10.—(a) What is a deliquescent salt? Name one.

(b) What is an efiorescent salt? Name one.

(c) What is meant by a number 20 powder?

TOXICOLOGY.

1.—(a) What is Toxicology? (b) What is a poison?

2.—(a) How does a poison differ from a corrosive? (b) Give an example of each.

3.—(a) Describe completely the treatment and antidote for poisoning by Morphina. (b) Aconitum.

4.—Give the maximum safe dose for an adult of each of the following: (a) Tinctura Opii, (b) Ergota, (c) Tinctura Aconiti, (d) Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite, (e) Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum.

5.—Give antidote and treatment for an overdose of: (a) Cannabis Indica, (b) Strychnina.

6.—(a) Name five poisons and their antidotes. (b) Name five corrosives and their antidotes.

7.—Describe the toxic effect of each of the following: (a) Chloral, (b) Morphinæ Sulphas, (c) Pilocarpus.

8.—What would be the antidotes and general treatment for poisoning by (a) Phosphorus and its compounds, (b) Arsenic and its compounds.

9.—(a) Do you use a poison register? (b) State as nearly as you can the law relating to poisons.

10.—(a) Give general treatment in case of poisons by unknown substances, and state what you would give when an emetic is indicated, (b) Name five emetics.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1.—Give the origin, official name and parts used: Isinglass, Cochineal, Spermaceti, Spanish Fly, Ox Gall.

2.—Give origin, official name and official preparations of: Glycerine, Lard, Pepsin, Suet, Cod Liver Oil.

3.—Give official names and tell what parts of the following plants are used: Indian Turnip, Nux Vomica, Castor Oil.

4.—Describe: Roots, Rhizoma, Tubers, Barks, Leaves.

5.—Give Habitat, botanical origin and parts of plant used: Broom, Pulsatilla, Saffron, Cotton, Hops.

6.—Describe Ergot. What is its habitat, medicinal properties and dose.

7.—What is: Manna, Asafoetida, Lycopodium, Mace, Lupulin.

8.—Give origin, habitat, description of Ipecac.

9.—From what are the following prepared: Syrupus Fuscus, Mel, Styrax, Pix Liquida, Camphora.

10.—Identify drugs marked 1 to 10.

CHEMISTRY.

1.—Define an atom. A molecule. Can both exist in a free state? What is valence? When is an element divalent?

2.—Give the theory of Atomic weight. Which element is taken as the standard? How many atoms does a molecule contain?

3.—Chemically, how are acids distinguished from other substances? Into what two classes are they divided? Give an example of each class.

4.—What elements are termed the Halogens? When combined with Hydrogen what do they form?

5.—Complete the following equations:

$2NaCl+H_2SO_4=$
$KH\ CO_3+HC_2H_3O_2=$
$HgCl_2+2KI=$
$Fe_2O_3+6HCl=$

6.—Mercury. Give symbol, atomic weight, equivalence. Give chemical symbols for Mercurous and Mercuric Chlorides. Give common names.

7.—Give chemical formula for Ethyl and Methyl Alcohols and give common name of each.

8.—The at. wt. of C is 12, of H-1, of N-14, of O-16, and of S-32. The chem. formula of Quinine Sulphate is $(C_{20}\ H_{24}\ N_2O_2)_2\ H_2\ SO_4 7\ H_2\ O$. What is the Molec. wt. of Quinine Sulphate? Show your calculations.

9.—When a Hydroxide is combined with a fixed oil, what is formed?

10.—If you should find an unlabeled package which you thought was Corrosive Sublimate, how would you verify your supposition?

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

London, Nov. 23.

Irish Magistrates and the Pharmacy Act.—The magistrates at Tullamore, Ireland, have gone dead in the face of previous decisions both in Great Britain and in Ireland, which have adjudged that the unqualified assistant who sells a poison is liable to a fine, and on November 17 they dismissed a case, holding that the employer and not the assistant should have been proceeded against.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.—The Local Committee who arranged the social programme for the visit of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to London, last summer, announce that the receipts, including subscriptions, just balance with the expenditures and that thus there is neither deficit to be made up nor excess to dispose of.

The Chemists' Assistants' Union has drawn up a scale of remuneration which it considers is the minimum which ought to be accepted: For unqualified men, $200 annually indoors, and $500 outdoors, and for qualified men, $400 and $750 respectively. This, and the fact that the Union offers to interfere between employer and assistant in the matter of hours of labor and in certain cases recommend the assistant to leave his employer, seems very much like trade unionism.

The Chemists' Defence Association.—Mr. Glyn Jones is just now very active on behalf of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and the Chemists' Defence Association. He is attending a large number of meetings in Scotland and the north of England and at those which have as yet been held resolutions in favor of the two associations were passed.

An Advertisement is a Warranty.—In an action brought by a firm of electric belt makers against a man who had bought one of their belts but had not paid for it, the judge of the Westminster County Court held, on November 21, that an advertiser was bound to fulfil the promises of his advertisements and as the defendant said that the belt made him worse instead of curing him, as the advertisement held out, Judge Lumley Smith gave judgment for the defendant.

Imprisonment as an Alternative to a Fine.—The Linlithgow sheriff has fined a youth named Gardner $16 for illegally selling opium, a noticeable point in connection being that, in default of payment, a term of imprisonment is imposed. This is, I believe, the first occasion on which prison has been adjudged as an alternative to a fine under the Pharmacy Act, and it is doubtful if the sheriff has the right to impose it.

An Insane Chemist.—Samuel Wyatt, a chemist and druggist, who shot at and seriously wounded his father at Longford last July, has been pronounced insane and will be confined in a lunatic asylum during the Queen's pleasure.

Metargon is a Compound.—According to Professor Ramsay and Dr. Morris Travers, who communicated the results of their experiments to a meeting of the Royal Society on November 15, Metargon is not an element, the points of difference in its spectrum from that of argon

being due to contamination with a volatile carbon compound.

British Boards of Examiners.—At the November Council Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the Boards of Examiners were appointed. There were three charges in the London board, all the new appointments, however, being of gentlemen who had previously served. In the Edinburgh list Mr. David Gilmour, of Dunfermline, the brother of Mr. William Gilmour, a former examiner, and Prof. F. Orpen Bower, who succeeds Prof. Bayley Balfour, of Glasgow University, are the new members of the board.

Company Matters.—Boots (Eastern), Limited, a company which has a large number (eighty-six) of chemist shops in England, has had a very successful year, the net profits amount to $97,500 and the holders of ordinary shares will receive 12 per cent.

Magor's, Limited, a Birmingham company owning a number (fourteen) of chemist's shops which were acquired from a local pharmacist named Magor, has been having a disastrous time, the loss for the year ending March 31 amounting to no less than $26,000.

Lewis & Burrows, Limited, a company owning twenty-two shops in London and district, made a profit for one year ending September 30 of $35,350, and a dividend of 6 per cent. will be paid.

LITHIUM BICARBONATE.

By LYMAN F. KEBLER.

For some time past repeated inquiries have come for lithium bicarbonate, and certain manufacturers are supplying an article which they call by this name. Theoretically it is possible for this chemical to exist, but thus far, so far as the writer knows, it has never been prepared, except in solution. Being anxious to know whether some one had really succeeded in preparing lithium bicarbonate, the writer secured a sample and made a careful analysis. It consisted of white crystalline crusts. One part of the finely powdered chemical required 75 parts of distilled water, at 15° C., for solution. The solution was alkaline to litmus. On heating a given weight to 200° C. for some time there was a loss of 0.29 per cent.; farther heating to fusion increased the loss only slightly. On intimately mixing one part of the finely powdered article with twice its weight of pure powdered ammonium sulphate and igniting there was left lithium sulphate. By this process the article contained 98.39 per cent. of lithium carbonate. This method includes as lithium the inorganic incidental impurities of which traces are present.

By the acidimetric system the sample contains 97.97 per cent. of lithium carbonate. By estimating the lithium as lithium phosphate the result shows that the article contains 18.42 per cent. of lithium, which corresponds to 97.39 per cent. of lithium carbonate.

Lithium carbonate contains 18.918 per cent. of lithium.

Lithium bicarbonate contains 10.294 per cent. of lithium.

Lithium carbonate requires about 75 parts of water at 15° C. for solution, but when it is suspended in water and a current of carbon dioxide introduced until saturation results 20 parts of such water will dissolve one part of the chemical. It is generally believed that the increased solubility is due to the formation of lithium bicarbonate. On allowing such a solution to evaporate spontaneously or even with the application of a small amount of heat, there will be formed prismatic crystals or crystalline crusts, but these crystals have never yet proved, on analysis, to be lithium bicarbonate, but always the normal salt. In fact, this procedure is usually employed for the purpose of preparing pure lithium carbonate.

From the above results and our general knowledge there is only one deduction, viz., that the article supplied in this case for lithium bicarbonate is nothing but crystallized lithium carbonate, and in all probability this is the only chemical that has ever been supplied for lithium bicarbonate. (Am. Jour. Pharm.)

PHARMACY.

SYNTHETIC INDIGO.—Dr. Brunck, the principal managing director of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, delivered a lecture on the manufacture of indigo, and Professor Adolph von Baeyer one on the chemistry of indigo, at the opening of the new premises of the German Chemical Society in Berlin (Br. and Col. Dr.) Dr. Brunck urged the familiar claims of the synthetic product as against the natural substance, and gave some remarkable figures as to the growth in the manufacture of the former. Already about £900,000 had been invested in the indigo department and laboratories of the Badische Company, and it is calculated that the quantity of indigo produced annually in Ludwigshafen would require the cultivation of more than 100,000 hectares, that is, a quarter of a million of acres, of land in India. In July, 1897, the company built factories sufficient to supply the demand of Germany for indigo, and these were so planned as to fit it with a larger scheme if they proved successful. Dr. Brunck referred to the processes for the manufacture of indigo, based upon the researches of Adolph von Baeyer, and starting from toluene. Such methods are of comparatively small importance, because the quantity of toluene available for use as raw material is limited; it is calculated that the total quantity of toluene at present produced would only suffice for the manufacture of about one-fourth of the quantity of indigo used annually, and the whole of it is actually required for other purposes. The circumstances are different with reference to the manufacture of indigo as practised by the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik. The process employed (Huemann's) uses, as its initial material, naphthaline, a product which is available in practically unlimited quantities. This body is oxidized by treatment with highly concentrated sulphuric acid in order to obtain phthalic acid. The next process is the conversion of the phthalic anhydride into anthranilic acid. This is combined with chlor-acetic acid and the condensation product treated with caustic alkali, upon oxidation with the air, yields indigo. This process, in which the sulphuric acid is reduced to sulphur dioxide, is dependent for its commercial success upon the possibility of cheaply regenerating the sulphur dioxide to obtain once more highly concentrated sulphuric acid. For this purpose the catalytic process of the Badische Company is employed. In the manufacture of phthalic anhydride for the production of indigo in this way between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of sulphur dioxide are produced annually and reconverted into sulphuric anhydride and sulphuric acid. The Badische Company, with their entire output, now takes rank as the largest manufacturers of sulphuric acid in the world. For the conversion of phthalic anhydride into anthranilic acid large quantities of chlorine are required, and chlorine is again needed for the production of the chlor-acetic acid, while for the melting operation to produce an indigo body a caustic alkali is requisite. The problem, therefore, is how to obtain this chlorine and caustic alkali most advantageously. For this purpose an electrolytic process has been adopted, but here there was the further difficulty that the chlorine obtained was not sufficiently pure. Hence another invention by a chemist of the firm was brought into play, and the chlorine is purified by liquefaction, its manipulation being largely carried on in the liquid condition. After these preliminary stages comes the actual manufacture of indigo by means of the Huemann process.

CINNAMIC AND ANTHRANILIC ACID.—From a recent decision handed down by the United States General Appraisers in this city the following information concerning the commercial manufacture of these products is taken: Cinnamic acid can be made from benzaldehyd, which is produced by the fermentation of amygdalin of bitter almonds, but owing to the present large demand for it for industrial purposes, it has within recent years been produced almost wholly, as a commercial article, synthetically, from the coal-tar hydrocarbon or product known as toluene or toluol, a much cheaper and more

abundant source, and when so produced is often known in trade as "artificial oil of bitter almonds." It (benzaldehyd) can also be made from a number of other substances, including naphthalene, but not as economically or conveniently as from toluene or toluol. Cinnamic acid can also be made directly from vegetable indigo, and from benzoic acid sublimed from gum benzoin. The commercial supply of the latter is, however, insufficient for the production of any considerable proportion of the benzoic acid now used in the arts, for which reason, and owing to the high cost of gum benzoin, the great body of the benzoic acid used in commerce in recent years has been made from coal-tar products. Synthetic cinnamic acid does not contain prussic acid and is purer and far less expensive than that made from bitter almonds.

The melting point of anthranilic acid (which is sometimes called amido-benzoic acid) is at 145° C., and it dissolves readily in water or alcohol. Its empirical formula is $C_7H_7O_2N$. The usual sources of production of the article, within recent years, are acetyl-orthotoluidine and orthonitrotoluene, both of which are derivatives of toluol or toluene, from coal tar. When it is made from acetyl-orthotoluidine the latter is oxidized, and the resulting acetyl-amido-benzoic acid upon saponification produces anthranilic acid. When anthranilic acid is made from orthonitrotoluene the operations are reversed, the latter body being first oxidized to orthonitrobenzoic acid and this new compound is transformed into anthranilic (or amido-benzoic) acid by reduction. Both articles constitute initial or starting points in the production of artificial indigo by different methods, and are also employed in making dyes, flavoring extracts and perfumery.

INDIA RUBBER is not the product of a single species of tree, but is produced from a variety of trees and plants. Some of these flourish only in a moist soil and atmosphere, while others thrive on a stony soil provided they receive ample though intermittent rainfall. In all cases, however, a tropical or subtropical climate is requisite. Most of the india rubber of South and Central America and India is obtained from trees, but in the islands of the Indian Archipelago the supply is derived chiefly from a gigantic creeper which, in five years, attains a length of 200 feet and is from 20 to 30 inches in circumference, yielding annually from 50 to 60 pounds of caoutchouc. Java, Sumatra, Penang, Singapore and French Indo-China are already large producers of crude india rubber, and its production in the West Indies has been sufficient to indicate the entire practicability of its being made an important industry in Cuba and Porto Rico.

MELTED WOOD.—The following remarkable statement comes from Consul-General Hanauer, of Frankfort. He says that M. De Gall, inspector of forests at Lemur, France, has invented a process for melting wood. By means of dry distillation and high pressure, the escape of developing gases is prevented, thereby reducing the wood to a molten condition. After cooling off, the mass assumes the character of coal, yet without showing a trace of the organic structure of that material. The new body is hard, but can be shaped and polished, is impervious to water and acids, and is a perfect electrical non-conductor. If the inventor can make a satisfactory substance of this kind, it will undoubtedly have a considerable future. (Sci. Am.)

POTATO STARCH AS A SOURCE OF DEXTRIN.—In Europe large quantities of potato starch are used for the manufacture of dextrin, or British gum, as it is often called. In the process of manufacture the starch is submitted to a high temperature, preferably in contact with the diluted vapors of nitric acid. The action of the heat, in connection with the slight quantity of nitric acid present, is sufficient to convert the starch into dextrin, in which form it is used for various kinds of mucilage, as, for instance, applied to postage and other stamps, the sealing edge of envelopes, etc. The manufacture of dextrin or gum of this kind is an important branch of the industries connected with starch.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Kilmer's Swamp Root and Antiphlogistine.—(Subscriber and A. P. B.) We cannot give the formulas for these proprietary preparations.

Elixir Bromidi Comp.—(Xlcor.) We know of no formula under this title. Why do you not try the formula for compound mixture of chloral and potassium bromide of the National Formulary which contains the substances in just the proportions you name, viz., "120 grains each of potassium bromide and chloral hydrate and 1 grain each of extracts of cannabis indica and hyoscyamus to the fluid ounce." In this formula you will note that the resinous extract of cannabis indica is held in suspension by means of tincture of quillaya, as it is practically insoluble in the liquid. If the mixture is filtered the resin will remain on the filter.

Potassium Permanganate with Organic Substances.—(J. W. R.) asks for a method by which the following prescription may be prepared so there will be no precipitation:

Colorless hydrastis	3 ounces.
Potassium permanganate	6 grains.
Extract white pinus	1 ounce.
Distilled water, enough to make	8 ounces.

No method of compounding can be devised by which this prescription may be put up without causing precipitation. Potassium permanganate is incompatible with both colorless hydrastis and "extract white pinus," the permanganate being decomposed and thrown down with organic matter as a dark brown precipitate. Potassium permanganate should never be prescribed in combinations of this kind.

Registration Under the New York State Pharmacy Law.—(W. H. S.) In farther reply to your query in which you state (this journal, November 29, 1900, page 597):

"I am registered in New York State under the law of '82, having been in business there at that time. I am now out of the State. What action should I take and to whom should I apply to re-register under the new law?"

Sidney Faber, secretary of the present New York City Board of Pharmacy, writes: "As chapter 367 of the Laws of 1897 expressly requires licensees of the former New York City Board of Pharmacy to register before the present Board, it would appear that your correspondent would lose his right to practice pharmacy here, he not having complied with the law of 1897." This is a phase of the present law we unintentionally overlooked in forming the reply to your query. We suggest you place yourself in communication with Mr. Faber at once and he will give you an opportunity to register before the present Board goes out of existence. If you are registered by any of the boards of pharmacy in the State when the new pharmacy law becomes operative (January 1) you can legally practice pharmacy in the district for which you were originally licensed without further registration.

Antipyrin and Spirit of Nitrous Ether.—(Subscriber) asks if a prescription containing antipyrin and spirit of nitrous ether should be dispensed.

Authorities differ somewhat in their opinions of the toxicity of the products formed in this reaction. Scoville, in discussing the subject, says that isonitroso antipyrin, the product which causes the green coloration when antipyrin and spirit of nitrous ether are brought together, "was formerly thought to be poisonous, but is

now considered safe if the mixture is all used up within two weeks. Long standing results in the formation of other and more objectionable bodies." The green color, as stated above, is due to the formation of isonitroso antipyrin $C_{11}H_{11}(NO)N_2O$, and can only occur in the presence of free nitrous acid. Commercial spirit of nitrous ether is almost invariably acid in reaction, or soon becomes so in aqueous solution, when, in the presence of antipyrin, the green color is sure to develop. To prevent this Caspari says an excess of alkali should be added to the mixture and he suggests that it would be well if physicians who wish to prescribe the two substances together in a mixture and wish to prevent the formation of the unsightly color, will add to their prescription some potassium or sodium bicarbonate. The prescriber, after being made acquainted with these possible reactions, should be the one to say whether a given mixture containing antipyrin and spirit of nitrous ether should be dispensed.

Sodium Bisulphite, Hydrochloric Acid and Potassium Permanganate.—(Inquirer) asks "What is the reaction when hydrochloric acid, water and sodium bisulphite are mixed? What gas is given off, and is it injurious to health? What is the reaction when the following solution is added to the foregoing solution: sulphuric acid, water and potassium permanganate?"

In discussing the possible reactions here it will be noticed that the proportions of the various substances to be employed are not given, neither is the method of preparing the two solutions stated. However, when hydrochloric acid is added to a solution of sodium bisulphite in water sulphur dioxide, SO_2, is evolved, according to the following equation:

$NaHSO_3$	+	HCl	=	$NaCl$	+	SO_2	+	H_2O
Sodium Bisulphite.		Hydrochloric Acid.		Sodium Chloride.		Sulphur Dioxide.		Water.

The amount of SO_2 evolved depends upon the concentration of the solution. Water at ordinary temperatures takes up between 9 and 10 per cent. of SO_2, so that in the above solution the amount of sulphur dioxide actually evolved would be that above the amount required to saturate the water in which the sodium bisulphite is dissolved. The Pharmacopœia gives two tests for sodium bisulphite in which hydrochloric acid is employed, the first being an identity test, and the other a test to prove the absence of hyposulphite. In the first test sulphur dioxide is evolved as expressed by the above equation, and may be recognized by its characteristic odor of burning sulphur, and also by its blackening a strip of paper dipped into mercurous nitrate test solution and held over the escaping gas. Consult the Pharmacopœia on these reactions.

The properties of sulphur dioxide are very well known and may be found described in almost any general chemistry or one of the dispensatories. Briefly, sulphur dioxide is a colorless, irrespirable gas, having the odor of burning sulphur and an acid taste. Respired in concentrated form it proves fatal to life; if diluted it causes cough and headache. In the gaseous form it is much used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent, and solutions in water are in common use by brewers and others as antiseptics.

Regarding the addition of the permanganate solution to the first solution much depends upon the presence of SO_2 in the latter at the time when the addition is made. Sulphurous acid and sulphites reduce permanganate by the abstraction of oxygen and are themselves oxidized to sulphuric acid or sulphates, as the case may be. Thus:

(1) $2KMnO_4+5SO_2+2H_2O=2MnSO_4+K_2SO_4+2H_2SO_4$.

(2) $2KMnO_4+5H_2SO_3=2MnSO_4+K_2SO_4+2H_2SO_4+3H_2O$.

(3) $4KMnO_4+10NaHSO_3+H_2SO_4=4MnSO_4+2K_2SO_4+5Na_2SO_4+6H_2O$.

We have no information as to the order of mixing the substances in the second solution. By adding sulphuric acid directly to potassium permanganate a reaction indicated by this equation takes place:

$$2KMnO_4+3H_2SO_4=2MnSO_4+K_2SO_4+5O+3H_2O.$$

If the permanganate be first dissolved in the water and the sulphuric acid then added, the decomposition indicated by the above equation does not at once take place, except in presence of oxidizable substances. If the permanganate solution be added to the first solution after all of the SO_2 is evolved and there be no sulphite present, no visible reaction will be noticed. If either SO_2 or sodium sulphite be present, then a reaction will take place, the decomposition of the potassium permanganate being indicated by a discharge of the color.

TO STUDENTS OF THE ERA COURSE.

Order of Recitations.

The question is often asked by Era students, "Can I send in my recitations on Part II. before completing the lectures in Part I.?"

Yes, students may answer the lectures in any order they see fit, and may reserve the lectures in Part I. or any other part, until the latter part of their course, if this plan will be of convenience to them.

Postage.

Always include a two-cent stamp when you address the Director upon any subject upon which a reply is desired. Otherwise your question cannot receive attention. The Era Course is an expensive one to conduct, and the postage upon letters to students is a heavy bill of expense.

Graduation.

In order to graduate from the Era Course students must make satisfactory recitations upon 75 per cent. of the lectures for the year and pass a satisfactory examination at the close of the term.

A satisfactory recitation or examination is one receiving a grade of 75 per cent.

J. H. BEAL, Director.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION IN SERUMS.

If the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture is to be credited, the United States will continue its encroachment upon the rights of legitimate manufacturers of curative serums, regardless of the protests received from the trade. It is difficult to find any justification for the Government's wilful usurpation of private rights. Here is what the report says:

"The work of preparing serum for treating hog cholera and swine plague has been continued. Inspectors of the Bureau have been engaged in treating a large number of animals in two counties in Iowa, two of the same counties in which work was conducted during the previous year. The results in general, so far as can be determined at the present time, will not justify definite conclusions, but are sufficiently encouraging to justify continued experimentation, including some experiments on entirely new lines.

"The preparation of the large quantities of antitoxic serum necessary to conduct this work in the field has entailed a large amount of routine work in the laboratory, and also at the experiment station, where the animals for supplying the serum have been treated. Full reports are being kept this year, as last, of the herds that are treated. Cultures are taken from the sick animals, and are sent to the laboratory for further tests and identification, and care is taken not only to demonstrate the exact character of the disease so far as possible existing in the animals which are treated in the field, but also to test the quantity and character of the serum used for treatment. Important variations in cultures, cultural products and their bearings which have developed in this work are being carefully studied.

During the past fiscal year 1,076,060 doses of blackleg vaccine have been prepared and distributed among the various States and Territories, as itemized below. The demand for this preventive is steadily increasing, and the summarized reports of 2,000 cattle owners testify to the great efficiency of the preparations in reducing losses from blackleg to a minimum. It is conservatively estimated that the annual loss from this disease when no preventive measures are taken amounts to about $6,000,000. This estimate is based upon the reported loss of from 10 to 25 per cent. of all young stock in the vast districts of this country where blackleg prevails.

"So far as can be judged at the present time, the loss after vaccination during the past year has been less than one-half of 1 per cent.

"Since the beginning of the distribution of blackleg vaccine in August, 1897, the total number of doses furnished to the cattle raisers of this country amounts to 1,711,900, and the indications are that between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 doses will be required to supply the demand during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

"The distribution for the year covered by the present report included thirty-seven States and three Territories.

"The biochemic division has made and distributed 10,722 doses of mallein for testing horses for glanders. The greatest part of this was supplied to the War Department, while small amounts were distributed in twelve different States. It has also made and supplied to State authorities 33,400 doses of tuberculin to be used for testing cattle for tuberculosis."

NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Li Hung Chang has informed General Chaffee that he and all the people of the Province of Chi-Li are extremely gratified at the behavior of the American troops toward the Chinese.

A resolution has been introduced into the German Reichstag favoring a joint protection by the Powers of the liberty of Christian worship in China.

Sheng, the Chinese Imperial Director of Posts and Telegraphs, announces that the Emperor and Empress-Dowager are about to return to Pekin.

The ministers at Pekin have agreed to moderate the demands on China so that the punishments to be inflicted on the Chinese officials guilty of aiding the Boxers shall be inflicted by the Chinese Government instead of by the Powers. The Chinese Government is to formally admit its liability for indemnity and then the matter is to be left for future negotiation.

The last of the American troops to leave China is the Fifteenth Infantry, which sailed for Manila last week on the transport Rosecrans. Only a legation guard remains in China.

South Africa.

Lord Roberts is on his way home to England.

General De Wet was unsuccessful last week in his attempt to invade Cape Colony. The British not only stopped him, but think they have him surrounded and have hope of capturing him and his entire force.

The British met with a reverse in a small engagement near Buffelspoert last week.

The Philippines.

More activity is shown in the military operations in Northern and Southern Luzon, and severe loss has been inflicted on several bands of insurgents.

Ambassador Choate, in response to a complaint, has been informed by the British Foreign Office that the authorities in Hong Kong have been unable to find a Filipino Junta there.

About 2,200 Filipinos took the oath of allegiance to the United States at Vigan, Luzon, on November 30. It is believed that they were fighting rebels, although they did not surrender any firearms. General Young reports that one reason they gave for their surrender was the re-election of President McKinley.

Other Foreign News.

The relations between Portugal and the Netherlands are somewhat strained, although nothing serious is anticipated. The Netherlands minister to Portugal and the Portugese minister at The Hague have left their posts. The trouble arose from the fact that the exequatur to the Dutch consul at Lorenzo Marquez, Portugese South Africa, has been withdrawn by the Portugese Government.

Secretary Chamberlain was made the object of fierce attack last week in the British House of Commons, but regained favor by a masterly speech on conditions in South Africa. He intimated, among other things, that the expenses of the war would be paid by taxing the gold and diamond mine owners who would profit by the change to British rule.

A coal famine in Norway is threatened.

Mr. Kruger reached Holland last week and was received with tumultuous enthusiasm by the people. The Dutch Government, however, has informed him that it can give him no assistance, as has also the Italian Government.

General Mercier, in an extraordinary speech in the French Senate last week, proposed that the army should be organized and kept in readiness for an invasion of England, which he seemed to think would be an easy task. He declared that the scheme could be held over England like the sword of Damocles. He was not permitted to go on with his speech, and although it caused some remarks in England, the matter is not taken very seriously on either side of the Channel.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

It is expected that the Senate will ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on the Isthmian Canal this week, with an amendment giving the United States the right to close the canal to an enemy in time of war.

Representative Foss, of Illinois, has been elected chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House passed the Army Reorganization bill last week. It practically places the strength of the regular army at 100,000 men. An amendment prohibits the sale of intoxicants at military posts. The bill now goes to the Senate for action.

Governor Lind of Minnesota has appointed Charles A. Towne to fill out the unexpired term of the late Cushman K. Davis in the Senate.

The bill reducing the war revenue taxes by the sum of about $40,000,000 is being considered by the House this week. The largest reduction is in the tax on beer, which it is proposed to reduce about $10,000,000.

Senator Hanna is pushing the Shipping Subsidy bill with great determination and it seems probable that it will become a law before the end of the session.

The Isthmian Canal Commission, in their preliminary report, unanimously recommend the Nicaragua route in preference to the Panama route. The cost of the canal is estimated at $200,540,000.

The President last week nominated William D. Bynum, of Indiana, to be Commissioner to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States.

A resolution has been introduced into Congress directing the Secretary of War to investigate the charge that the death of Cadet Oscar L. Booz, of Bristol, Pa., was due to hazing at the West Point Military Academy.

Other Government Affairs.

Eight bidders have made proposals for the construction of the five battleships and six armored cruisers to be built within the limit of cost fixed by the appropriation.

A committee of Baltimore business men called on Secretary Gage last week to urge him to continue at the head of the Treasury Department another term. The Secretary assured them that he expected to remain at his post for some time.

Brigadier-General Charles P. Egan, of army beef fame, was restored to duty last week by the President and at once placed on the retired list.

The President has selected George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, for Ambassador to Italy.

The War Department estimates for the fiscal year 1901 call for $186,000,000 and for 1902 for $172,000,000. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was $148,000,000.

Other Domestic News.

The Denver Board of Aldermen has passed a bill licensing prize fights.

A gold field richer than any found in Alaska since the Klondike discovery has been reported on the Yellow River, a branch of the Kuskokwim.

Ten councilmen in Scranton, Pa., resigned last week after agreeing not to accept office for five years and to refund to the city the amount of the corruption fund which the Municipal League showed that they had shared.

It is reported that Western railroad men are planning the resurrection of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association, a trust or "pool" to keep up Western passenger rates. The headquarters are to be in Kansas City. Such a pool would be contrary to the United States Inter-State Commerce law.

Thirty persons were killed in Jimulco, Mexico, last week in a wreck on the Mexican Central Railway.

David B. Hill has been conferring with the foes of Croker in the Democratic party in New York City of late, and it is rumored that he may head an attempt to overthrow Tammany Hall.

John M. Higgins, a member of the Indianapolis City Council, was sentenced to the State prison last week for offering to accept a bribe for pushing a measure through the council.

On Tuesday morning of last week four townships that were formerly Indian reservations in Minnesota were thrown open for settlement; by noon practically every available piece of land was taken.

The anti-vice crusade in New York City is resulting in an exodus of disorderly persons from the lower East Side. Proceedings are being taken by many landlords to evict immoral tenants.

The effort to perpetuate the Dewey arch in New York City has been definitely abandoned.

Ideal and Universal.

The Ideal Rubber Company have been happy in the selection of names for two of their high-grade water bottles, "Ideal" to suggest perfection, and "Universal" to indicate the demand for them. As the manufacturers say they are made of the finest grade of Para rubber, and guarantee them to be perfect in every particular, these bottles may be offered to your customers with the assurance that they will give entire satisfaction. For catalogue and prices of druggists' sundries, write to the manufacturers, Ideal Rubber Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE DRUG NEWS.

THE CUTTER'S PLAINT.

It is frequently desirable, when a fight is on, to know the condition of mind of "our friend, the enemy," in order that the fight may be carried on with good judgment. The cutter, as a rule, has the sympathy of the public, for his specious arguments, though entirely fallacious, appeal directly to the public's weaknesses and prejudices. A cutter in Wheeling, West Va., who finds that the N. A. R. D. plan is working so well as to make his path a rocky road to travel, has recently brought suit against certain druggists, alleging unlawful combination, illegal restraint of trade and all the rest of the stock phrases. His complaint, which has just been filed, is a very lengthy document, but, inasmuch as it will prove interesting, perhaps instructive, to druggists generally, its major specifications are here given:

Charles R. Goetze, complains of Christian Schnepf, Charles Menkemeller, W. W. Irwin, John Coleman, J. T. Goodwin and Louis Schrader (trading under the firm name and style of J. T. Goodwin & Company), Ohio Valley Drug Company, a corporation, Logan Drug Company, a corporation, of a plea of trespass on the case, for this, to wit, on the 7th day of December, 1898, and from thence, for a long space of time, to wit, until and at the time of damage and injury to the said plaintiff as is hereinafter mentioned, to wit, at the County of Ohio, State of West Virginia, as aforesaid the said defendants wrongfully, maliciously and injuriously confederated and conspired together against the said plaintiff as is hereinafter mentioned.

The plaintiff says that defendants Christian Schnepf, Charles Menkemeller, W. W. Irwin, John Coleman, are engaged in business in Wheeling, West Va., as retail druggists; that the defendants J. T. Goodwin and Louis Schrader (trading under the firm name and style of J. T. Goodwin & Company), Ohio Valley Drug Company, a corporation, Logan Drug Company, a corporation, are carrying on business as wholesale druggists, in said city of Wheeling, County of Ohio, State of West Virginia.

The plaintiff says that he is now and has been engaged in the retail drug business in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia; that he has built up an extensive business, and that by reason of sharp competition he was obliged to and has been conducting what is known as a cut rate drug store since December 7, 1898. * * * Plaintiff says that because he has conducted a cut rate drug store and has charged reduced rates as aforesaid, he has incurred the ill-will and displeasure of the defendants, and each of them, and that the defendants have wrongfully, maliciously and illegally conspired and confederated together for the purpose of destroying his trade and driving him out of business in the city of Wheeling, West Va.; that pursuant to said unlawful, malicious, illegal and wrongful purposes, they have conspired and confederated themselves together, and have made it known that they and each of them would refuse, and they have refused, to buy from any wholesale druggist, manufacturer or jobber, who would sell to this plaintiff; that they have devised a plan in order to effect such purpose, which said plan consists in refusing to buy from any drummer or representative of any wholesale druggist, manufacturer or jobber, who does not present what is known as a slip containing a printed or written agreement under the terms of which the said drummer or representative obligates himself not to sell to this plaintiff, and that unless the said drummer or representative has said slip and agrees not to sell to this plaintiff, the said defendants engaged in the retail business in this city refuse and decline to buy from said drummer or representative; that by such conduct they have intimidated, persuaded and induced many wholesale druggists, other than the defendant, to refuse and decline to sell to this plaintiff and that but for such intimidation the said druggists would willingly and gladly sell to this plaintiff.

Plaintiff says that the said defendants are continuing their illegal conduct, conspiracy and boycott and will continue same unless they are deterred by this suit, and he says that punitive damages should be inflicted on said defendants for the purpose of compeling said defendants to desist, and to permit this plaintiff to buy wares and merchandise wherever he pleases, and at such price as is satisfactory to the wholesale druggist or manufacturer, and at such places and prices as he could buy, except for the wrongful acts of the defendants as herein set forth; and this plaintiff says that by said combination the defendants are seeking to prevent competition and a reduction of the prices charged by the defendants in this community.

And the said defendants have entered into confederation with each other for the purpose of regulating the price of drugs, merchandise or manufactured articles commonly used in the drug business, and to drive this plaintiff out of business and destroy his business, enable the defendants to maintain the prices as to them seem proper without any respect or consideration for the consumers who require and need drugs, prescriptions and other articles sold by this plaintiff and the defendants and drug stores generally.

This plaintiff further states that he has frequently ordered goods from the wholesale druggists, defendants herein, and wholesale druggists in other parts of the United States, and has offered cash for said orders for goods sold by said druggists and that the said druggists defendants herein, and other wholesale druggists, have refused to sell to this plaintiff although reasonable prices and the prices charged to other purchasers have been tendered at the time by this plaintiff and that the refusal to sell this plaintiff was solely due to the wrongful combination and boycott instituted by these defendants against the plaintiff. Plaintiff further states that the defendants have entered into the confederation and conspiracy aforesaid and have agreed with them that they would not sell to this plaintiff any goods or drugs of any kind at any price, although said plaintiff has offered to buy and offered to pay for same in cash at the time the order was given, and at the price charged to other defendants herein and to other druggists and generally to the retail trade, and in carrying out said confederation, conspiracy and boycott the wholesale druggists have agreed with the other defendants not to purchase goods from any dealer who would sell to this plaintiff. Plaintiff states that said action is solely because he has been unwilling to increase his charges for his goods and merchandise to the price fixed by the retail druggists of this city and the wholesale druggists in collusion therewith, and the defendants have announced time and again that they would withdraw the boycott and conspiracy and would sell to this plaintiff if he would agree to accede to their demands and charge the price fixed and agreed as aforesaid.

The plaintiff states that the defendants are members of the Wheeling Druggists' Association of Wheeling, an incorporated organization whose membership consists of about forty retail and wholesale druggists doing business in and about the said city of Wheeling.

Plaintiff further states that in pursuance of the plans and purposes herein set forth, the defendants confederated and conspired together to have the said Wheeling Druggists' Association, at its meeting during 1898, and since that time, pass resolutions requesting, directing and forbidding any member of said association to buy or to have business dealings with any wholesale druggist, jobber or manufacturer who sold this plaintiff goods; that the said Christian Schnepf, one of the defendants herein, while serving in the capacity of president of said association, and while acting as one of the chief conspirators against this plaintiff, on more than one occasion visited the city of Pittsburg, and as a representative of said association requested, directed and forbid the wholesale druggists, jobbers and manufacturers of said city to buy or to sell any goods to this plaintiff, warning them that if they disregarded the request that they, the defendants herein, and other members of said Wheeling Druggists' Association, would not purchase any more goods of those selling goods to this plaintiff; that the defendants, together with other members of said Wheeling Druggists' Association, had printed, or written, a letter addressed and mailed to, and circulated among wholesale druggists, jobbers and manufacturers within several hundred miles, requesting the said wholesale druggists, jobbers and manufacturers who sold this plaintiff, not to do so, with a warning that if they sold this plaintiff any goods that they would not purchase any goods of any that disregarded their demand.

Plaintiff further says that W. W. Irwin, one of the defendants herein, since December, 1898, wrote a letter to wholesale druggists with whom this plaintiff had been dealing for years, warning them that if they continued to sell goods to this plaintiff, that he, and the other defendants herein, and members of said Wheeling Druggists' Association, would refuse to buy any goods from said wholesale dealers.

The plaintiff further says that since the beginning of the boycott many wholesale druggists in various parts of the United States, at the request of the Wheeling Druggists' Association, and at the request of the defendants, did agree to give their active support to the Wheeling Druggists' Association and to these defendants, in their combination and conspiracy to destroy the business of this plaintiff.

Plaintiff further says that since the said resolutions were adopted by the said Wheeling Druggists' Association at the instance of these defendants as aforesaid, and

since the agreement of certain wholesale druggists in other States to aid and abet these defendants in their design to destroy the business of this plaintiff as aforesaid, that this plaintiff has found it impossible to get drugs, goods and merchandise from some wholesale dealers from whom he was formerly able to purchase, and that others have required him to pay in advance for shipment, whereas heretofore they were perfectly willing to sell it on reasonable and usual time and terms, and others have refused to sell him at all at any rate, and others have charged him a greater rate than they formerly charged or that they charged others, including the defendants herein. Plaintiff states that by reason of said illegal, malicious and unlawful conspiracy, boycott and combination it has been necessary for him to buy from others who were willing to brave the displeasure of these defendants and their co-conspirators and sell this plaintiff, and this plaintiff has been compelled to buy in vastly larger quantities than he otherwise would have been required to buy, and in vastly larger quantities than would have been necessary in his business if unhampered and unmolested by these defendants; that he was compelled to so buy in said large quantities as aforesaid because of the fact that by reason of the said wrongful, malicious and illegal acts of the defendants it was impossible to secure goods within a reasonable time and as needed by him or his customers, and because of the fact that he could not rely on obtaining goods when and as he needed and in the quantities needed the plaintiff was compelled, in order to carry on his business to buy at one time and in vastly larger quantities as aforesaid whenever he could find a wholesale dealer willing to sell to him as aforesaid. Plaintiff says that by reason of these facts he has been required to invest large sums of money in drugs, wares and merchandise to an amount not less than $10,000 in excess of what would otherwise have been a reasonable and ample stock to carry, and that he has been required to carry such excess of stock for a period of two years prior to this date and that the interest on said excess of stock has aggregated not less than $600 a year, making in all the sum of $1,200.

Plaintiff says that he has further sustained a loss by the depreciation in value and deterioration in quantity and leakage and breakage of such goods purchased as aforesaid in advance, and in such excessive quantities, and which he was required to do by the combination and boycott of these defendants, and that he has been further required to pay in addition to the cost of said goods, expressage or freight on said goods in excess of charges made to these defendants and their co-conspirators in the sum of at least $1,000 per annum, making a total expenditure of at least $2,000, and which sum for the said freight and express charges he would not have been required to pay but for the boycott as aforesaid. And this plaintiff says he has also lost a large amount of trade because he was unable to get promptly and at the time of the order such goods as were required to make said sales and which goods he would and could have had but for the boycott instituted and conducted by these defendants as aforesaid, and that his loss by reason thereof has been at least $7,000 per annum, aggregating the sum of $14,000.

Plaintiff says that in addition to the aforesaid wrongful acts that said defendants have further conspired together and endeavored to persuade and induce others, customers of this plaintiff, from purchasing any drugs, wares or merchandise from this plaintiff or from having plaintiff fill their prescriptions, and that by such conduct they have caused said plaintiff the loss of $2,000. The plaintiff states that the aforesaid acts and conduct of said defendants was instituted and conducted maliciously and wilfully and for the express purpose of compelling this plaintiff to increase his price and charges for goods, wares and merchandise, and for the filling of prescriptions so as to correspond to prices charged in like cases by those defendants who are retail druggists in this city, and that this plaintiff was unwilling to increase his said prices, as the prices they desired him to charge were extortionate and he preferred to manage his business in his own way and according to his own ideas and to charge reasonable prices, which prices he did charge, and at which prices he made a fair and reasonable profit and at which prices he would have made an additional profit except for the wrongful conspiracy and boycott as aforesaid on the part of said defendants, and plaintiff states that by reason of the conduct of the defendants as herein set forth, he has been damaged by defendants in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars and therefore he brings this suit.

New York and Vicinity.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association met in special session Saturday afternoon, December 8, to receive and act on the report of the Conference Committee on prices, and to reconsider the report of the Special Committee on the New York Consolidated Drug Company.

George E. Schweinfurth presented a report of a meeting held by the Conference Committee a few days since. He said the proposed schedule had been changed in the following respect: All 50c. articles to sell for not less than 40c., instead of the minimum of 45c., as heretofore; all 25c. articles costing over $2 a dozen full price; all 50c. articles costing over $4 a dozen full price; $1.25 articles not less than $1.10, and $1.50 articles not less than $1.35. The committee needed money to sustain its pro rata share of expense in carrying on the work, and Mr. Schweinfurth moved that $100 be voted for that purpose. Mr. Pringle amended to give the committee full power, and this was included in the motion.

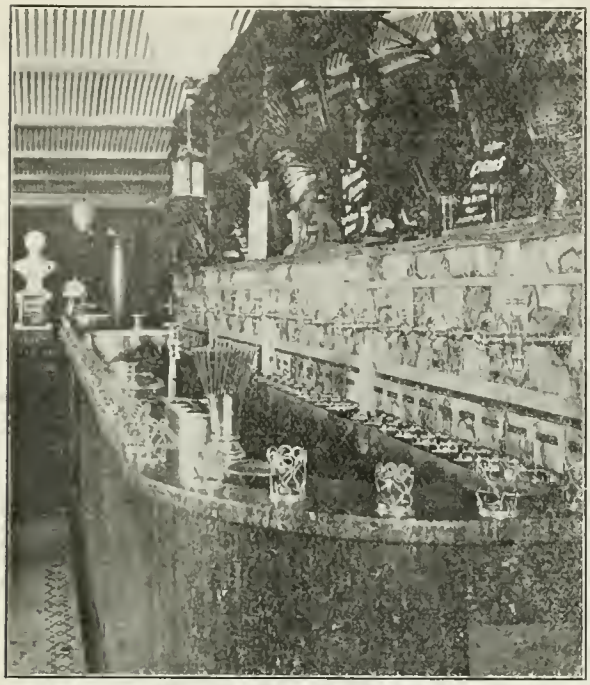
Mr. Faber asked if the committee was to act with other organizations, and Mr. Schweinfurth replied in the affirmative, enumerating the organizations as the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, North Hudson County (N. J.) Druggists' Association, Jersey City Druggists' Association and New York Retail Druggists' Association. The German Apothecaries' Society had been invited to send a representation, but had decided not to. Mr. Weiss thought the movement would not go through unless all the associations united, and he favored making some inducement to get the German Society to send a committee. Mr. Faber asked Mr. Schweinfurth if he had received a letter announcing the stand taken by the German Society, and on receiving an affirmative reply, stated that the Germans did not refuse because of animus toward any pharmaceutical association, because it had none, but on the ground that it was inconsistent with their position in withdrawing from the N. A. R. D. to enter any movement favorable to it.

Mr. Muir was accorded the privilege of the floor, and speaking as chairman of the Joint Conference Committee, he said: "As I understand it, this is not a committee of the N. A. R. D., but committees from the retail pharmacists' associations of New York, and it does not meet under the auspices of the N. A. R. D. The meetings are open to every pharmacist. We want every pharmacist's opinion so we can fix a price list that will be satisfactory to all. Then we intend submitting it to the retail pharmacists of Greater New York, and if 75 per cent. agree to it, we shall appeal to the N. A. R. D. for the protection offered to sustain our prices, against the 25 per cent. who have not come with us."

The discussion which followed related to the supposed connection of the N. A. R. D. with the work of the Conference Committee, and was participated in by President Smith, Mr. Alpers, Secretary Swann, Treasurer Hitchcock and Mr. Weinstein. Mr. Weiss wanted the motion of Mr. Schweinfurth delayed to give opportunity to secure a representation from the German Apothecaries' Society. President Smith said there was nothing in the motion to prevent a representation from the German Apothecaries' Society attending the meetings of the Conference Committee at any time, and the motion was carried by a vote of 23 for to 1 against.

The next matter was introduced by Mr. Schaaf. He referred to the resolution adopted at the last meeting instructing the secretary in sending out notices for the December meeting to invite members to join the Consolidated Drug Company, as a direct slap at the N. A. R. D. He did not think it in keeping with the conduct of the Manhattan Association under present circumstances, and moved that that part of the report of Mr. Searles adopted at the last regular meeting be rescinded. Mr. Faber asked if Mr. Schaaf was present at the last meeting, and received a negative reply. He did not believe Mr. Schaaf had the right to bring the matter up. Mr. Schaaf said he understood only five had voted to adopt Mr. Searles' report, but President Smith stated the vote to all intents was unanimous, as there had been no objections recorded.

Mr. Erb thought the best way to dispose of the matter was to reconsider the whole report, and he so moved. The motion having prevailed, Mr. Erb then moved the matter be tabled. Such action was taken by unanimous vote. The meeting then adjourned.



REID, YEOMANS & CUBIT, NEW YORK.

HOBOKEN DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The recently organized and more recently reorganized Hoboken Retail Druggists' Association evolved itself into a permanent organization at Hoboken, N. J., Monday evening, December 3, and agreed to sustain a constitution and by-laws which include the uplifting of prices and the betterment of pharmacy in general.

The meeting was called to order by Temporary Chairman F. W. Traeger, through whose influence the association decided to make the forward movement above mentioned. Nine members answered the roll call, but this does not represent the strength of the body, as seventeen of the twenty-five retail dealers in the city have signified a willingness to co-operate in the plan. When the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Temporary Secretary J. Hostmann had been finished, it was decided to effect a permanent organization, and this was accomplished by the unanimous adoption of a constitution and by-laws to which each member subscribed his name.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported the ticket as follows: President, F. W. Traeger; vice-president, William S. Brenner; secretary, J. Hostmann; treasurer, William Ohlandt; trustee, A. Rohnde.

Secretary Hostman read the constitution as adopted, following which it was decided to name a Committee of the Whole on Membership. This was done and each member volunteered to call on certain druggists and endeavor to secure them as members.

A discussion of the N. A. R. D. and a schedule of prices followed. A motion prevailed to make formal application for membership in the National Association at an early date and the matter of securing a uniform price list was referred to the Executive Board with the recommendation that a schedule be drawn up to be presented at the next meeting. Adjournment was then taken to Monday evening, January 7, at 10.30 P. M.

TESTING THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

A number of local retail dealers who have been accustomed to buying their proprietary medicines direct from the various manufacturing houses have been testing the strength of the tripartite agreement lately. Without exception orders thus sent have been returned with the information that sales could not be made except through the legitimate wholesale houses.

GERMAN APOTHECARIES SOCIETY.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the German Apothecaries' Society was held Thursday evening, December 6. The officers chosen were: President, Charles F. Schleussner; first vice-president, Charles Schur; second vice-president, Oscar Krause; recording secretary, Charles F. Klippert; corresponding secretary, Sidney Faber; librarian, George C. P. Stolzenburg; archivist, George Leinecker ;trustees, Charles Schur, Henry Imhof, Charles Kessler; delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, R. C. Werner, Fred. Plump, Otto Boeddiker, Gustav Ramsperger and Prof. George C. Diekman.

When the office of treasurer was reached the name of Felix Hirseman was presented, but before Mr. Hirseman was asked if he would accept the office, a motion prevailed that it was the sentiment of the members that the confidence of the association in Mr. Hirseman and his work in the N. A. R. D. convention at Detroit be asserted and expressed to Mr. Hirseman. This course was taken to offset the action of the society at a recent meeting in refusing to adopt Mr. Hirseman's report as delegate to the N. A. R. D. convention. The office of treasurer was then formally tendered to Mr. Hirseman, on acceptance of which he was unanimously elected.

A letter from George E. Schweinfurth, secretary of the Joint Conference Committee formed to devise plans for the abolition of the cut-rate evil, was read. It requested that a committee from the German Association be named to attend the next meeting of the Conference Committee. The letter created some discussion, members arguing that the committee's work was along the lines of the N. A. R. D. plan and as the German Society had withdrawn from the N. A. R. D. it could not well enter into any agreement favored by the national organization; others contended that the plan was not connected with the N. A. R. D., but was a spontaneous movement on the part of druggists for the raising of prices. The matter was finally settled by a vote of 29 to 21 against sending the committee. The members of the German Society have decided heretofore they were individually in favor of a rise in prices. Peter H. Henkel, of Eighty-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, was elected to membership.

COUGH MIXTURE SAID TO HAVE CAUSED BABY'S DEATH.

Oscar B. Epstein, druggist at 947 Forest avenue, the Bronx, was arrested early Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, on a warrant issued by Coroner Lynch charging manslaughter. Mr. Epstein is held responsible for the death of Howard Milliken, the twenty-two-months-old baby of Thomas Milliken, a tin fitter of 912 Trinity avenue, who alleges that the child's death was due to the effects of a cough mixture of Mr. Epstein's manufacture.

William S. Gordon, grandfather of the infant, went into Mr. Epstein's store Saturday evening and purchased a bottle of a proprietary consumption cure. While talking with Mr. Epstein he asked for a remedy for a cold and Epstein gave him a sample of his "Yankee Cough Syrup." Gordon states he administered the cough remedy to the infant as directed, but without effect until Tuesday night, when the child fell in a sound sleep and was put to bed. Wednesday morning the infant was found dead.

Dr. John Rigelman, the family's physician and also connected with the Coroner's office, laid the case before Coroner Lynch. Mr. Epstein gave bonds for his appearance. The viscera of the child have been given over to Prof. Withaus for examination and a sample of the cough mixture to Prof. Lederle for analysis.

Mr. Epstein was seen by an Era reporter and stated that his cough mixture, as customary in preparations of this sort, does contain opium, but not in quantity fatal to an adult, although it might have a serious effect on a baby. He declared he had told Mr. Gordon that a teaspoonful was the ordinary dose. Mr. Gordon, he says, then asked him how much should be given a child and he states he replied five drops in a teaspoonful of water. He was not asked for the dose for a baby.

At Coroner Lynch's office it was said that it was doubtful if the charge of manslaughter would be sustained.

DRUGGISTS AT PATERSON (N. J.) ORGANIZE.

At Paterson, N. J., Thursday evening, December 6, seventeen of the twenty-eight druggists in the city met and decided that the cut rate evil should be abolished and the remedy adopted was the N. A. R. D. plan. It was also decided to affiliate with the national organization.

The meeting was called to order by J. C. Gallagher, of the Jersey City Druggists' Association, who had canvassed the town a few days before and found conditions favorable. Mr. Gallagher outlined the organization plan, after which G. E. Pellett was chosen temporary chairman and G. H. Golding secretary. A skeleton form of constitution was then adopted with the following provisions: Name, Paterson Retail Druggists' Association; officers, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and three trustees; dues, $6 yearly; annual meeting in January; meetings, second Thursday of each month; nine members a quorum. Following the approval of the constitution permanent organization was effected by the election of these officers: President, G. E. Pellett; vice-president, Arthur Nussey; treasurer, L. Kent; trustees, C. C. Smith, Dr. J. A. Brown and Roland Loveland.

Mr. Gallagher gave a brief digest of the working of the N. A. R. D., explaining the benefits and urging that the association affiliate with the national body. The suggestion was unanimously adopted and the secretary was instructed to forward an application at once to Secretary Wooten of the N. A. R. D. It was also decided that the Executive Committee prepare a schedule of prices to be presented at the next meeting, which is to be held this evening. President Pellett, Treasurer Kent and Trustee Smith were appointed a committee to secure rooms.

ABOUT THE NEW PHARMACY LAW.

"I do not believe," said a prominent retailer while "talking over matters" last week, "we should direct too much attention to the technicalities of the new pharmacy law, for in so doing we stir up discussions which involve the points argued in such a manner as to put them beyond all understanding. There are some kinks in the law which cannot be explained to satisfy all minds and it's my opinion only a court definition will settle them. I have had more queries about registration under the new law than I could answer in a month. I think I understand the point, yet I am not quite sure I could successfully defend the position assumed by the law, if I tried, and I have read the statute at least a half dozen times. In some of these letters complaints are made against the law that will bear fruit, I think, later on. Not to discourage any one, I predict a whole lot of work for the All-State Board of Pharmacy following January 1, 1901."

SILVER, CHECK SWINDLER, JAILED AGAIN.

John S. Silver, who swindled Henry Buch, druggist at No. 661 Columbus avenue, and a number of other uptown druggists, out of money on bad checks, and who was held under bail of $1,000 for the Grand Jury on Mr. Buch's charge, was arrested last week on complaint of H. J. Barlow, of No. 27 West Ninety-eighth street, on a charge of grand larceny. Barlow alleged he engaged in stock transactions with Silver, and advanced sums amounting to over $500 for Silver's manipulation, but never received any returns, although Silver bargained to share half the profits and sustain all the losses. Silver waived examination, and was held in $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

SMALLPOX SCARE BOOMS BUSINESS.

Druggists on the west side of town in the smallpox infected belt are doing a rushing business these days, and in several stores the services of extra clerks have been necessary. The section where the disease broke out and over which it spread before the authorities could adopt stringent measures to check it, extends from Sixtieth to Seventy-second street and from Amsterdam avenue to the North River. One druggist in this territory stated that he had sold over 500 tubes of vaccine since the outbreak of the disease. Camphor and asafetida are also dispensed in large quantities.

BROOKLYN DRUGGIST MARRIES.

F. N. Bliss, owner of the drug store corner President and Henry streets, Brooklyn, and also of a store at Rye, N. Y., was married to Mrs. Mary Stevens at White Plains, N. Y., Wednesday, November 22. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss spent their honeymoon at Lakewood, N. J., following which they went to Rye, where they will reside. Mr. Bliss is a member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS BOWLERS TROPHY CUP.

The members of the teams composing the Wholesale Druggists' Bowling Association intend purchasing a silver cup at a cost of about $200 for presentation to the winning team at the close of the present season. The cup will not remain the permanent property of the team winning it, but will be awarded to the highest team at the end of each season.

The games played Saturday, December 8, resulted as follows: Johnson & Johnson 770, Parke, Davis & Co. 738; Parke Davis & Co. 741, General Chemical Co. 746; Johnson & Johnson 761, General Chemical Co. 747; Lanman & Kemp 775, Colgate & Co. 736; Colgate & Co. 786, Merck & Co. 812; Lanman & Kemp 733, Merck & Co. 694.

The standing of the teams follows:

Teams.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Johnson & Johnson	10	8	2
Dodge & Olcott	8	6	2
Seabury & Johnson	8	6	2
Lanman & Kemp	8	5	3
National Lead Co.	8	5	3
Colgate & Co.	8	4	4
Parke, Davis & Co.	8	4	4
Merck & Co.	8	3	5
General Chemical Co.	10	2	8
Church, Dwight & Co.	8	0	8

Drug Clerk and M. D.'s Wife Elope.

Floyd Williams, a drug clerk of Cuba, N. Y., and Mrs. Whipple, wife of Dr. Harry Whipple, of the same place, disappeared on the same day last week and it is alleged that they have eloped. Mrs. Whipple is twenty-three years of age while Williams is about thirty. He is married and has several children. He was a confidential friend of Dr. Whipple. The couple were traced as far as Syracuse, N. Y., but here they eluded their pursuers and where they are at present is unknown although it is believed they may have come to this city.

Tarrant Fire Inquiry Report.

Fire Marshal Seery has ready his report of the inquiry into the causes of the Tarrant & Co. fire and explosion on Warren street, and was to present it to Fire Commissioner Scannell during this week.

Coroner Bausch is awaiting the report before taking steps toward holding an inquest. It is said if the facts warrant it the testimony taken before Commissioner Seery will be sent to the District Attorney.

NOTES.

—The wholesale botanic drug business formerly conducted under the name of Walter Adams & Co. at No. 46 Cliff street, this city, will hereafter be conducted by George A. Elwood, who for the past forty years has been connected with the business. As noted in the November 29 issue of the Era the business of Walter Adams & Co. was recently placed in the hands of a receiver, but the statement that the company's affairs were being closed up was incorrect. Mr. Elwood explains that the judgment rendered against the firm some weeks ago was entered upon a disputed claim and that he has taken an appeal and given a bond to secure it. The receiver, after being in possession but a few days, was ousted. Mr. Elwood is now in full control and will continue the business at 279 Pearl street.

—Forty-one barrels of Norwegian cod liver oil which survived the Tarrant & Company fire, were sold at auction, Friday, December 7, by the insurance company. Ten barrels brought $20, and the remainder were "knocked down" for $19.50. The barrels were black, the brand mark being obliterated and the goods had not been repacked. Four barrels, repacked, sold for $19 each. It was claimed the insurance company had not the right

to sell the goods, inasmuch as they were not in the Tarrant & Company building, but in a building on the south side of Warren street, across from the ruined building.

——At the meeting of the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth street, Friday evening, December 7, a committee of three was named to make investigations regarding the provisions in the new city charter made by the Charter Revision Committee. At present the Bureau of Combustibles permits only 1,000 pounds of sulphur and oil of vitriol to be stored within a building in the city. This the chemists find a great inconvenience, as much more is used daily and weekly than is specified. The committee will endeavor to secure satisfactory legislation on the subject.

——Among the visitors to the trade last week were the following: John F. Queeny, Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis; R. J. Gooding, Old Fort, N. C.; W. E. Dennis, Far Rockaway, L. I.; S. B. Leonardi, Tampa, Fla.; J. H. Brown, Rousseau & Brown, Woonsocket, R. I.; Mr. Young, Lee & Osgood, Norwich, Conn.; L. J. Schlesinger, Yonkers; E. C. Frisbie, Talcott, Frisbie & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Charles West, Eastern Drug Co., Boston, Mass.; Samuel Strong, Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, O., and R. K. Willard, R. E. Willard & Son, Pittsfield, Mass.

——The Troy Pharmaceutical Association, of Troy, N. Y., recently organized, elected the following officers last week: President, Henry Schneider; first vice-president, Charles E. Shacklady; second vice-president, Robert Glass; secretary, F. W. Schneider; treasurer, Charles H. Mansheffer. It was decided to hold meetings the first Wednesday of each month at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. At the next meeting the matter of closing during certain periods Sunday will be considered.

——Richard Blum, a dental student, of Brooklyn, who was detected smuggling phenacetine into this port on his arrival on the Grosser Kurfuerst, October 2, was examined before United States Commissioner Shields last week in proceedings to secure his removal to this city for trial. Only one witness—the customs inspector—was examined, and he testified he had found ten ounces of phenacetine in Blum's effects. The goods had not been declared. The case will be continued this week.

——The members of the Legislative Committee of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, C. C. Smith, chairman, Charles Holzhauer, Charles Dare and J. C. Gallagher, have drafted a bill on the lines of the one which became a law in this State this year for the advancement of the pharmacist in the State Militia to the grade of second lieutenant with the title of military pharmacist. The bill is to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature which convenes next month.

——Bids for yearly contracts on crude drugs, pharmaceuticals, plasters, surgical instruments, etc., for the Department of Public Charities of the city, were opened at the department headquarters at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East River, Monday noon, December 10. The contracts amount to about $30,000, and bids were submitted by nearly all of the large drug houses in the city. The awards will not be made for at least a week.

——Contracts amounting to over $300,000 will shortly be awarded for supplies to the medical department of the United States army. Bids for these supplies were opened simultaneously in St. Louis and New York, Thursday, December 6, and have been forwarded to Washington from where the contracts are to be awarded. The supplies requested include 100,000 ounces of quinine, 6,000 dozens of plasters and other goods in proportion.

——The Saratoga Extract and Chemical Co., of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has incorporated to manufacture and sell extracts, drugs, etc. The capital stock is $50,000 and the directors are Cassius B. Thomas, Edgar D. Starbuck, William W. Allerdice, William L. Thompson and Fred. W. Gardner, of Saratoga Springs, and H. H. Smith and Charles Webster, of Corinth, N. Y.

——The Scientific Alliance of New York announces the following meetings for the rest of December: December 17, Academy of Sciences; December 18, Entomological Society; December 21, Microscopical Society. The members of each society are invited to attend the meetings of all the others, and visitors interested in any of the subjects are cordially invited.

——At the next session of the State Legislature it is said that the "Patent Poison Bottle Bill" which passed both branches and was vetoed in 1899 by Governor Roosevelt, will be presented with a number of amendments. The bill was introduced again in 1900 and was killed in committee. The bill is being urged by the owners of the patent of a poison bottle.

——A. A. Cavagnaro, a prominent pharmacist of San Francisco, Cal., was in the city visiting friends within the last week. Mr. Cavagnaro, while a busy man, has found time to mingle in the local politics of his place, and will represent the townsmen in his district in the next State Legislature of California.

——Joseph P. De Gregori, of the class of 1900 of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, who left for the Paris Exposition during the summer, has recently written to friends that he has entered the military service in Italy, and will hereafter be identified with the medical corps of the army of that country.

——The American Cataphoresis Cure Company has incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $80,000. The headquarters of the concern are in Jersey City, and the incorporators are: C. T. Russell, L. H. Stewart and S. A. Russell, all of Jersey City.

——At the annual meeting of the Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Company on December 4, the following officers were elected: Frederick H. Humphreys, president; F. L. Humphreys, vice-president; Herbert B. Harding, secretary and treasurer.

——H. Harms, of the Nelden-Judson Drug Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah, was in the city for a brief stay last week. He left early this week for Germany, where he will spend some time at his former home.

——The John Schroeder Company, of this city, has incorporated to sell chemicals, etc., with a capital of $1,000. The incorporators are J. Schroeder and E. B. Daly, of Brooklyn, and W. Gundlach, of this city.

——The Board of Governors of the Drug Trade Club met Monday afternoon, December 10, and elected five persons to membership to fill vacancies. There are a number of names on the waiting list of the club.

——In the awards for subsistence for supplying the United States Army troops in the field for the current month, Tarrant & Co. received contracts for furnishing Malted Milk and "Horlick's Malted Milk."

——John J. Benson, who was proprietor of the drug store at the southeast corner of Lexington avenue and Ninety-second street, will open a store shortly at Henry and Baltic streets, Brooklyn.

——The Retail Druggists' Bowling Association has decided to hold its annual "ladies' night" Monday evening, January 7, at the Association alleys, Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue.

——A meeting of the Italian Pharmaceutical Association was called for Wednesday evening, December 5, at 149 Bleecker street, but through some misunderstanding it was not held.

——W. J. Carr, of Parke, Davis & Company, has returned to his desk after an absence of several days, necessitated by an injury to his foot, resulting from stepping on a nail.

——Sulphuric acid in the rosin factory of Ernst Zoebel, at Nos. 112-116 Second avenue, Brooklyn, caused a fire which did $5,000 worth of damage, Monday, December 3.

——T. J. Murray, of Murray & Roberts, corner Sixth avenue and Fourth street, Brooklyn, has sold his interest to Mr. Roberts, who will conduct the business hereafter.

——C. Bardos has accepted a position with H. T. Albert, No. 305 First avenue. Mr. Bardos was formerly at the Boulevard Pharmacy, No. 2781 Broadway.

——S. B. Leonardi, one of the foremost retail druggists of Tampa, Fla., who has been visiting friends in the city for the last week, has returned home.

——The pharmacy of Chumar & Son at Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, known as the Opera Pharmacy, has recently been sold to A. Leibstadter.

——Meyer Bros., who own stores at 1657 Second avenue and 1210 Third avenue, will open a store at 153d street and Melrose avenue in a few days.

——Charles S. Evans, a well known retail druggist of Utica, who had been visiting in the city for ten days, returned home last week.

——C. C. Hinchman, of the firm of Williams, Davis,

Brooks & Hinchman Sons, of Detroit, Mich., was in the city last week.

—Robert Vanderveer, formerly with C. A. Minton & Co., Red Bank, N. J., will open a drug store in Red Bank, January 1, 1901.

—William Churchill, of the scientific department of the local branch of Parke, Davis & Co., is confined to his home by illness.

—T. M. Maddox and Dr. Robert C. McCall, Southern representatives of McKesson & Robbins, were in town last week.

—C. A. Whetmore, New York State representative for McKesson & Robbins, is in the city for the holidays.

—M. R. Mandlebaum is nursing an attack of erysipelas at his home and may not be about for several days.

—J. F. Wurthmann has sold his branch store at No. 1277 First avenue to his nephew, Charles H. Mierow.

—S. Anargpras has secured a judgment against Henry P. Crosher, the notorious drug swindler, for $528.

—L. Blauspan & Co. will open a new store at Lexington avenue and 126th street, Saturday, December 15.

—David Neer has resigned his position with his father at No. 95 Bridge street, Paterson, N. J.

—The pharmacy of H. Millert & Co., at No. 53 Second avenue, has been sold recently.

—J. S. Lane, Eastern representative of Schieffelin & Co., was in the city last week.

—Henry A. Vogt has sold his store at No. 1691 Lexington avenue to Mr. Robinson.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

LIQUOR OFFICERS MAKE LIFE UNPLEASANT FOR SOME "DRUGGISTS."

Boston, Dec. 8.—Ever since the town of Spencer voted "no license" and appropriated $2,500 at the annual town meeting for the pursuit of illegal venders of liquor, the officers have been especially active. It is felt that the town will feel so well satisfied with the work of keeping illegal rum sellers from plying their trade that there will be little trouble in securing a vote to continue this work for a longer period than the year covered by the vote. There have been some alleged drug stores in Spencer which have claimed particularly watchful attention on the part of the officers. It is now hard for proprietors of some "drug" stores to sell liquors and eternal vigilance is the price the illegal sellers are paying for the small amount of business which they are permitted to do by the present liquor officers.

In the past few months there have been several convictions, as the result of these arrests. For each conviction of a liquor seller there have been on an average about ten raids that have been unsuccessful, where the officers have failed to secure evidence enough to convict. These raids, as well as the successful ones, have kept the officers on the alert both night and day. The "drug" stores have proved the hardest places to convict or prove a sale against. Thomas Deslaunier was given a three months' sentence in jail and his "drug" store on Elm and Chestnut streets closed by order of the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy. He also paid a fine of $50. He had previously paid $50 on a previous arrest. Louis E. P. Morcau was convicted and fined $50 and was sentenced to the House of Correction for three months. H. G. Aikens, another druggist, was fined $50 for violation of the liquor law and Alfred C. Beaulac, who was convicted and paid a fine of $50, was in the employ of Dr. Verner as drug clerk. From all this it can be seen that the special officers have been alive to make a record of convictions and that the so-called drug stores have had their share of punishment that has been meted out to the illegal sellers in the town. The honest druggists doing a legitimate business benefit somewhat by the closing of the stores not strictly pharmacies.

Druggists Not Affected by the Law Which Causes General "Kicking."

Boston, Dec. 8.—Because of the ruling this week by the Supreme Court at Fall River in the Kelly and Sutcliffe case, every hotel or bar in that city and every other town having license in Massachusetts has been closed at eleven o'clock at night since December 4, and no liquor of any kind can be purchased after that hour, except at drug stores on physician's prescriptions. In Boston there has been great and general tribulation as a result of this ruling, but it has not been learned that physicians or druggists have been kept especially busy since active compliance with the law was enforced.

NOTES.

—Plans for the new Lowell Textile School, provided for by the joint generosity of the State and Frederick H. Ayer, have been accepted. They call for a set of buildings around a hollow square on Moody street in that city and the work on the foundation will begin at once. The building when completed will be 260x355 feet. The main building will be given over to administration, classrooms, art designs and chemistry, while the wings will be used for classes in spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing. The building will be named in honor of Royal Southwick, grandfather of Frederick Fanning Ayer, of New York City, donor of the land. The entire building plant has been arranged with reference to an extensive development in the future.

—Especially successful was the third annual ball of the James W. Tufts Mutual Aid Society held this week in Roughan Hall, Charlestown district, and attended by about 500 people. During the early part of the evening, while the members and friends of the organization were assembling, a concert was given by the orchestra. The hall was prettiy decorated for the occasion. The grand march was led by President J. W. Fanjoy and Mrs. Fanjoy. Mr. Fanjoy acted as floor director, assisted by a large number of aides. Among the invited guests present were James W. Tufts and family, Superintendent George E. Burton and Assistant Superintendent Hopkins.

—One overhears some interesting things in a drug store sometimes while waiting for prescriptions to be filled. In a recent bribery investigation hearing at Cambridge the matter involving the payment of a check for $6,500, so it was shown, had been openly discussed in Milliken's drug store, and the attentive clerk there was, in consequence, summoned to appear as a witness to give important testimony.

—The bowling team of the Eastern Drug Company defeated the Station A post office employes in a match on the Carruth alleys one night this week, winning three strings. The drug team was made up of Grant, whose total score was 236; West, 242; Cullen, 268; Quinn, 252; and Williams, 248, a total of 1,246, as against 1,179 total score of the post office men.

—Fire which broke out in the fifth story of the six-story building at the corner of Court and Hanover streets, this week, caused considerable damage. The street floor for many years has been occupied by Knight's drug store, and the entire five floors above were given over to the use of C. W. White & Co., truss manufacturers.

—Dr. John Bowker, the Lawrence druggist who for years has been such a traveler and lecturer, much like Burton Holmes, who is now so prominently known in the field of entertainment, is in much demand this season in many places where people seem especially desirous of hearing his lectures on the Paris Exposition.

—The American Remedy Company suffered a slight damage from a fire this week in the Music Hall Vaudeville Theatre building, where the company has offices. The cause is unknown.

—This week's exports at the Port of Boston include, among other things, drugs and chemicals, $7,312; india rubber manufactures, $14,446; tobacco, $835; spirits, $8,871.

—Michael Burke, who formerly lived in Lawrence where he was employed in a pharmacy, now has a position at Parker's drug store in Lowell.

—A. S. Hoyt, of Blake's pharmacy in the Forest Hills District, went to New Hampshire to pass Thanksgiving with friends.

—E. H. Cross, a druggist at Huntington, has leased a part of his drug store to a jeweler and watch maker.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—The monthly meeting of the P. A. R. D. was called to order by President McIntyre at 2.45 p. m. Friday afternoon, December 7, in the Museum Hall of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, a large attendance being noted. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, various routine reports were received; that of the recording secretary noting favorable replies to the petition of the Association asking for the repeal of "Schedule B" of the War Revenue act, and that of the financial secretary announcing a balance of $369.88 on hand for the association. The Executive Committee reported having passed favorably on twenty-three new members, and bills to the amount of $33.23. Attention was called to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Department requiring the registry of stills used for pharmaceutical purposes by druggists.

The Committee on Department Stores reported that all of the department stores here had now agreed not to sell medicinal articles in the future, which report was received with much applause.

The Committee on County Organization reported having assisted the druggists of Chester, Pa., in forming a retail druggists' association; attention was also called to the work of Messrs. Perry and Stiles in having aided in the successful formation of a similar association in Camden. Mr. Dougherty, secretary of the Wilmington, Del., association, was introduced and spoke of the work of organization along N. A. R. D. lines being done in his city and State and the good results therefrom.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of nominees for the various offices to be voted on at the January meeting: For president, Messrs. McIntyre, Rumsey and Cliffe; for first vice-president, W. H. Poley; for second vice-president, H. C. Blair, Jr.; for third vice-president, M. Krantz; recording secretary, F. T. Gordon; financial secretary, C. H. Campbell; treasurer, Dr. E. R. Smiley; Executive Committee, Messrs. Perry, Leedom, Eppstein, C. W. Shull, Weisner, Baer, Howard, W. W. Chalfant, Theo. Campbell, Stiles, Finnerty and Gatchell.

On being called on for a report of the committee appointed to visit the State Pharmaceutical Board to endeavor to come to an understanding regarding the Board's suits for violations of the Pharmacy law, Mr. Cliffe stated that a very satisfactory conclusion had been reached in this matter; a large number of suits had been discontinued on representation of the P. A. R. D.; others successfully defended and a saving of many hundreds of dollars to Philadelphia druggists had been effected. D. H. Potts then asked why the proposition of the State Board to the association's committee had been published in the newspapers before it reached the committee, remarking that this looked as if ignoring this committee. A reply was made by Messrs. Cliffe and Perry that they had been assured that no disrespect had been intended by the Board's attorney, the publication in the newspapers having been with good intent to reach as many druggists as possible in the easiest and speediest manner.

The draft of the proposed new State Pharmacy law was then offered by Mr. Perry, which, in view of the importance of the subject and the time it would take to consider its features, was referred to a special committee elected at this meeting. This committee was to meet at an early date to organize and consider the new law, and was ordered to report back to the Executive Committee within fifteen days.

Mr. Perry read the report of Mr. Little, the representative of the association recently engaged for special work, which noted that Mr. Little had collected $126, made over 500 calls on druggists, secured thirty-nine new members and had assisted in the settlement of a number of the suits of the Pharmacy Board against druggists. In view of the importance of the work yet to be done along these lines, Mr. Perry asked for a vote of $90 to continue the services of Mr. Little, which was granted to January 1.

The Executive Committee, Mr. Perry acting as spokesman, then offered a schedule covering the retail prices of nearly two hundred staple drugs to the consideration of the meeting, stating that the prices given were in nature of suggestions and asked for suggestions from members. The idea carried out in adopting a scale of prices was that those made final were to be the minimum selling prices; any member could adopt such higher prices as his locality and trade might justify. After a brief discussion, this schedule was ordered to be referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the president, and they were to make a report at the next monthly meeting of a schedule of prices on these lines that would cover the varying conditions of the different sections of the city. It was recognized that there would be much difficulty in agreeing on an equitable basis, in view of the widely different conditions in sections of the city; this fact was to be the first consideration of the committee, who were to allow a wide latitude over the fixed minimum price.

There being no further business before the meeting, it then adjourned, to meet Friday, January 4.

P. C. P. NOTES.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—The class of '01 paid a visit to the Smith, Kline & French Company laboratories last week under the guidance of Prof. La Wall, who was formerly in charge of the analytical department of that firm, and a most enjoyable and instructive morning was spent by the students. Every facility was afforded the students to inspect all the various departments and processes of manufacture of the many varieties of goods made by the Smith, Kline & French Company, and at the close of the visit a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the firm for its courteous reception.

Joseph W. England, for over ten years editor of the "Alumni Report," has tendered his resignation of this office to the Publishing Committee, as his duties at Mulford's prevent him from continuing the multifarious duties connected with the editorship of this journal. When Mr. England took charge of the "Report" ten years ago, it was published only once a year, and was even then of little importance or general interest. From this unpromising beginning, Mr. England has built the Alumni Report up to what it is to-day, the recognized organ of the alumni and students of the P. C. P., published monthly.

NOTES.

——A number of Chester druggists came together Friday afternoon in answer to an invitation to meet for the purpose of forming a retail druggists' association in that city, and at once got down to work. With the assistance of Mr. Little, the organizer of the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association, a permanent organization was soon effected and officers elected and installed. The officers are: President, Mr. Kelly; secretary, Mr. Falley; Executive Committee of five, M. H. Bickley, chairman. The association voted to affiliate with the N. A. R. D. and endorsed its plans in full. It is purposed to include all Delaware County druggists in this association, and letters of invitation are to be sent to all as soon as possible. This association starts out with the brightest prospects and will have full support from the P. A. R. D., through whose Committee on Organization it has received much valuable help. The successful organization of the druggists of Camden, N. J., and Chester, Pa., into active associations is the outcome of P. A. R. D. work, and it is anticipated that similar results will soon be reached in other nearly counties.

——Chester druggists are now having about the same experience with the provisions of the State Pharmacy law as that which stirred up Philadelphia druggists early last month. Using the same means of collecting evidence, the State Board has discovered a number of violations of the law, particularly in regard to the displayal of certificates of registration and renewal, and a number of summons for the violators have been issued. There is much indignation at what is termed the "unnecessarily harsh and uncalled-for action" of the State Board in prosecuting druggists who are guilty of technical violations only of the law. It is stated in the daily papers that nearly one-half of the druggists of Allegheny County and Pittsburg are to be prosecuted by the board for having adulterated goods in stock, but this statement is probably much exaggerated.

——The recent suit of the J. Ellwood Lee Company

against the United States Government to recover the value of revenue stamps placed on belladonna plasters, etc., in accordance with a ruling of the local collector, was heard Wednesday in the United States Court by Judge Dallas. Quite a number of prominent druggists, college and analytical celebrities were called by both sides as witnesses. The testimony brought out the curious fact that very little about the manufacturing details of plasters was known to the majority of pharmacists outside of that business. The decision in the case will be handed down later and will be of importance as bearing on other suits to be brought if this is successful.

——Shoemaker & Busch are actively engaged in removing their stock into their new quarters, the buildings formerly occupied by the General Electric Company. These are large and commodious and will give ample room for the extensive laboratories, store and work rooms and offices planned by this firm, which will be among the finest in the city. Mr. Busch is personally superintending the details of alterations and removing which, he avows, is the hardest job he ever undertook in all his wide experience.

——The following changes of ownership and location during the past week are noted: W. N. White, of Eleventh and Jackson streets, has sold out to D. J. Lynch, who will conduct the business there; Mr. Crane, of Thirteenth and Snyder avenue, has sold out to Dr. Weatherley; W. A. Johnson has succeeded Dr. Emil Jungmann at his Sixth and Green streets store.

——Valentine H. Smith & Co. have completed alterations on their plant by taking in the adjoining building, a step that was necessitated by want of facilities to handle the increased business of the firm. They are now in shape to conduct their large city business.

——L. J. Steitzer, of Sixth and Cumberland streets, is making extensive alterations in his store and dwelling. When these are completed Mr. Steitzer will have one of the finest houses in the northeast section.

——H. Meyer has been appointed chief druggist at the Philadelphia Hospital in place of Jos. W. England, who resigned some time ago to accept a position with Mulford & Company.

——George Nickum, for several years head clerk with Henry C. Blair, has accepted a position in a similar capacity with J. H. Stein, of Reading, Pa.

BALTIMORE.

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Baltimore, Des. 8.—The indications that the semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to be held here next week will attract a large attendance are very encouraging. Many responses have been received to the circular sent out by Chairman Owen C. Smith, of the Executive Committee, and other evidences of eager interest in the gathering are being abundantly manifested. Various matters of special concern to retail druggists will come up for consideration, and all the problems which affect the profession will be thoroughly ventilated. An event of special moment in connection with the meeting will be the visit of W. C. Anderson, president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, who is expected to speak on the aims and purposes of the organization and set forth the conditions which confront the trade. An active participation in the proceedings from the counties of Maryland is looked for, and the event will doubtless be productive of beneficial results.

Druggists as Financiers.

Baltimore, Dec. 7.—Among the developments of exceptional interest here this week were certain revelations which laid bare the peculiar financial methods adopted by a young local attorney, who is now in the toils on the charge of swindling. The case is of interest to pharmacists because a druggist happened to be selected by the lawyer in question as his first fiduciary agent and because the latter also became the instrument of discovery. The pharmacist in question is W. L. Pierce, Fremont avenue and Saratoga street. Mr. Pierce was approached last May by one Thomas James Pritchett, a member of the Baltimore bar, and asked to become a receiver of deposits in a bank about to be started by him (Pritchett). The method of operation seemed to be entirely regular and practicable, and Mr. Pierce assented. An agency was opened and soon funds from people in the neighborhood began to come in. After a short time, however, when a woman depositor desired to draw her money, she was put off by Pritchett on one pretext or another and suspicions as to the lawyer-banker's integrity were aroused. Mr. Pierce took Pritchett to task about the matter, but obtained assurances which satisfied him for a time, until there was more trouble of a similar nature. Then Mr. Pierce gave up the agency. It appears that Mr. Pierce was not the only druggist solicited by Pritchett to serve as agent. The lawyer seems to have shown a decided preference for pharmacists and to have found their stores most convenient for operations of the kind undertaken by him. Pritchett also figured prominently in the organization of a trust company, in which a number of druggists are said to hold stock. Every one of them, however, it must be said, is entirely innocent of wrongdoing.

Married in Florida.

Baltimore, Dec. 8.—Herman Ivah Thomsen, formerly a member of the wholesale drug firm of J. J. Thomsen's Sons, of Baltimore, and now an importer of drugs here, and Miss Alice Wellington Sawyer, of Jacksonville, Fla., were married in that city this afternoon. The wedding, though quiet, was a notable affair. The home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Sawyer, had been elaborately decorated for the occasion, all the flowers being sent from Baltimore. The ceremony was performed at the house by Rev. Dr. Van Winder Shields, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. John Thomsen, the groom's brother, acted as best man. Mrs. Thomsen is a graduate of Vassar and has since leaving that institution been a member of the faculty of St. Mary's School, at Garden City, Long Island. The couple will make their home in Baltimore.

Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, Dec. 8.—The mighty men of McCormick & Co., who have hitherto proved formidable antagonists for nearly all the teams of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club, were as nothing before the Root and Herb quintette last night, being defeated in all three games with ridiculous ease. Only in the third contest did the Root and Herbs appear to let down, scoring only 727 points against 829 and 813 respectively in the other two, while their opponents could not do better than 722, 682 and 632. Davis, of the Root and Herbs, was high man with 208 points and an average of 185½. Armour made 178 in the first game for McCormick & Co. On Tuesday night Sharp & Dohme had an easy time with Muth Bros. & Co., taking all three games by 665, 748 and 807 points against 653, 630 and 621. The several teams now stand as follows:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per cent.
Root and Herbs	15	3	.929
McCormick & Co	12	6	.667
Sharp & Dohme	12	6	.667
James Baily & Son	9	6	.600
Muth Bros. & Co	7	11	.389
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co	3	15	.167
Parke, Davis & Co	2	13	.133

Cut Rate Druggist Strikes Back.

Baltimore, Dec. 8.—Charles R. Goetze, a druggist of Wheeling, W. Va., who has been selling patent medicines at cut rates, on the 5th inst. entered suit against nine wholesale drug firms for $50,000 damages because of an alleged conspiracy to drive him out of business by refusing to sell goods to him. The case grew out of the attempt on the part of the wholesalers and the retailers to maintain a compact which has for its purpose the elimination of the cutter. The outcome of the suits will be watched with deep interest by druggists all over the country.

NOTES.

——Louis Schulze is in receipt of a letter from President McKinley acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions

adopted by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at the last annual meeting in favor of the repeal of the War Revenue tax on medicines. The President, through his secretary, informs the association that the resolutions have been transmitted to Congress.

——J. H. Winkelmann, until recently of the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, has secured desk room in the building occupied by A. C. Meyer, on Lombard street, until he finds a location suitable for engaging in the manufacture of the specialties which he reserved when he disposed of his stock in the corporation with which he was long identified.

——Among the visiting druggists in Baltimore last week were Mr. Brame, of Watson & Brame, Winston, N. C.; Joseph B. Boyle, of Westminster, Md., and J. E. Seitz, of Glen Rock, Pa.

——J. W. Westcott and J. H. Winkelmann, Jr., have resigned from the Wedgwood Club and W. L. Campbell and J. B. Hall, on the waiting list, have been elected to fill the vacancies.

——Druggist James S. Webb has sold his pharmacy at the corner of Pratt and Bond streets, to Daniel Sullivan, who formerly clerked for Mr. Ryan, at Hampden.

LOUISVILLE.

Druggist Wins First Round in Gas Fight.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7.—Charles A. Scribner, the druggist at Sixth and Jefferson streets, is the first victim between the two local gas companies. Judge Toney recently ordered an injunction against the Kentucky Heating Company prohibiting them from selling gas for illuminating purposes and they are accordingly notifying all their customers to desist from the use of their gas for lighting purposes. On Thursday an inspector visited Mr. Scribner and asked him if he was complying with the order and he stated that he was. The inspector apparently was not satisfied and in a few minutes another employe with the tools needed in turning off the supply, arrived. He announced that he had instructions to turn off the gas and said that he intended to obey orders. Mr. Scribner informed him that he did so at his own risk. The gas employe paid no heed to the warning and started for the basement. Mr. Scribner was after him in an instant and they met at the head of the stairs. The druggist caught the man by the arm and wheeled him about. Then he summoned Frank Stein, a clerk, and together they escorted him to the door. Mr. Scribner was angry, there is no denying that fact, and as a parting reminder gave the employe of the gas company a kick. A warrant, charging the druggist with disorderly conduct, was then sworn out and executed. Mr. Scribner was presented in the police court and his case was continued until Monday. Mr. Scribner is indignant. To a representative of the Era he said: "I told them that I was not using their gas for illuminating purposes and they should have been satisfied with my word. The trouble began on Monday, when a representative of the company came to me and notified me that they could no longer sell gas for lighting purposes. I told him that I would have my pipe removed and I supposed that it would be all right. I could not afford to let them shut off my supply of heating gas at this time. I would be unable to fill prescriptions or conduct my chocolate counter. In addition, there is a man lying ill in my store and it would be suicidal to let him remain there without a fire." The plucky druggist is still burning natural gas.

NOTES.

——The retail druggists of Louisville are showing a great interest in the Knights Templar Conclave which will be held in Louisville next year. The affair is a national one and many visiting druggists are expected to be in attendance. The retail druggists have already effected an organization and a meeting was held on Monday. Chairman R. J. Synder, of the Sub-Finance Committee, announced that the organization had been completed and that the canvassers were now at work. One committeeman was assigned to each ward and it will be his duty to visit every drug store in the district assigned to him. The canvassers on this committee are: First Ward, H. H. Nachand; Second Ward, Fred. Bender, Jr.; Third Ward, Fred. Schneider; Fourth Ward, George Schanz; Firth Ward, Julius C. Vogt; Sixth Ward, Simon N. Jones; Seventh Ward, R. J. Synder; Eighth Ward, Foster Baird; Ninth Ward, C. J. Rosenham; Tenth Ward, C. M. Edmunds; Eleventh Ward, Oscar C. Dilly; Twelfth Ward, C. A. Dralle.

——An explosion in the laboratory of the Louisville College of Pharmacy on Tuesday morning was responsible for a disastrous fire. Students were experimenting with a retort of acid, when it exploded. The report was deafening and could be heard for several blocks. Passers-by were almost frightened out of their wits and they felt no better when they saw a crowd of bare-headed students rush from the building. That no one was injured is a miracle. But the building caught fire and the fire department was summoned.

——The funeral of the late General Benjamin F. Scribner was conducted in New Albany last Sunday. Many friends and former comrades gathered to pay the last mark of respect. His old comrades served as pall bearers.

——J. T. Crecelius is seriously ill of appendicitis at his home on Jefferson street. For several days his recovery was despaired of, but his condition is now much improved.

CINCINNATI.

Hamilton Co. Drug Association Changes Name.

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—The Hamilton County Retail Druggists' Association have changed the name to the Ohio Valley Druggists' Association. As the name suggests, the object is to make any druggist in the entire Ohio Valley eligible for membership. This move of the association extends the territory of membership over the entire southern portion of Ohio and Indiana and the northern parts of West Virginia and Kentucky. An entirely new constitution will be adopted, which will allow any wholesaler whose object is in conformity with the N. A. R. D., to become a member. An office of the association will be opened in the Atlas Bank building, and Charles Herbert Jones will be selected as an organizer. Mr. Jones will visit all the druggists in the territory, and it is confidently expected that the association will have one of the largest rolls of membership in the country. A board of control will be appointed by the president, which will conduct the affairs of the association.

NOTES.

——News of the death of Prof. F. H. Renz at New York City was received among the older druggists of this city and Covington, Ky., with much sorrow. Prof. Renz was one of the pioneer druggists of Covington, and was professor of Botany at the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy during the terms of 1873-74. Among his oldest friends who mourn his demise are Paul Bauer, the veteran salesman of the Stein-Vogeler Drug Company, who was an intimate friend of his. E. L. Pieck, a former clerk of his, conducts a store at Sixth and Main streets, Covington, opposite the one Prof. Renz conducted in the 70s. J. M. Riffe, Jr., the druggist at Seventh and Madison streets, Covington, served his apprenticeship under Prof. Renz. While in business here he was considered one of the brightest and ablest men in the profession.

——Indictments have been found against William Vashti and Edgar Deane, for counterfeiting labels of well-known patent preparations, among them Paine's Celery Compound and Peruna. Their method was to buy up empty bottles of the preparations, which they refilled and labeled with the counterfeits and then resold them. Vashti was identified as a resident of Allegheny City, Pa. Deane, who was released on bond, has skipped and so far has not yet been apprehended. The prosecutors claim to have a clear case against both of them, and make the statement that they will eventually land them both in the penitentiary.

——Arthur Heineman, druggist in Wall street, New York City, was in this city the past week visiting his parents and brothers. Mr. Heineman, who formerly conducted a drug store here, called upon many of his old acquaintances, and also attended the Friday afternoon meeting

of the Druggists' Bowling Club. He expressed his opinion upon the ability of the club as bowlers, and says they can beat any club of druggists in the country at the game.

——Harry Streithorst sold his store at Sixth and Smith streets to Dr. A. Strashum, formerly of Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Streithorst will for the present remain in charge of the prescription department.

——Frank Haeberly, clerk at Rapp's Pharmacy, corner of Longworth and Plum streets, is confined to his bed seriously ill with typhoid fever. John Messman is temporarily filling his position.

——Martin Dodsworth, the chemist of Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Mich., spent a few days among his many friends in Cincinnati the past week.

——Frank Knaeble has removed his drug store from Enright street and Warsaw avenue, Price's Hill, to Clinton and Freeman streets.

DETROIT.

GREAT INDIGNATION OVER WHITE'S PARDON.

Detroit, Dec. 8.—Will White, one of the proprietors of the White & White Headache Powders, quartermaster of the Michigan troops during the Cuban War, acknowledged thief of many thousand dollars of the State's money, is again at his desk in his manufacturing drug business in Grand Rapids, and a free man. It will be remembered that White was implicated in a deal by which the State was defrauded of many thousands of dollars, and that he "skipped" for parts unknown. These parts included, it transpires, Africa, the Holy Land, and other places very interesting to visit. But the pretty boy got a little homesick and came home a few days ago, not, it is alleged, without a pretty good idea that all he had to do was to "fess up' and be forgiven. Then came several grand stand plays and emotional situations. Restitution of funds was made to the State, petitions for his pardon were sent broadcast, and the average small person who read the daily papers full of stories of Willie's friends and welcomes home, must have thought it a beautiful thing to be a thief and steal money from the State. However, when White stood before the court at Lansing, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Weist to ten years' penal servitude at Jackson State prison, morality in Michigan caught her breath again. A sheriff took him to the prison early Tuesday morning, where he donned the prison garb and was set to work in the tailor shop.

In the meantime Governor Pingree, who appointed White to the office of quartermaster, expressed the opinion right and left that White's sentence was an outrage, and Tuesday evening he culminated his speeches by issuing a full pardon for the convict. Wednesday evening "General White" went back to his Grand Rapids home and the next morning took up the reins of his drug business which he dropped a year ago for his Old World journeyings. Public indignation for the Governor's slap at Justice and insult to public morals is at the boiling point. There is nothing but contempt for White, who does not seem to be so constituted that he can feel remorse or shame. What is it to steal a few thousand dollars from a rich State like Michigan? "To the office belong the spoils." When a man has pink cheeks and a nice moustache and knows how to dance well, and dress well, and becomes the pet of an erratic Governor, why should he not help himself to the favors of the gods? Who cares for morals?

ANN ARBOR DEMORALIZED.

Detroit, Dec. 8.—Letters and other communications to the druggists here from Ann Arbor say that the cut-rate fever attacked that city day before yesterday. A druggist by the name of Saulisbury showed a well-developed case of it very suddenly on that day, to the great consternation of the other druggists of the town and to the disgust of the Detroit druggists who have been much interested in the full prices that have always prevailed there. A year ago Saulisbury threatened to cut, but somebody took him in hand and he did not do it. This time it seems he did not threaten—he just did it. That was Thursday. A meeting of the other druggists was held and it was decided to give Mr. Saulisbury a merry fight. So this morning a large placard bearing the words, "One-third off on drugs" appeared in every drug store window in the town. It is thought this will hold him for awhile; indeed, it is anticipated that it will close his doors.

Detroit druggists feel very badly about the matter. The high standards sustained by their neighbors at Ann Arbor have been sort of beacon lights for them. While they do not believe that the big cut of one-third will be held up very long, they think it will be hard work to restore full prices on all articles. Some of them criticise the Ann Arbor druggists for paying this kind of attention to Mr. Saulisbury. They think they could have shut off his sources of supply very easily and without going very far from home. But it is possible that the Ann Arbor druggists know their own business best.

NOTES.

——The Michigan Drug Company, Detroit, is spending between three and four thousand dollars in fixing up its sundries salesroom. The walls are being lined with new quartered oak show cases with plate glass fronts and shelves and lighted with electricity. Mirrors in the top of the cases reflect the objects on the shelves and serve to throw the light down. An entire set of new cases will be placed on the floor space. Plans for adding two or three floors to the top of the building have been drawn and are under consideration by the firm.

——Albert P. Breitenbach has sold his store at 1237 Champlain street to Hogan & Walter and has bought the store at 1004 Champlain street.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., ec. 7.

——Successions: The J. N. Miller Mercantile Company, St. James, Minn., by J. K. Sonnesyn & Co.; Smart & Battelson, Blue Earth, Minn., by G. I. Smart; E. E. Gallogly, Butte, Mont., by Christie & Leys; P. Q. Boyden, Hudson, Wis., by T. F. Moran; Wood & Light, Doland, S. D., by J. A. Light; C. L. Miller, Galva, Iowa, by Charles Millin; H. B. Robertson, Montrose, Iowa, by J. B. Worden; Everist & Co., Clemons, Iowa, by Barnes & Co.; A. McKay & Co., Bisbee, N. D., by T. A. McKay & Co.; F. A. Graves & Co., Lucas, Iowa, by F. A. Graves; W. R. Lewis, Alliance, Neb., by Butler & Tillotson; C. C. Clark, Blanchard, Iowa, by Dr. A. W. Davies; I. L. Gould, Sheldon, Iowa, by R. W. Ady & Co.

——Judge Snow, in the District Court at Winona, Minn., has denied the application of the plaintiffs for a new trial in the case of the J. R. Watkins Medical Company against the Dr. Ward Medical Company. Patent medicine rights were involved, and it is possible the matter may now be appealed to the Supreme Court by the plaintiffs, who were defeated in the original trial.

——New stores: C. L. Rich, Litchville, N. D.; W. C. Tuttle, Portland, Ore.; G. E. & F. E. Melden, Priest River, Idaho; J. J. Walker, Hamilton, N. D.; J. W. Cole, Elkton, Ore.; M. E. Harris, Hinckley, Utah; James Colby, Salina, Utah; A. A. Witham, Paisley, Ore.

——Fred W. Ames, of Minneapolis, originally a druggist, who served in the Spanish war as colonel of the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment, has been decided upon as chief of police of Minneapolis by his brother, Dr. A. A. Ames, the newly elected Mayor.

——Walter Bennett is under arrest in this city, charged with having passed numerous forged checks for small amounts. Among his victims are C. T. Heller, treasurer of the N. A. R. D., and Rietzke & Co.

——M. B. Grieve is reported to have sold at Bossberg, Wash.; W. M. Mahoney at Ponca, Neb., and P. H. Caudland at Salina, Utah.

——George Lockett, who for the past two years has been in a New York drug store, has returned to this locality.

——Dave Englund is going into business in St. Paul, where Yost was before he removed to Minneapolis.

——P. J. Adams has returned to the city from Hinckley and gone to work in the Ryan Hotel Pharmacy.

——E. Demers, of Minneapolis, has gone to work at Belgrade for L. S. Waller.

——George Hobbs & Co., Cedar Falls, Iowa, have removed their stock to Edgewood.

They Believe in Expansion.

We have been informed that the large increase in sales of Planten's Capsules and Perloids (Improved French Pearls) of Sandal Oil and its various combinations has obliged the manufacturers, Messrs. H. Planten & Son, to greatly enlarge their facilities for producing these salable and reliable specialties. See that your stock is well kept up, so that no sales will be lost, for there are no "just as good" Planten's Capsules. Messrs. H. Planten & Son have recently completed an entire new and improved plant for the manufacture of empty capsules of all kinds, which will enable them to double their former capacity and fill orders promptly and without overwork. It is very gratifying to note in these times of active and not always honorable competition that the popularity of Planten's Capsules continues to increase steadily, and the explanation is that the manufacturers have always maintained the high standard of quality and workmanship which first made these goods the favorites. If you wish information of any kind in reference to anything in the line of capsules, especially of encapsulating your private formulas, write Messrs. H. Planten & Son, the "Pioneer American Capsules House," established 1836 in New York.

Burnham's Clam Bouilton.

Druggists who sell hot soda will find Burnham's Clam Bouillon a popular and profitable drink. The manufacturers are also the proprietors of the famous Burnham's Clam Juice, which is having such a large sale, and of which, by the way, the United States Government some months ago ordered 20,000 bottles sent to the hospitals in the Philippines, and large supplies of the same for the army hospitals at home. The Bouillon may be served in a deliciously palatable form as follows: One-third hot water, one-third milk or cream, one-third Clam Bouillon. Mix the hot milk and water in a small glass, then add the Clam Bouillon. Season to taste, with a small lump of butter, pepper and salt. This drink is a winner, and all who are interested in increasing their hot soda sales and the popularity of their store with patrons of the soda fountain, should add this to their list of drinks. Attractive fountain signs will be mailed on application to E. S. Burnham Co., No. 53-61 Gansevoort street, New York, to whose advertisement on another page we refer our readers.

A Window Attraction.

The Lightning Medicine Company, Muscatine, Iowa, have prepared an attractive window display to call attention to Mull's Lightning Pain Killer and Mull's Pioneer Cures. The "Old Pioneer" is a healthy, sturdy-looking old man, made of papier mache, painted in four colors, and is a work of art. This window attraction will be sent at your request when placing an order for $5.51 of this company's remedies, with your jobber. A handsome display easel, free samples and a novel line of advertising matter will also be furnished you. In each $1 box of these remedies is a draft of $1 as a guarantee, and you make 100 per cent. profit on the dollar sale, as the goods cost you $6 per dozen. See their advertisement, which appears on another page of this issue.

Hot Soda.

Druggists who have never seriously entertained the idea of carrying hot soda during the winter months should consider the many different classes of customers to whom such a feature of their business would appeal. There are those who drink to get warm, those who drink only to satisfy the palate, and those who drink for nourishment—take a bracer in the form of a quick liquid lunch, so to speak. And we have not mentioned those who drink simply to quench thirst, naturally preferring hot drinks in cold weather, and those who drink just because it is the popular fad. This department of the present-day pharmacy will bring very profitable returns if the right hot soda apparatus is used, and the business pushed in a vigorous and attractive manner. The Tufts' Hot Soda Fountain is a superior apparatus, inexpensive, and occupies but a small space. You can obtain information regarding the hot soda business, as well as catalogues and prices of this apparatus by dropping a postal to the American Soda Fountain Company, successors to James W. Tufts and A. D. Puffer & Sons, No. 282 East Congress street, Boston, Mass.

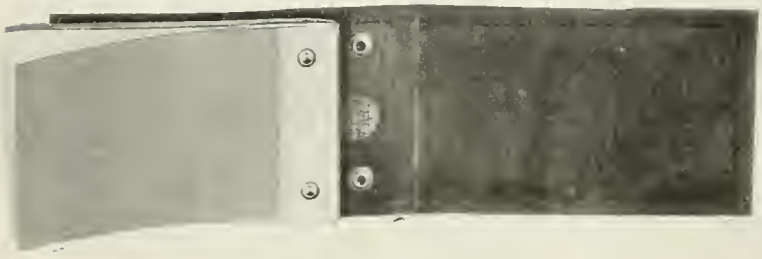
A New Remedy for an Old Disease.

The manufacturers of Cosmos Tablets, an advertisement of which appears on another page of this issue, claim that they have such unbounded confidence in Cosmos that they absolutely guarantee it to perform the duties for which it is intended, and authorize druggists to sell their goods on the condition that the money will be refunded in case Cosmos Tablets do not cure those ills for which they are recommended. The manufacturers desire one druggist in each locality to take the sole agency and act as jobbers in their immediate vicinity. This is a first-class opportunity for some hustling druggist. It will allow you a profit (60 or 75 per cent.), which they believe no other preparation of its kind does. These goods are put upon attractive display cards, which can be placed on the counter, and will readily sell themselves, as the manufacturers' guarantee is a very prominent feature of the display card. Write for particulars to the Cosmos Chemical Works, No. 159 Front street, New York.

Two New Bottle Tops.

The Saltsburg Bottle Works Company has patented an ingenious device for controlling tooth powder as it comes from the bottle. It is a non-detachable top, which is easily opened up by pulling up, and closed by simply pushing down; it prevents waste and all spilling of tooth powder except upon the brush. As the top is not expensive, the pharmacist who puts up his own tooth powder may find it profitable to use such a top on his bottles and thus increase his sales. The same company is also advertising a new Paragon Powder Sprinkler, which is called No. 2 to distinguish it from No. 1, which has been on the market with excellent results for some time. No. 2 should be a rapid seller, as it has a large opening for the delivery of powder, is attractive in design, is non-corrosive, and reasonable in price. To those interested, samples and prices will be furnished upon application to the Saltsburg Bottle Works Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

We desire to again call attention to the new prescription pad and cover, which we here illustrate. This is a very practical article of its kind. The pad locks securely into the cover, and yet each leaf is easily detached. It is neat, strong and exceedingly simple to adjust. The manufacturers tell us that it has met with great favor among the physicians who have used it, and that the sales have exceeded their highest expectations. These pads are made in many styles and sizes, and there is also furnished a desk blank and cover with the same patent attachment, with sterling silver corners, also made in several styles. Your physician will appreciate a desk pad, as it is always before him ready for use, and we think you can use the desk blanks and covers to excellent advantage in developing your prescription business. We suggest correspondence with the manufacturers, J. B. Burr & Co., Hartford, Conn., who will gladly mail samples and prices on application.



Holly for the Holidays.

Frank Netschert, the man who prepares natural plants so that they will stand different degrees of temperature, claims he has a holly that cannot be duplicated by Nature. This is saying a good deal, but Mr. Netschert evidently knows what he is talking about. His prices would allow for the decoration of a store at a cost which will not exceed, or even equal the cost of the natural plant, and in addition, will last much longer, have a better effect, is easier handled and more attractive. He claims to be able to furnish you with your holiday decorations in plenty of time for Christmas decoration, so if you have an up-to-date store and want up-to-date decorations, write to Netschert. You will find his price list on another page of this issue. His address is Frank Netschert, No. 7 Barclay street, New York, and No. 187 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Granulated Jamaica Ginger.

You know by experience that there are various grades of Jamaica ginger, you also know that it pays you to buy the best in the market. McCormick & Co. are trying to interest the manufacturing pharmacists in a special grade of granulated Jamaica Ginger which they claim will be particularly valuable, as it is ground from root especially picked and selected for the resinous matter it contains, and has the flour ginger sifted out. For samples of this ginger, or of mustards and other spices, insect powder, orris root and talcum powder, send to the importers, grinders and manufacturers, McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Straub & Co.'s New Mill.

The pharmacist who makes his own preparations will be interested in a mill that is illustrated on another page of this issue. It is particularly designed for the use of druggists, as it will grind and pulverize wet or oily substances, such as vanilla and tonka beans, peanuts for making peanut butter, horse-radish, carbonate of ammonia, all kinds of drugs, spices, roots, herbs, etc. If you want to know more about this mill, or about other mills made by the same firm, write to A. W. Straub & Co., No. 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Calendars.

We learn from C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., that there has been an unusual demand for Hood's Calendars this year, that their full edition has been exhausted by acceptances of Hood's Calendar Offer, and that, for this reason, they have been compelled to order 300,000 more calendars. As the distribution of Hood's calendars depends almost entirely upon the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla, this condition must be very gratifying to C. I. Hood & Co., in spite of the trouble and expense necessary in ordering an extra edition of calendars.

It Drains the Last Drop.

That is what the Charleroi Oval does. It is so designed that the last drop can be drained from it, and no sediment left. These bottles are easy to clean, beautiful in appearance, and make an attractive package—conditions which the careful druggist appreciates. Further information will be obtained by corresponding with the manufacturers, W. H. Hamilton Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Duroy Port Wine.

In handling this wine, druggists may feel assured that it is one of the purest, best and most delicious wines ever dispensed by the retail pharmacist. It will pay you to handle it. Samples of this wine will be sent to you if you address the Duroy & Haines Company, Sandusky, Ohio, who are the sole proprietors.

In sounding the praises of their products, the New York Quinine & Chemical Works speak with no uncertain voice. Most of their products are C. P., and can be had from any wholesale dealer. Where druggists or doctors cannot secure supplies of N. Y. Q. products, they will be supplied direct by addressing No. 111 William street, New York City.

STATE OF TRADE.

Approach of Holidays Restricts Trade.

New York, Dec. 11.—Decidedly colder weather has stimulated the demand for seasonable articles, but the near approach of the close of the year is restricting the demand to actual requirements of the consuming trade and the volume of general business has shown a gradual shrinkage. Quinine has attracted considerable attention and the developments of the past week have been of unusual interest. Two of the domestic manufacturers reduced their quotations 3c. per ounce to the basis of 32c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins. This was followed on Thursday by a decline of 26 per cent. in the average unit value of bark at the monthly sale on Thursday last in Amsterdam. The next day German brands of quinine were reduced by the makers 5c. per ounce to the basis of 30c. for bulk, and the decline was immediately met by all domestic manufacturers. In consequence of these developments the outside market became very much demoralized and none of the principal holders was inclined to quote. London also was cabled lower, but there has since been a slight recovery in that market and some are of opinion that bottom prices have been reached. The bark situation, however, is an important factor, and much will depend on the future course of prices of raw material. The consuming demand has been light and unimportant and speculators have shown no disposition to operate except at further concessions in price.

A continued firm feeling has prevailed among holders of opium and crop conditions are still unfavorable. December is a critical month in producing districts, and it is claimed that unless there is a material improvement there shortly the winter sowings will suffer considerable damage. Morphine and codeine continue active, but owing to the influences noted last week there is no quotable change in prices. Salol quotations have been reduced 50c. per pound by the local agents of manufacturers.

In the department of essential oils the holiday trade is practically over, and business is limited mainly to moderate quantities to meet the light current requirements of consumption. Changes in price have been few and unimportant. Anise and cassia are lower and the Messina essences slightly higher, all in sympathy with primary markets. Oil limes, distilled, was reduced 10c per pound. Among the indigenous roots a general revision of quotations shows a slightly reduced range for golden seal, serpentaria and senega, but jobbing prices are not materially affected. St. Vincent arrowroot is lower under the influence of corresponding conditions abroad. Star anise seed also has declined under a similar influence.

Citrate of iron and quinine was reduced 5c. per pound by manufacturers, and all the minor quinine salts are lower in sympathy with the recent decline in sulphate. Gum sandarac is firmer under reduced stocks, and Valencia saffron is easier. Union salad oil has been reduced 2c. per gallon by manufacturers.

A Little Better in Boston.

Boston, Dec. 8.—Good weather has stimulated trade a little. Drug stores are setting forth sundries suitable for holiday presents. On Sundays and evenings druggists often reap the benefit of the hours when other places of business are closed, and a well-made display of goods frequently brings its reward in chance sales. In the list of general drugs, opium and quinine have been fairly active, with no change in prices, although the last-named is expected to show lower rates before long. Of the chemicals, nitrate of soda is more active than anything else. Alcohols and spirits are in fair demand without change in prices. Fair trading in dyestuffs is reported. Waxes show moderate demand and steady prices.

Comparatively Quiet.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—Business has been comparatively quiet during the past week, with a tendency to a steady volume that will average up fairly well. A few complaints are heard in certain localities where the number of stores is in excess of the demand, but generally there is little cause for other than satisfaction with conditions such as now rule the drug trade in this city.

Wholesale houses report things steady and quiet, with a fairly large number of local and out-of-town orders. Heavy drugs and chemicals are unchanged, with quotations a shade higher than last week. Drug importations through the local Custom House are becoming quite a factor in its returns, much of the importations formerly through New York now coming direct to Philadelphia, especially from Germany, since the establishment of a line of steamers from here to Hamburg.

Fair Activity in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Dec. 10.—Although there is much complaint about the business from retailers who assert that they are not doing any better than during July, the dullest month in the year, the wholesalers report gratifying activity all along the line, which suggests that the retailers may be taking a jaundiced view of the situation and are in reality busier than they suppose. The manu-

facturers, too, make encouraging statements and admit that the volume of transactions is ahead of last year, although most of the salesmen have been by this time called in until after the holidays. The market for botanicals is in the main steady, no unusual features having developed of late, while the movement of heavy chemicals appears to be of usual proportions.

December Commences Well.

Detroit, Dec. 8.—December has opened up exceptionally and unexpectedly well for the wholesalers. The bulk of trade, however, has been in the sundries departments. Some of the smaller druggists about town are reported to be buying two and three times their usual amount of those articles. Already the stock in some lines is getting low at the jobbers. From the looks of the orders every young man in the city will own a "military hair brush" after the holidays. Retailers are making vigorous kicks on the little legitimate drug business they are doing. They say the thing that keeps them going is the custom at this time of the year for people to come in, select something in the sundry line, and order it put aside for future delivery. The weather and the general health in Michigan are against regular drug trade.

Business Better in the Northwest.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 7.—The linseed oil trust has, as it were, "come to its milk" some more. The price has declined four cents, standing now at 64 cents. At this rate the quotations will soon be back at the plane held before they were elevated to the abnormal figures of six weeks ago. Jobbers report business progressing in satisfactory shape. Retailers, too, are feeling better, many of them noting a distinct improvement this week. Furthermore, collections are here and there showing a tendency to revive, despite the proverbially unfavorable month of December. Prescription work holds its own and in some instances even more. Still, more than one drug store proprietor finds trade disagreeably quiet. One of them, in St. Paul, expresses his conviction that this year the trade was brisk before election and flat afterwards, thus reversing the customary order. He and some others account for this, partially, on the theory that customers are "saving up for Christmas" and that other channels of trade than the drug are to reap the chief benefit.

"HEATH'S HOME AND SCHOOL CLASSICS."

Under this title the well-known publishers, D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, are issuing fortnightly two series of books which should prove of interest to parents, teachers and all who have to select books for children. These books contain carefully chosen selections from the world's best literature by such distinguished authorities as Edward Everett Hale, Mary A. Livermore, Thomas M. Balliet, George H. Browne, W. Elliot Griffis, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward and others. The Story Book Series, adapted for children up to the age of 10 or 12 years, may be used for supplementary reading in the earlier half of the school course. In this series may be mentioned such classics as Browne's "The Wonderful Chair and the Stories it Told," Mrs. Craik's "So Fat and Mewmew," Ewing's "Jackanapes" and the "Story of a Short Life," "Goody Two Shoes," Ingelow's "Three Fairy Stories," "Mother Goose," "Old English Wonder Stories," Ruskin's "The King of the Golden River," Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring," etc. The Young Reader's Series are suited for the reading of older children, boys and girls from 10 to 12 years of age, and may be used as supplementary reading books in the second half of the school course. In this series are embraced such stories as Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," Fouque's "Undine," "Gulliver's Travels," Lamb's "The Adventures of Ulysses," Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Martineau's "The Crofton Boys," Motley's "The Siege of Leyden," Shakespeare's "The Tempest," "The Comedy of Errors," and others. Each book contains complete texts, with only such changes as are necessary to adapt it for home and school reading. The yearly subscription for 24 single numbers in paper covers is $2.50. Singly the price is 10 and 15 cents in paper; cloth, 25 cents.

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MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 11.—Buyers are keeping close to actual necessities, owing to the near approach of the end of the year, and general business shows gradual shrinkage, but the volume continues of satisfactory proportions, and the movement of seasonable articles has been stimulated by the advent of colder weather.

OPIUM.—The market continues firm under the influence of corresponding conditions abroad, and jobbing parcels are held at $3.55@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.65@3.85 for 11 per cent., according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small lots are finding a fair consuming outlet, and jobbing prices are firmly maintained at $4.75@5 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., the higher figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—A continued firm and moderately active market is reported, with jobbing quotations unchanged on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—A sharp decline in values of bark at the last monthly auction sale had a decidedly depressing influence on the quinine situation, and the market became very much demoralized. Manufacturers reduced quotations 5c. per oz., and jobbers revised their figures to the basis of 30@31c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, according to brand.

SALOL.—Manufacturers reduced their prices 50c. per lb., and the revised jobbing quotations are $2.50 in pounds, $2.55 in halves, $2.65 in quarters and 24c. in ounces.

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE.—Manufacturers' quotations are 5c. per lb. lower, and jobbers have reduced their range to $2.10@2.45, as to quantity.

ESERINE SULPHATE.—Owing to the influences noted last week, jobbers have further advanced prices to 12@15c. for 3@5 grain vials.

PILOCARPINE MURIATE.—Jobbing quotations are again higher, and 3@5 grain vials are held at 11@15c. and 10@15 grain vials 10@13c.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Quotations for anise show a decline to $1.80@1.95, and cassia to $1.05@1.15 in cans and $1.30@1.45 for less. Bergamot has been advanced to $2.40@2.70 for ordinary and $2.70@2.90 for finest. Orange is higher and held at $2.05@2.30.

ARROWROOT.—St. Vincent is easier abroad, and spot jobbing quotations have declined to 15@18c., as to quantity.

ANISE SEED.—The star variety is lower, and jobbers are now quoting 32@37c.

SAFFRON.—A slightly easier feeling has developed, and quotations for small lots have been reduced to $10.75@11.75, as to quantity.

GUM SANDARAC.—Market firmer under reduced stocks, and for jobbing parcels the quoted range is 26@31c.

PRICKLY ASH BERRIES.—Market firmer, owing to scarcity, and quotations for jobbing quantities have been advanced to 90c@$1.

FLAXSEED.—There is no quotable change in ground, but for whole cleaned, jobbers have advanced prices to $7.50@7.75 per bbl. and 5@6c. per lb. for less.

SASSAFRAS BARK.—Stocks are light, and quotations for small lots have been marked up to 12@16c. for whole and 17@20c. for powdered.

GUM ASAFETIDA.—Extra grades are very scarce, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 50@60c. No. 1 is held at 45@55c. and powdered 50@60c.

BENZOIC ACID.—German is easier, with quotations showing a decline to 60c@$1, as to quantity.

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE.—Manufacturers' prices are slightly lower, and jobbing quotations have been reduced to 6½@7c. by the keg and 8@10c. for less.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY IN ENGLAND.

Arthur Colton, of Detroit, has just returned from England where he took contracts for large quantities of pharmaceutical machinery. He is now getting ready for shipment six power tablet machines, four gelatine pill-coating machines and five pill-making machines. Mr. Colton's inventions in pharmaceutical machinery are in use in nearly all factories here.

—The next annual meeting of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Portland, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 9, 10 and 11, 1901. Committee on Entertainment are D. W. Heseltine, J. A. Broe, Chas. M. Hay, Alfred Sturges, W. B. Harrington and F. W. Jewett, all of Portland.

THE ONLY **WEEKLY** PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

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I like the Era Course in Pharmacy very much, and think it is of great benefit to clerks who are not able to attend a college of pharmacy.

ARTHUR J. ROY.

Tilton, N. H.

December Class Now Forming.

The Prospectus Gives Full Information.

Address THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 Broadway, New York.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

As stated in this paper last week, a bill to establish the metric system in the United States has been introduced into Congress and favorably received. It is believed that it will be enacted into law, to become operative January 1, 1903. This is very cheering intelligence to those who have worked so long, often against great discouragement and apparently unsurmountable obstacles, to secure the substitution of this accurate, scientific, logical and simple system of weights and measures for the cumbersome, inconvenient and inconsistent systems now in popular use. The greatest obstacle has been and is the usual attitude of the general people, the lazy disinclination to any change from custom. To establish the metric system in general use it will be necessary to overcome this inertia, to educate the people to it. This will not be so difficult as it seems in advance. When compelled by law to use it, and particularly when it is appreciated how simple is the system and how easily mastered, its adoption will come quickly and with little friction.

It is gratifying to note that the newspapers in their treatment of this matter are assuming a position very different from that held by them a few years ago; they are advocating the system, not opposing it. The New York Sun, for instance, speaks thus:

> If the bill becomes a law there will be a large demand for tables giving the metric equivalents of the tables we all learned at school. It will be some time before most of us can think easily in terms of metres, kilograms and hectolitres. We have a fairly accurate mental conception of what is included in a mile, an acre or a pound avoirdupois, but some practice will be needed before we can think of a kilometre except as about three-fifths of a mile or of a kilogram except as about two and one-fifth pounds. In other words we will be inclined at first to translate terms of the new into terms of the old system before we grasp their meaning, just as a young student of languages gets his first notion of the meaning of foreign words by translating them into his own tongue.
>
> A little practice, however, in the use of metric tables will enable us to employ them for just what they stand for without any intrusive thought of the old standards; and when we are able to think, for example, of a square kilometre as such and not as a little over one-third of a square mile, we shall be ready to enjoy the full advantage of the most scientific and least complicated system of weights and measures ever devised. We shall then speak, as far as weights and measures are concerned, the language of business and commerce that has been adopted by nearly the whole civilized world; and thus a large source of perplexity and misunderstanding, that is actually a business impediment, will be removed.

THE APPRENTICE'S QUALIFICATIONS.

The following letter has been received from the Dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota:

> I learn from your editorial in the issue of the Era of December 6 that it is believed the New York State Board has practically decided to designate the necessary requirements for apprentices at a complete grammar school training or an equivalent.
>
> It is to be regretted that the Board has set so low a standard. To say that a grammar school training is a sufficient one for a pharmacist is equivalent to saying

that a pharmacist need not be educated. Of course, a grammar school graduate may evolve into an educated person and even into a capable pharmacist, but it will then be because of the acquisition of knowledge in addition to that gained at the grammar school.

It would be a good plan for the board to raise the requirements by an additional year's academic work every year until four years' additional academic work (equivalent to four years' high school work) would be reached. That is, say during 1901 admit grammar school graduates, during 1902 those only who present a full year's additional school work, during 1903 those who present two years', etc., until in 1905 and thereafter four years' high school or college work would be required.

Many States, at least some I know of, look to New York for precedents, but we want New York to set us better examples. It can do so, and I am among those who are hoping that it will.

The New York Board is just as anxious as is our correspondent to have a better educational equipment of the apprentice, but the matter is one of expedience, of making haste slowly. The board has left to it, by the law, the power to frame such requirements in this direction as it sees fit, and it intends, we believe, to raise the standard just as much and as quickly as is expedient and wise. Eventually, and soon, there is no doubt it will reach the plane advocated by the writer above quoted, but the change must be gradual, not abrupt. It will not do to violently disrupt the old-established order of things. The question of what we want is very different from that of what we can get, and in this State the pharmacists consider themselves very fortunate in having gotten what they have. The board may safely be relied upon to work out this apprentice problem wisely and well. It has just inserted the wedge and will drive it in by successive heavy blows.

IT PASSES THE HOUSE.

Last Saturday, December 15th, the House of Representatives at Washington passed a bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee providing for a reduction of the revenues through the removal of certain of the war taxes imposed under the act passed in 1898. Among other features of the bill it provided for the repeal of Section B of the Stamp Tax Act, so far as it relates to medicines and this provision was passed without any discussion. In fact there was very little debate over the bill, only a few efforts being made to amend it in some minor particulars. It will now go to the Senate for approval, and it is believed that this will be quickly accorded it.

The drug trade has very great reason to be pleased with this action of the House, as undoubtedly it has been due to the combined efforts of the trade that the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines has been accomplished. For once druggists have gotten together and have all worked to the same end.

The legislative committees of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association of America have, as all know, taken formal action on this matter in the way of resolutions and protests to Congress. Many local organizations, boards of trade, etc., as well as state pharmaceutical associations have in the past few months taken similar action. But we believe that this journal has had no little influence in inducing the Committee on Ways and Means to frame the measure in such manner that it would relieve the drug trade of the stamp tax burden. Some months ago the Era commenced a campaign to this end, which became very active as the time approached for the convening of Congress and it was made known that this question would be one of the first to receive consideration. A printed form of petition was sent to every wholesale drug house, to all the proprietary manufacturing concerns, and to 40,000 retail drug stores in the United States. As a result, these petitions have come in to us by the thousand, and were in turn submitted to the consideration of the committee and Congress. Every State in the Union was heard from, and from the thousands of signed petitions received it was evident that the drug trade in its several branches was a unit in its demand for the repeal.

Several hundred copies of this petition were sent also to the secretary of the N. A. R. D., who in turn supplied them to the secretaries of all the affiliated organizations. Of the 50,000 petitions circulated by this journal the majority were returned to us, but many druggists sent them direct to their Congressmen with personal letters requesting consideration and relief. The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists took the Era's petition, had it signed by several hundred, and sent it direct to the committee. The same was done also in New England, and it is safe to say that there is not a member of Congress who has not been made fully aware, by these petitions and personal letters, that the drug trade wanted relief. A word of praise may also be spoken for many private firms among the wholesale and manufacturing trades who supplied all their salesmen with copies of this petition and secured thereby many hundreds of signatures.

Beside frequent letters to members of the committee and to Congressmen, the Era joined in a delegation of representatives from the three associations above named in a visit to Washington recently, and secured interviews with members of the committee. We present above also a letter of acknowledgement from the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to whom, by special representative, were forwarded the signed petitions, embracing many thousands of signatures.

We cannot express too much appreciation of the cordial support which the trade has given to this movement. All that seemed to be necessary was that some one should take the initiative and assume the expense of a canvass of the drug trade. The result has certainly proven that our efforts have been appreciated, and we are sure that they have influenced to greater or less extent the action of the Ways and Means Committee and the members of Congress assembled. We shall continue the campaign by bringing the matter strongly to the attention of the proper committee in the Senate, and we believe it is safe to prophesy that equally favorable consideration will there be received and the bill passed.

Fifty-Sixth Congress.

SERENO E. PAYNE, Chairman.

John Dalzell, Albert J. Hopkins, Charles H. Grosvenor, Charles A. Russell, George W. Steele, James A. Tawney, Samuel W. McCall, Chester I. Long,

Joseph W. Babcock, James D. Richardson, Samuel M. Robertson, Claude A. Swanson, Geo. B. McClellan, Francis G. Newlands, Sam Bronson Cooper, Oscar W. Underwood.

Hull Greenfield, Clerk.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era,
396 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—

Yours received, and I will send you a copy of the bill proposing a reduction of the revenue and the report accompanying the same. We propose to repeal all of the war revenue taxes so far as they relate to medicines.

So you see that the Committee has given heed to the various representations made by the parties interested which it has received.

Very truly yours,
SERENO E. PAYNE.

To the Editor: I notice on page 615 of December 9th issue the remarks you have made relative to the tax under the head of "It will benefit the retail druggist." Permit me to thank you for the stand you take and to assure you that the work you have done is appreciated by druggists. I think if publications try to bring all branches of the trade entirely together, as you have done, that it will result in our mutual advantage. We wish all to work in harmony instead of at cross purposes, and I have noticed the Pharmaceutical Era has always worked to this end.

Again thanking you, I am,

Yours very sincerely,
E. C. DeWITT,
Chairman Committee on Legislation, P. A. of A.
Chicago, Dec. 11, 1900.

To the Editor: The stamp tax on Schedule B is like the income tax. Why should not the retail druggist take a hand to repeal the same? I have written to a personal friend in the United States Senate to help to repeal that act B. It was O. K. some thirty years ago when the manufacturer was short of assistance from the retailer, but now that the public is not willing to help the manufacturer it is outrageous that the retailer should pay all of the war tax and more for the rise of other material in connection.

Gordon, Neb. C. E. HOFFMAN.

To the Editor: You will find enclosed a list of names, some druggists, some business men and county officials, all friends of our Congressman, Hon. James E. Watson, Congressman of the Sixth District of Indiana. Hoping this will be all satisfactory and have some influence on reducing the revenue tax.

Connersville, Ind. H. C. BRAGG.

To the Editor: I am the only druggist in this town but enter my righteous protest with the same fervor as if my petition contained a million names, if it only counts as one. My candid opinion is that this was a wholesale robbery, to express it mildly.

Denver, Idaho. J. J. PULSE.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

A FEW DON'TS.

Don't say I'm out of so and so, I have some coming, etc. Always say we, etc.

Don't shout through the 'phone and thereby stop all conversation, but speak into the receiver in a low voice.

Don't tell the customers everything, but let them tell you something. They will like you better.

Don't be anything but pleasant, it will make you customers.

Don't be late in the morning or at meal time.

Don't try to see how big a price you can get for goods; nothing hurts one's business so much as a reputation for high prices.

Don't fail to look neat and tidy; anyone can have his shoes shined without being a dude.

Don't part your hair in the middle, it belittles the profession.

Don't be too careless as to the appearance of your windows, you can't have them too clean nor change them too often.

Don't hold the twine in your teeth while tying a package nor lick the label.

Don't put one label over another unless it be the same medicine.

Don't throw paper on the floor, but always in the waste paper basket or box.

Rockford, Ill. DRUGGIST.

DRUGGISTS PROTEST.

To the Editor: Recently the Supreme Court of Illinois rendered a decision nullifying that part of the Pharmacy law pertaining to the sale of patent medicines, which is certainly one of the biggest outrages perpetrated by a judge or judges in a long time, and an outrage not so easily perpetrated had the druggists been on the lookout,

had they been thoroughly organized and each and every one in thorough sympathy with the organization. The druggists do not realize what a power they would be if they would stick together. It is certainly an outrage to knock out a law which prevents the indiscriminate selling of medicine, patent or otherwise. The grocer or butcher or other dealer who sells patent medicine handles it only as merchandise, he knows nothing about the ingredients entering into the compound, neither does he care. It is true the druggist does not know what the average patent medicine contains, but he does know some of the ingredients entering into the majority of them and can talk intelligently about them if he is asked any questions by the customer. For years the retail druggist has been imposed on in every way. Prices have been raised to him and his profits have been reduced, and now this latest outrage. If things go on this way, in a short time there will be nothing left for him; he will in his old age have to turn to something else to earn his living, and all for the want of organization. Organize to-day and stay organized; don't forget about it to-morrow. Get together occasionally and talk things over; don't be afraid of one another, get acquainted with each other, then you can accomplish something. It is certainly not very encouraging to think that a few patent medicine manufacturers can have such an important part of our pharmacy law knocked out without some protest.

C. A. REDIG.

A CONVENIENT METHOD FOR ADMINISTERING TINCTURE BENZOIN COMPOUND.

To the Editor: Doctors have been trying for a long time to administer Tincture Benzoin Compound without the nauseating after-effects that sometimes accompany this compound. The disadvantage of mixing with water is a well known pharmaceutical incompatibility, and if a person attempts to take it in this way he will find his mouth and throat lined with a coating of resinous gum which is very disagreeable and again nauseating.

A common way of administering this tincture is upon block or granulated sugar; this has also its disadvantages.

Now a very pleasant method of administering this is as follows:

℞. Tincture benzoin compound..... 2 drams
Honey, clarified ..... 2 drams
Elixir simplex, q. s., a. d..... 1 ounce

Mix the tincture and honey to form a homogeneous mixture, then add elixir. This forms a very palatable emulsion. The dose is from 15 minims to 1 dram.

New York. WILLIAM FRASER.

ABOUT THE STAMP TAX.

One of our friends amends the petition to Congress to read as follows:

We, members of the drug trade of the United States in its several branches, retail druggists, wholesalers and jobbers and manufacturers of proprietary preparations, herewith respectfully petition the Honorable Congress of the United States to increase the special tax imposed under Schedule B, Section 25, and its dependent sections of the Revenue act, so far as such tax is laid upon proprietary medicinal preparations.

First.—Because the manufacturers thereof derive a compensation through legislation out of all proportion to the value thereof.

Second.—Because, abusing the intelligence of the common people, they are a menace to the public standard of moral precepts.

Third.—Because the proceeds thereof are needed for our public schools, or the enforcement of national sanitary measures.

Fourth.—Because their protection is an injury to the drug trade generally, the nefarious methods of pushing their wares a disgrace, lowering the standard of the pharmaceutical profession in the eyes of all good people.

Butterfield, Minn. A. SIEMENS.

ALIZARIN GREEN AS AN INDICATOR.—J. Formanek recommends alizarin green as an indicator in certain cases of alkalimetry or acidimetry, since it is equally sharp towards acids and alkalies, giving a carmine red with the former, and bright green with the latter. The tints are readily seen by artificial light. Carbonates should be determined when using this indicator by titrating back, adding an excess of acid, boiling off the CO_2, then retitrating with alkali.

BOOKKEEPING FOR DRUGGISTS.*

By CHARLES H. LaWALL.

It is a lamentable fact, as well as an indisputable one, that less than 10 per cent. of the retail druggists in the larger cities, particularly in Philadelphia, keep a systematic record of their business transactions so as to be able to ascertain their loss or gain for a given period beyond the approximation furnished by the amount of money in bank and the total sum of outstanding indebtedness. It is also probable that, of the number who do keep books, but a very small proportion attempt to classify their receipts and expenditures in order to learn the relative importance of the various branches of the business. Why this should be so it is impossible to state. Certainly, the retail druggist is not exempt from ordinary business laws and customs and no matter what other line of business you may select, nor how small the volume, the proprietor keeps his accounts in such a way as to be able to discover just what per cent. of profit has been made in any given period of time.

The average druggist has little or no conception of the per cent. to be charged up to running expenses and if he pays cash for all goods purchased and thereby gets the advantage of the discounts, he has an idea that he is fulfilling all of the requirements of sound business policy.

In consideration of these facts the writer of this paper took up the subject of "Druggists' Bookkeeping," with the aid of a practical bookkeeper, and it is to be hoped that the following outline for a simple system of bookkeeping may accomplish some good in calling attention to the necessity of keeping abreast of the times in commercial knowledge as well as that pertaining to the professional side of pharmacy.

The receipts and expenditures have been itemized as follows, so as to afford a comparison of the various branches of the business.

One month has been selected as a convenient period of time and the amounts are arbitrary and not intended to be correctly apportioned.

I. Items of Expenditure.

1.	Purchases from manufacturers and wholesalers to replenish stock	$100 00
2.	Purchases of stamps	30 00
3.	" " soda supplies	25 00
4.	" " additional store fixtures and apparatus	3 00
5.	" " additional soda fountain fixtures	5 00
6.	Expense of light	10 00
7.	" " help	100 00
8.	" " expressage and cartage	3 00
9.	" " rent	75 00
10.	Purchases of cigars	50 00
	Total	$401 00

II. Items of Receipts.

1.	Sales (drugs, prescriptions and patents)	$500 00
2.	" (soda water)	200 00
3.	" (stamps)	30 00
4.	" (cigars)	80 00
	Total	$810 00

Considering "Mr. Jones" as having started in business, an inventory must first be taken and entered in the books, as follows:

INVENTORY JANUARY 1, 1900.

Cash.	Cash Balance	$1000 00	
Mdse.	Drugs on Hand	2000 00	
Store Fixt.	Store Fixtures	500 00	
	Soda Fountain and Fixtures	500 00	
	Total inventory		$4000 00

For the keeping of the accounts but two books are necessary, a "Day Book" and a "Ledger."

All transactions are first entered in the "Day Book" in the following manner:

TOTAL AMOUNTS OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.
To February 1, 1900.

Expenditures.		Paid.
Mdse.	Purchases from wholesalers to replenish stock.	$50 00
Expense.	Purchases of stamps	30 00
Cigars.	Purchases of cigars	40 00
Soda.	Purchases of soda fountain supplies	25 00
		$145 00

*Read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, and reprinted from the Proceedings.

Expenses.

Expense.	Light	$10 00	
	Heat	5 00	
	Help	100 00	
	Expressage and cartage	3 00	
	Rent	75 00	
			$193 00

Bought on Account.

Mdse.	Purchases from wholesalers	$50 00	
Cigars.	Purchases of cigars	10 00	
			$60 00
	Total expenditures		$308 00

Receipts.		
Mdse.	Sales (drugs and prescriptions)	$500 00
Soda.	" Soda Water	200 00
Expense.	" Stampa	30 00
Cigars.	" Cigars	80 00
		$810 00

INVENTORY FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

Mdse.	Drugs on hand	$1800 00
Cigars.	Cigars	5 00

(Store Fixtures remain the same.)

The "Ledger" is afterwards used to post the accounts under the proper head in each instance, a sample sheet being given as follows:

LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Jones' Capt. Acc.

Dr.		Cr.			
$4217	$1000 cash	Inv.	$2000		
	2000 stock	Purchase	50		
	1000 store fixt	Purchase	50		
	217 gain	Gain	200		
$4217	$4217 capital		$2300		
		Inv.	$1800		

Mdse.

$ 500	sale
1800	inv.
$2300	

Store Fixtures.

Inv.	$500	$1000	
Inv.	$500		
	$1000	$1000	
Inv.	$1000		

Cigars.

Purchase	$40	Sale	$80
Purchase	10	Inv.	5
Gain	35		
	$85		$85
Inv.	$5		

Soda Fountain.

Purchase	$25	Sale	$200
Gain	175		
	$200		$200

Expense.

Stamps	$30	$ 30 stamps
Light	10	193 loss
Heat	5	
Help	100	
Cart	3	
Rent	75	
	$223	$223

Open accounts.

$60	Mdse.	$50
	Cigars	10
$60	Bal.	$60

Loss and Gain.

Exp.	$193	$ 35 cigars
Capt. acc.	217	200 mdse.
		175 soda
	$410	$410

Cash.

On hand	$1000	$50 mdse.
Mdse.	500	80 stamps
Soda	200	40 cigars
Stamps	30	25 soda
Cigars	80	10 light
		5 heat
		100 help
		3 cart
		75 rent
		1472 bal.
	$1810	$1810
Casn bal.	$1472	

STATEMENT FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

Resources.

Mdse.		$1800 00
Store Fixtures		1000 00
Cigars		5 00
Cash		1472 00
		$4277 00

Liabilities.

Open accounts		$60 00
Mr. Jones' capital, January 1st	$4000 00	
Net gain	217 00	
Present capital		$4217 00
		$4277 00

Of course, various modifications of this general outline may be used, as in a case where the prescription business, drug sales and patent medicine sales are desired to be kept separately; the difference being in making the entries distinct from each other in the day book and afterwards opening accounts in the Ledger under each heading.

The use of a cash register which indicates the nature of the transaction simplifies matters very much for close differentiations like this, but there is no doubt that if every druggist would adopt some such system he would find himself enriched beyond his expectations by the knowledge afforded him of the relative importance of the several divisions of his business.

WHAT SIDE LINES CAN A DRUGGIST CARRY PROFITABLY, AND HOW SHALL THEY BE DISPLAYED AND ADVERTISED?*

BY S. R. CRABTREE.

When we speak of side lines, we enter a field limitless in extent and replete with resources. In the good old days, long since gone by, there was no demand nor necessity for such innovations; but as the exploiters of our profession multiplied and competition increased it became necessary for additions to the regular line of stock to be made in order that the traditional "two ends" might not become estranged. Those whom we now call pioneers in the profession tell us that cigars and choice tobaccos were one of the first additions to be made. But now these articles are considered an essential and not an auxiliary. So intimately associated with the business have they become, in fact, that it has taken a judge of the Supreme Court of one of our New England States to decide that cigars are not drugs. Toilet articles and sick-room requisites come next in order of succession, no doubt, and they, with the soda fountain, have also from long association come to be regarded as indispensables. High grade confectionery, paints, oils and stationery have also won a stable position as necessary adjuncts.

Among the more recent acquisitions are optical goods, wall paper, photographic supplies, fishing tackle, athletic goods, insecticides, plants and flowers; yea, and in isolated cases, light lunch counters in connection with the soda fountain. Of these, the old stand-bys (cigars, toilet articles, sick-room requisites, confectionery, stationery, paints and oils) are expected to be kept in every drug store and hence do not require the attention in our advertising that should be bestowed on the newer additions. However, these stocks should be kept fresh and should be displayed at as good advantage as possible at all times, as stale, out-of-date goods in an unkempt condition are sure to direct trade to your competitor. Your friends will stand by you only so long as you use them as well or a little better than the other fellow does.

In agricultural districts there is a large and increasing demand for insecticides of various kinds, ranging from Paris green to Bordeaux mixture. There are standard formulae for the more common sprays and mixtures, and a few carefully conducted experiments will enable one to evolve others; then by doing a little judicious missionary work among the farmers, explaining to them the merits of each kind for particular insects, a profitable trade may be worked up. This class of goods can be handled more intelligently by the druggist than by general dealers, but if the druggist is not willing to anticipate the wants of the farmer in this direction and attempts to overcharge for what preparations he does keep, he cannot justly complain if the trade is gradually absorbed by other lines of business conducted by men of better judgment and business discretion. Favorable legislation gave druggists an appreciable advantage in this line a few years ago, but I know of some who so far abused this advantage by charging excessive prices that they have lost nearly all this business since "the bars were let down." It pays to be just, even if you do have a corner in the market.

An ingenious method of advertising stationery and wall paper is to make up a quantity of envelopes from wall paper and have a neat, catchy advertisement printed either on wall paper or some special brand of stationery you wish to call attention to, and mail it to your customers. A mailed circular will receive careful attention where an "under-the-door" variety is never noticed.

Many pharmacists perfect themselves in fitting glasses, and find the investment of labor and time incurred a profitable one. This branch should be given more attention than it receives, especially from country druggists, whose customers live remote from regular oculists and opticians.

Photographic supplies are undoubtedly becoming the most popular side line of the day. The camera "fiend" is everywhere present and must needs indulge in all the fads pertaining to the business, and to whom shall he turn for supplies but to the ever accommodating knight

* Read at the last annual meeting of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

of the pestle and postage stamp? The chemicals required in making the various baths and solutions are a part of our legitimate stock, anyway, and the mechanical supplies can be readily classed with stationery and like goods; and besides, many of us belong to the aforesaid class of "fiends" and hence are in a position to give valuable advice to the uninitiated, those usually referred to as amateurs.

It is not an infrequent occurrence to see dark rooms in connection with the store, where developing may be done either by the proprietor for profit, or it may be maintained for the convenience of patrons as a feeder for business. The idea is worth considering, anyway.

Athletic and sporting goods are carried by nearly all country druggists and by many town druggists; they are convenient lines to handle, as they hold sway only for a short season and the demand for them is usually brisk. A limited space display in one of your windows is generally all that is needed in the way of advertising, using a liberal supply of price cards if the competition be sharp.

As for plants and flowers, they speak for themselves; and while not yielding a great profit, they are very useful for decorating purposes and attract attention and trade from a class of customers not reached in other ways.

I have no sympathy with the theory advanced and practiced by some, who convert their places of business into miniature department stores, dabbling in miscellaneous notions and succeeding in nothing, thereby lowering their professional standing without adding to their commercial prestige.

In general, only those side lines should be handled that do not encroach on your neighbor's business. If your brother druggist is supplying all the needs of the neighborhood with a certain line, better let him continue and thrive and yourself launch out in a field not already occupied, where you may also thrive, than to inaugurate an opposition to him in which you are sure to have a price war and finally get the trade in such a condition that there is nothing in it for either of you.

Wars of conquest are no longer tolerated among the enlightened nations of the earth; neither should unjust competition exist among the members of a profession supposed to be actuated by a high sense of honor, justice and consideration for the rights of others.

HOT SODA.

Here is a conversation, reported by the Confectioners' Journal, which is very appropriate with respect to the drug trade.

We had occasion lately to go into the retail store of one of our subscribers, and on looking around, we remarked:

"You have a fine store here, Mr. ——."

"Yes," he replied, "I flatter myself that it is."

"Yet there is one thing lacking."

"Indeed! What is that?"

"A hot soda apparatus."

We hardly had time to complete the sentence before a customer entered and walked up to the counter:

"Give me a hot soda."

"Sorry, sir," replied the proprietor, "but I can't accommodate you."

"Why not?"

"Don't keep it," said the proprietor.

"That's strange," replied the customer, "all the other stores sell it."

And out he walked with a look of mingled disappointment and disgust.

We watched the proprietor to see the effect of his customer's sharp retort.

"You will hardly believe it," he said, "but that makes about the tenth man I've had in my store within the last fifteen minutes, all bellowing for hot soda."

"There's nothing hard to believe about that," we replied, "and therefore don't you think we were right in our remark about the 'one thing lacking?' "

A thoughtful look crossed his face and then with emphasis he replied:

"Well, it won't be lacking very long."

On our next visit we found a clerk behind a hot soda apparatus, around which were clustered a dozen or more customers, each waiting his turn for a glass.

SOME LINKS BETWEEN NATURAL HISTORY AND MEDICINE.*

BY J. ARTHUR THOMSON, M.A., F.R.S.E.

(Prof. of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.)

Let me thank you, first of all, for your kindness in giving me this opportunity of addressing you, which I can assure you I regard as a pleasure and an honor. As my work does not lie exactly alongside of yours, I thought we might find a convenient line of contact by considering for a little some of the links between natural history and medicine. But as the day has already doubtless been long to some of you, as to me, we may perhaps consult our mutual convenience by trying to observe the virtue of brevity, and be content with illustrations of a subject which obviously affords material for prolonged discourse. The links between natural history and medicine which I wish to-night to illustrate are many and varied. Some were forged centuries ago, and some of these have since snapped; others are strictly modern; others, such as the role of mosquitos in spreading malaria, are at this moment in process of being formed and tested.

THE LEECH.

One cannot think of links between natural history and medicine without recalling, first of all, that a familiar animal—the leech—was used for so long (since before the Christian era) and so much (for all manner of ailments), that its name, which is said to mean "heal," became that of the medical practitioner himself. For people used to say, "Send for the leech" when we should say, "Send for the doctor," and leeching was synonymous with medical treatment. Yet, as everyone knows, a reaction set in; the leech—the animal, I mean—and bloodletting went out of vogue; leechponds disappeared; and I suppose the trade in leeches is now relatively trivial. There is a record of a Breton peasant, in 1883, who had received from the surgeon half a dozen leeches to apply to some congested or inflamed part. Being ignorant of the method of application, he handed over the problem to his wife, who in this case was wrong, for, on a neighbor's advice, she fried the leeches and gave them to the poor man. In spite of their bitter taste, he managed to get outside of them all, and died thereafter.

It is evident that the gentle art of using the leech is decadent. In the British Medical Journal for March 18, 1898 (I quote on the authority of Dr. Fernie), it is stated that "leeches, on which the older physicians placed such reliance, seem to be coming again into fashion. But we have known the ordering of a few leeches in a leading London hospital, not so many years ago, cause consternation among the dressers; a consultation had to be held as to which was the "business end" of the leech, and the combined intelligence of the staff was brought to bear on the problem "how to make him bite."

In former days, not very remote, a thoroughly qualified medical man was expected to have a knowledge of natural history, developed along a line which is now but rarely followed. He was expected to know a large number of forms, not because of their scientific interest, but because of their supposed practical value. In other words, he had to know the "animal simples," the uses of animals as medicines, uses which sometimes suggest gross superstition, but sometimes extraordinary insight. If we consult a compendium of animal simples, such as one by Dr. Fernie, we get two opposite impressions. We are amazed, on the one hand, at the credulity which is implied both in those who prescribed and in those who swallowed many of the reputed medicines. We wonder, on the other hand, at the justification which modern science has given to some of the old prescriptions.

It seems to me that we may divide the old prescriptions into three sets—those with no justification, perhaps 75 per cent.; those with an obvious justification, perhaps 20

* Address to the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, reprinted from Phar. Journal.

per cent.; and those which have found some justification —by no means obvious—as the result of recent scientific progress, these forming the remaining 5 per cent.

OLD PRESCRIPTIONS.

The first set of old prescriptions, which I select from Fernie's 'Animal Simples,' includes those which have no real justification:—Rheumatic patients were told to take a black cat to bed with them, for it is rich in curative electricity; the dust of a dried magpie was used in Germany as recently as 1880 as a cure for epilepsy; the skink lizard once held a place in British pharmacopœias as a cure for leprosy and much else; to stop hæmorrhage the patient was recommended to lay hold of a dead toad, "horror and fright constraining the blood to run into its proper place for fear of a beast so contrary to humane nature;" to lay an open pickled herring on the soles of the feet on going to bed was deemed a cure for swollen legs—to thrifty Scots it would seem sheer wastefulness; we would prefer an internal application. These are a few of the least extravagant of the many old prescriptions which may, I suppose, be dismissed as without any justification.

The second class of ancient prescriptions includes those which may have something in them, for the obvious reason that the animals used contain certain potent or at least useful chemical substances. It is not surprising that decoctions of ants should have been found to have at least some effect, for ants contain formic acid; it is not surprising that powdered pearls—a dose for the wealthy—might be of some service, since pearls are made of lime; it is not surprising that the snail in its chemical complexity might have dietetic value. Has it not been called "the poor man's oyster?"

TOADS AND SNAKES.

Now, we cannot have much interest either in the grotesque prescriptions or in those whose justification is obvious, but there is a third set whose character affords food for reflection. I refer to those in which there lurks an undeniable kernel of truth—reached we can hardly tell how—which has been justified scientifically by modern researches. It has been shown that what seemed absurd (or worse) had sometimes a real justification. Two examples must suffice. Preparations of the toad were prescribed for such maladies as dropsy, and we now know that phrynin, the active principle in the toad's skin secretions, has a powerful influence on the pulsations of the heart; is very like the digitalin from the foxglove, and thus might really have a good effect in cases of dropsy from heart affections. As Dr. Hewlett points out in Science Progress, dried toads and toad ash, and toads in other forms, have been used medicinally since the time of Aristotle, and were recognized in materia medica till the end of the eighteenth century. Now, since the alkaloid phrynin, found in the skin glands of the toad (and also to a slight extent in the frog) causes, when injected, contraction of the arterioles, rise of blood pressure, increased cardiac contraction, and so on, it is at least conceivable that it might be of some real service in ancient days.

I take a second illustration from the treatment of snake-bite. The venom in this case is well known to be of proteid nature, not alkaloid like that of toads and salamanders. It is the secretion of a specialized salivary gland. (a) The natives of several countries have been in the habit of drinking diluted snake poison to render themselves immune; this is certainly approached by the modern recommendation—e. g., by Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Calmette, of Paris, that an antitoxin serum, prepared from snake venom, should be injected into the person bitten. (b) In many African snake medicines the bile of the snake is an important constituent; this is certainly approached by the recent evidence furnished by Fraser and Phisalix, that the bile of a venomous snake is an antidote, or even more than that, a preventive against the fatal effects of a bite. (c) An old Indian remedy for the bite of a certain snake is to chew the root of a labiate plant—Pagostemon puricaulis, this is certainly approached by the discovery of Phisalix, that the juice of the dahlia tubers, or of the fungus Russula, has immunising properties against the viper's venom. Let us note the line of discovery, doses of bile neutralize venom (Fraser); biliary salts and cholesterin have, like the intact bile, a neutralizing or immunising effect (Phisalix); vegetable cholesterin will work like animal cholesterin, and even tyrosin from the dahlia has the same important effect (Phisalix). Thus we come back to herbalist medicine again.

THE LION'S HEART AND NEWER LINKS.

Similarly let me remind you in a few words of an old-fashioned kind of remedy which, until recently, provoked only a smile from modern physicians. I refer to the prescriptions that the coward should devour the raw heart of the lion, that the weakly should eat the heart of an ox, that the lethargic should dine on a ram's brains, that the jaundiced should try the liver of a fox, and so on at great length. Yet surely there is some approach to this in the modern treatment of those unfortunate subjects whose thyroid glands have in some way gone out of gear, with the result that goitre or myxœdema ensues, for they are ordered to eat the thyroids of sheep or calf, or are treated with doses of thyroid extract. The results are apparently very effective; and the historical inference seems to me to be plain—that the old physicians were not such fools as they sometimes seemed.

But let me now give a few illustrations of what I would call newer links. The importance of having other organisms besides man to work with is at once a trite and difficult question, but let me recall a recent instance which can offend no one. It is said that the importance of the thyroid is somehow bound up with the iodine compound (thyreo-globulin), which it contains. But has not the matter been complicated by Professor A. Gautier's paper of last year, in which he demonstrated in the normal thyroids of dog, pig, sheep, and other mammals, besides man, the presence of minute quantities of arsenic. Though there are insensible quantities in the skin, arsenic is absent from the organs of the body, except thyroid, thymus, and brain. In the thyroid it exists in combination with nucleins, along with the usual phosphoric nucleins. Does not this shed some light on the alleged advantage of arsenical medicines in treating diseases of the thyroid, and will it not lead us to translate "no health apart from the thyroid," into "no health without arsenic?"

PARASITES AS LINKS.

But let me now pass to illustrate another kind of link —namely, in connection with parasites. Here natural history and medicine have over and over again joined hands, and it does not seem too much to say that, without the labors of zoologists in working out life-histories and interrelations, the medical treatment of parasites would have remained very empirical. The two illustrations which I take both concern mosquitos. As long ago as 1878 Dr. Patrick Manson called attention to the part played by mosquitos in spreading a minute threadworm parasite, well known as Filaria sanguinis hominis. His work has been confirmed by several workers, especially by Bancroft. Though the story has not been quite completed, it is almost certain that it will end as Manson and Bancroft predict. The story is this: The mature parasites live in the lymphatic vessels in man, and are by no means very small, measuring from 3 inches to 4 inches in length. They give rise to minute embryo filariæ, which live in the blood-vessels, swimming about when the host is sleeping, resting when he is active, perhaps because of the difference in the calibre of the capillaries during waking and sleeping hours. They cause very serious disease, which I need not try to discuss. Now, when a mosquito bites an infected subject during the night it takes away with the drop of blood some embryo filariæ. From the mosquito's stomach these embryos bore to its muscles, especially in the thorax, and grow with great rapidity for seventeen days. It used to be stated that the mosquitos only fed once and died within a week, but Bancroft points out that this was because the learned doctors omitted to feed the insects. By giving the introduced house mosquitos of Australia a little banana to suck, Bancroft kept them alive for weeks —indeed, for a couple of months. It is believed, though it has not been proved, that no further change will occur in the young filaria within the mosquito unless it pass somehow into man, there to develop into the full-grown worm of 3 inches or 4 inches. Bancroft has suggested that a life-sentenced prisoner might be of some use to the world if he could be induced to swallow some mosquitos bearing filariæ, on condition of receiving a free pardon. It is difficult to believe that a prisoner would, in

the circumstances, strain at a gnat. But how does the filaria normally get into man? It used to be supposed that the exhausted mosquito fell into watertanks, that the filariæ emerged, and passed into man when he drank the infected water. But there is no evidence that the filariæ ever liberate themselves in this way from their mosquito host, and Bancroft has shown that the young filariæ put into water die in three or four hours. Therefore, water cannot be the vehicle of infection. It is now supposed either that man must swallow an infected mosquito or that he may put his finger into his mouth after killing one; or that, when an infected mosquito is biting man, the filariæ, excited by the entrance of the warm blood, may burst into the mosquito's gullet and pass down its proboscis into man. This part of the story remains obscure.

MOSQUITOS AND MALARIA.

That mosquitos play a part in infecting man with malaria is an old and widespread belief, to which recent experimental work has given a scientific basis. An elaborate argument in favor of the popular belief was published by King in 1883, and since that date many workers have made contributions towards a solution of the problem—Manson and Ross in Britain, Laveran and Calmette in France, Koch and Pfeiffer in Germany, Bignani, Mendini, and Grassi in Italy. The question of priority is as difficult as it is tiresome. The general arguments in favor of the hypothesis, well summed up by Nuttall, are very suggestive:—The malarial season usually corresponds with a period of warmth and moisture—conditions which favor the development of mosquitos; malarial regions are mosquito regions; devices which protect against mosquitos—curtains, cities, drainage, and so on—also protect against malaria; these are three of the many general arguments. But, suggestive as these arguments are, they do not prove the correctness of the mosquito-malaria hypothesis. Experimental evidence was necessary, and it has been forthcoming. Following a suggestion of Manson's, Ross exposed malarial subjects in India to mosquitos, and observed that crescent-shaped parasites (Proteosoma) passed with the drops of blood from man to mosquito, and underwent a further development in the insect host. He also showed that only some of the many different kinds of mosquitos were suitable intermediate hosts for the malaria-parasite. Furthermore, he succeeded in producing malarial infection in birds—e. g., sparrows and crows—by means of infected mosquitos. He was led to the conclusion, since confirmed by others, that malarial infection results from the bites of mosquitos whose salivary glands contain the parasite. I need not try to follow the numerous researches of other workers, but it is important to notice that Grassi and Bignani succeeded in infecting a patient with malaria as the result of the bites of a mosquito (Anopheles claviger), and in tracing the development of the parasites in those same mosquitos after they had bitten a malarial patient. We have here a good instance of the confirmation of general arguments by experimental evidence.

THE VALUE OF A CONTROL EXPERIMENT.

But let us now notice the value of a control experiment. If malaria is due to the introduction of a parasite from the mosquito to the human blood, then there should be no danger in a malarial district provided that the mosquito's bite can be avoided. This idea led to the erection of a mosquito-proof hut near Ostia, in one of the worst parts of the Roman Campagna, to serve as a cage for two volunteers who agreed to submit themselves to the test. Dr. L. Sambon and Dr. G. C. Low, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, arranged to live from May to the end of October in this hut, situated in a region "where scarcely a person spends a night without contracting malarial fever of a virulent type." No quinine or other drug was to be taken; the volunteers were to live in the mosquito-proof hut from an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise, for the mosquitos feed only during the night. The experiment seems to have been quite successful. On September 13 Professor Grassi and other investigators visited the hut, and sent this telegram to Manson: "Assembled in British mosquito-proof hut, having verified the perfect health of the experimenters amongst malarial-stricken inhabitants, I salute Manson, who first formulated mosquito-malarial theory.—Grassi." Similarly, Dr. Elliot reports that the members of the Liverpool expedition, sent this year to Nigeria, have been perfectly well after four months in some of the most malarious regions, and that they attribute their immunity to the careful use of mosquito nets.

As my chief interest at present is not with malaria, but to illustrate the scientific method, I ask your attention to another experiment. The story of the two volunteers on the Campagna is a fine illustration of scientific enthusiasm, and of confidence in scientific methods and results. What they have shown is that by avoiding mosquitoes, or by getting mosquitoes to avoid you, malaria is escaped. But it may be argued that this is only negative evidence. The question is whether malaria can be produced in a healthy person by the bites of infected mosquitoes. In a recent number of the British Medical Journal it is stated that a consignment of mosquitoes which had been fed on the blood of a malarial patient in Rome was received in London in July, and that a son of Dr. Manson, who had never been in a malarial country since he was a child, allowed himself to be bitten, and thereafter suffered from well-marked malarial infection of double tertian type. Miscroscopic examination of his blood showed the presence of numerous malarial parasites. This must be regarded as almost final proof of the hypothesis—shall we not say fact?—that malaria is transmitted by mosquito bites.

It is plain that in the solving of the practical problem of malaria the medical investigator has need of all the assistance that natural history can give him—e. g., as to the many different kinds of mosquitoes and their habits, or as to the life history of the sporozoon parasite, which is the real cause of the disease. A knowledge of the breathing habits of the larvæ (familiar to us in common gnats) explains the success of a petroleum film as a means of killing them off in marshes; a knowledge of the appetite which various fresh water fishes have for them suggests another method of destroying them in ponds, and so on. On the other hand, since there is always action and reaction between science and its corresponding art, it must be frankly allowed that it is the practical importance of malaria which has led the British Museum entomologists to hurry on at present with a monograph on mosquitos.

PHAGOCYTES AND PROTOPLASM.

Let me illustrate another perhaps less obvious link. In almost all animals, from sponges to mammals, there are, within or apart from blood fluid, wandering amœboid cells, technically called phagocytes. As you know, they perform many functions both in health and disease. They form the bodyguard, struggling with invading bacteria; they surround and engulf irritant particles; they help to repair wounds, to regenerate lost parts, and so on. Phagocytosis has become to the pathologist a word of comfort, and perhaps there has been even some exaggeration of its importance. What I wish to point out is simply that much of the working out of the theory of phagocytosis has been in the hands of zoologists, as Metschnikoff shows clearly in his "Lectures on the Comparative Pathology of Inflammation." The beginning of it was in 1862, when Hæckel observed that grains of indigo injected into the mollusc Thetys were surrounded and engulfed by amœboid cells.

Or, again, you are, I believe, professionally interested in the influence of chemical reagents on the complex substances which we sum up in the term protoplasm. But that is obviously one of the perennial problems of biology. Let me recall one of the sensational researches of the last eighteen months, as the result of which Professor Loeb announces that if eggs of sea urchins are transferred for a couple of hours to sea water to which magnesium chloride has been added (disturbing the normal proportions of salts), and are then replaced in their natural medium, they develop without fertilization and even form larvæ. It is too soon to say much about it; but here, obviously, if it is only to find out the fallacy, is one of the many problems where biological and medical or pharmaceutical students may profitably join hands.

A VICTIM OF OVER-EXERTION.

Finally, another illustration, which may seem at first sight almost further afield than the last. There are few subjects in medicine more important than nerve fatigue and nerve rest. Let me remind you of what I may call

a natural history contribution to neurology. Is it not the case that almost from infancy many of us—especially those of us who are fond of laziness—have been urged to consider the little busy bee which improves each shining hour. A more intimate and critical knowledge of bees and their behavior entirely shakes our confidence in this exemplar of our childhood. I wish to lift only one corner of the seamy side by asking how the shining hour improves the busy bee. Whenever we ask this question we are struck by the fact that the worker hive bee has but a short life—often only for a few weeks after his industry begins. It is a victim to over-exertion. With all its getting, it gets not wisdom, but foolishness, for its brain cells go steadily and surely out of gear. Hodge compared the brain of bees issuing from the hive in the morning—when they were presumably fairly fresh—with the brain of bees who came last into the hive in the evening—presumably tired out—and demonstrated what, fifty years ago, would have excited great wonder—the structural effects of nerve fatigue.

The same striking contrast is seen when the brain of a young bee, fresh from the comb, is contrasted with that of a relatively old bee. A large number of cells have passed into what may be called a state of irrecoverable fatigue—collapse. As Professor Hodge says: "The nerve cells, in the course of the bee's daily work, gradually cease to be functional and die off, until no more are left than are sufficient for the necessary vital functions." His work suggests that there are three grades of nervous fatigue in animals; (a) that from which recuperation is usual, what one might call the normal daily fatigue; (b) that from which recuperation is possible but difficult, which one might call extra wear and tear; and (c) that from which there is no recovery, the final functional collapse of nerve cells as in the bee's brain, and in some forms of old age. The state of the nerve cells in the brains of some hibernating animals is also very interesting in this connection. I am not competent to follow the matter further, e. g., in application to man, but I think the suggestiveness of a contribution like this must be plain to all. At any rate, I recommend a reconsideration of the little busy bee, but in a scientific rather than in a poetical light. The story of the bee's brain is a warning against over industry, and one of the sections in the apology for rest.

CONCLUSION.

I have then illustrated some of the ways in which natural history has been linked to medicine and some of the links that remain to the great advantage of both. But my illustrations do not cover a tithe of the real and possible kinds of links, nor have they suggested at all that the deepest service of natural history is probably in helping to lay the biological foundation stones on which the stately edifice of medicine, both curative and preventive, is reared.

I have mentioned a variety of animals—the leech, the toad, the snake, the mosquito, the bee, the sea urchin, and so on—but the possibility of illustration is endless. Perhaps in the study of every animal one may find some suggestion of service in the study of man. As I was thinking of this, a Japanese waltzing mouse came dancing into the focus of my consciousness. But it is as good an illustration as any other, though it may not at first sight seem promising. The mouse moves only sideways, neither backwards nor forwards, and surely it becomes at once interesting medicinally in connection with defective equilibration and the like in man, when we note Von Cyon's discovery that it has only one of the usual three semi-circular canals developed.

Even in my few illustrations I have probably made mistakes by touching subjects which are beyond my field of work, but to pounce upon these is to ignore the whole aim of my address, which is to suggest that the various departments of science—yours and mine and that of others—are all correlated. It is not solely by the aloofness of specialism and the pre-occupation of expert research, but by mutual interest and active co-operation as well, that we make progress in understanding the one problem which, in some form or other, is before us all—the Order of Nature. And it is this valuable width of scientific interest and sympathy which an actively functional society like this is well suited to foster.

MY FIRST DAY IN A DRUG STORE.

As Told by One Who Was a Clerk in the Late 50's.

"There is as much difference between a drug store of forty years ago and the modern establishment of to-day," said a well-known member of the jobbing trade recently, while in a reflective mood, "as there is between the stage coach and the railway train. Progress has marked the development of both; and yet to look in the retail drug store of 1900 one almost hesitates to say it is a virtual improvement over the friendly old store of my boyhood days, for in these times the druggist is called on to supply his customers with the conveniences of a hotel while putting up with a small profit on his sales; whereas the druggist of my youth was independent and made a nearly equal profit on all things.

"But that is neither here nor there—I want to tell you about my first day in a retail drug store, still this thought of comparison comes to me, when in memory I see myself behind the counter in those old days and note the young men occupying a similar place in a twentieth century pharmacy of to-day. I appreciate conditions and realize that pharmacy has advanced, if actual dispensing and financial considerations are the same. Druggists of to-day are more careful in professional duty, and they have pharmacy laws before them as a gentle reminder to keep business up to a certain standard. There were no pharmacy laws in my time; things were of the go-as-you-please style, and well do I remember my first day in a retail store. I thought surely I was a king, for to be permitted to rub elbows, as it were, with the doctor—all druggists were so named then—gave me sort of a distinction that was really elevating. With me it was a pleasure to perform the humblest duties of handy man, for I was working with an ideal in view and salary cut no conspicuous figure. In fact I think I started at $1.50 a week. But my first day's disasters mortgaged this for nearly a year, so I could not appreciate the fruits of honest toil.

"I had been placed in the store upon earnest solicitation of my father, and my introductive duty was "to sweep out the place." I progressed quite well until I came upon a two-gallon jug in my field of operations, which would not move readily out of my way, although I used the broom persuasively. Finally I applied my boot, with the result that I tipped over the vessel, causing it to break. It contained two gallons of laudanum, freshly made in the old-fashioned way, which required fifteen days' maceration of the opium. After cleaning up the muss the best I could, I reported to the 'doctor' and was treated to the most elaborate tongue lashing I ever received in my life. I was told I had destroyed nearly $35 worth of laudanum and must pay for it from my salary. I lost sight of my ideal. I saw the $1.50 weekly dwindling away into nothingness, and then the hard truth dawned upon me that there were lots of other pursuits more enjoyable than being a 'doctor' druggist.

"But for all that I remained at work. Perhaps it was the fact I had to give a chattel mortgage on my salary that held me; at all events I resolved I would stick it out the first day, at any rate. Shortly after noon the 'doctor' went out on business and the other clerks absented themselves from the store one by one, until I was left solely in charge. Very soon two men came in and asked for some 'chinidine' (chinoidine). I knew about as much about the article as a native of South Africa does about a snow storm, but I excused myself, telling the prospective customers I was new in the store and did not know where it was kept. One of the men very graciously located it for me, and assured me 'the doc.' let him have it three packages for a quarter. Thinking this to be the truth, because of his familiar use of Dr. ———'s name, I made the sale at the figure quoted. I felt quite elated over what I had done, and joyfully informed 'the doc.' on his return. He simply cussed me a few times, said something about he wouldn't have any store left if I stayed with him much longer, and then added some figures to my laudanum debt. I afterward learned 'chinidine' was twenty-five cents a bundle.

"Numerous other petty difficulties kept my blood in circulation during the afternoon, and I returned from supper prepared to vindicate my actions for the day by

being wonderfully good in the evening. My opportunity for demonstration came in a short time. 'The doc' was engaged with a friend when a man came in for a pint of brandy. I went to my employer and he gave me these instructions: 'On such and such a shelf you'll find two bottles marked Spts. Vini Gallici A, and Spts. Vini Gallici B. The A bottle contains imported brandy and the B bottle contains brandy we make ourselves. Fill this bottle from the B bottle.' I found the bottles, but there was not enough in the B bottle, so 'the doc.' directed me to a keg in the cellar. I drained this, but the customer's bottle was not quite full, and anxious to satisfy 'the doc.' that I was interested, I called to him from the head of the cellar stairs: 'There aint enough brandy here; you'll have to come down and make some.' He came down all right, but did not make brandy. I had occasion to remember his coming for several days afterwards and it taught me to keep mum on all articles of home production.

"Nevertheless, I weathered through my experience school successfully, though it was unprofitable financially, and I always believe my first day's experience was one of the atoms that composed the molecule which has since grown into a latter day definite distinction between the duties of the junior clerk and those of the porter. Sometimes I wonder how many pharmacists of the older school engaged in business at the present time ran the gauntlet of first day experiences like myself. Wouldn't it be interesting to hear from them?"

PRESERVING FISH BY BORIC ACID.

The difficulty of keeping their merchandise fresh is a cause of great trouble and loss to fish dealers and shippers. Ice is only partly satisfactory, inasmuch as its use has a tendency to deprive the fish of flavor and firmness, while the moisture from its melting hastens decay. Hence it has been the desire of the United States Fish Commission to devise some other method by which fish may be preserved, and recently experiments with this end in view have been conducted at Wood's Holl.

Bluefish, weakfish and bonito were used for the purpose. In the first experiment twenty-four weakfish were taken alive from the nets, carefully dressed, and washed with a 1 per cent. solution of salicylic acid in sea water. Notwithstanding the well known preservative quality of salicylic acid, this trial was a total failure. So likewise was the next experiment, which was made with a 5 per cent. solution of formaldehyde. But very different and entirely successful results were obtained by the use of boric acid.

Twenty-four weakfish, freshly killed and dressed, were washed with a 3 per cent. solution of boric acid in sea water. Twenty-four hours later they looked as if they had just come out of the sea, the flesh being hard and firm and the eyes clear, though no ice had been used. It was not hot weather, and other weakfish, killed and dressed at the same time with these, but not treated with boric acid, were in advanced stages of putrefaction. One of those preserved with boric acid was cooked and eaten and found to be excellent.

This promises to be a most important discovery. The fish thus treated are in no sense "embalmed," but after the removal of the viscera the inside of each is simply washed with a sponge that has been dipped in the solution. This must be done immediately after the capture of the fish. It the latter are thrown about, left for a while before being dressed, and then put in barrels, the preservative process will not work satisfactorily.

The conclusion drawn is that the boric acid solution retards decay in its first stages, being so effective even in hot summer weather that there is time to get the fish to market, where it may be iced and kept fresh for a long time. The acid is not used as a preservative in the ordinary sense, but as an agent of cleanliness. As each fish is merely sponged over, the amount of fluid that remains on it is very small. Its employment can have no injurious effect on the consumer. One important point in its favor is that it prevents the formation of ptomaines, which are sometimes so dangerous.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.

It is difficult for the chemist who is not in direct touch with the industrial side of chemistry to keep informed of its rapid strides, and as the International Congresses held at Paris during the past summer presented a chance for the discussion of such matters the journals reporting the proceedings of these meetings contain much material that can with profit be brought to the attention of all who are interested in chemistry. In this paper a few of these matters will be briefly discussed.

The electrolytic method for the preparation of the hydroxides of potassium and sodium can be carried out with greater success in the case of the former. While a number of factories prepare potassium hydroxide by the decomposition of a solution of potassium chloride, the chlorine being used to make bleaching-powder, only one factory in Germany decomposes sodium chloride by this method. The products are separated by means of a porous diaphragm or by the use of mercury, according to the Castner process as modified by Solvay.

The Solvay process, as used for the preparation of sodium carbonate, cannot be used for the preparation of the corresponding potassium compound. This is made by passing carbon dioxide through a mixture of magnesia and a saturated solution of potassium chloride, when a difficultly soluble magnesium potassium carbonate is precipitated. Part of the carbon dioxide is driven out by heat, and the potassium carbonate extracted by water.

Carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide, which are prepared by burning coke and sulphur or sulphides, respectively, are purified by passing them into saturated solutions of their neutral salts and decomposing the acid salts thus formed with the evolution of the pure gases. The solutions of the neutral salts can be used repeatedly for this purpose.

The method of preparing potassium ferrocyanide by heating animal matter, potassium carbonate and iron, is still used in three German and some English and American works; but in Europe the main source of supply is coal gas. When a mixture of calcium hydroxide and iron sulphate is used to remove the hydrogen sulphide, the following reactions take place:

$$FeSO_4+Ca(OH)_2 = CaSO_4+Fe(OH)_2.$$
$$2Fe(OH)_2+O+H_2O = Fe_2(OH)_6.$$
$$Fe_2(OH)_6+3H_2S = Fe_2S_3+6H_2O.$$
$$Fe_2S_3+3O+3H_2O = Fe_2(OH)_6+3S.$$

During this process the cyanogen compounds are also absorbed by the ferric hydroxide, and, after the mass has become useless on account of the accumulation of sulphur, they are isolated in the following manner: The mass, which contains sulphide of iron, sulphur, salts of lime, and free lime, ferrocyanides and sulphocyanides of iron and ammonia, is treated with water to remove the soluble part, and the residue, after treatment with lime to form the calcium ferrocyanide is corrected, by the action of potassium chloride, into an insoluble compound of potassium and calcium ferrocyanide, which is decomposed by potassium carbonate with the formation of potassium ferrocyanide. In one English factory the gas is passed through a solution of an iron salt and the Prussian blue formed is decomposed by caustic potash. In one factory in Germany the "vinases" are heated and the cyanogen compounds formed from the decomposition of the trimethylamine are converted into Prussian blue as in the other method. In 1899 the production of potassium ferrocyanide in France, Germany, England, Belgium, Holland, and the United States amounted to 10,500 tons, of which 50 per cent was converted into potassium cyanide. Potassium sulphocyanide, which is also obtained from the coal gas, is only made in comparatively small quantity and is converted into a copper salt which is used as a constituent of paint for the hulls of vessels. This copper salt acts as a poison to the crustacea which foul the hulls of ships.

Potassium cyanide, which, since its introduction as a solvent for gold in extracting the latter from its ores, has been manufactured in such quantities, is prepared almost entirely by one method, that of Roessler and Hasslacher. After the introduction of the electrolytic method for the preparation of aluminium some disposition had to be made of the metallic sodium which had formerly been used in the preparation of this substance. This problem was

solved by the introduction of a method for the preparation of potassium cyanide which was very simple and in which the sodium could be used. By its action on potassium ferrocyanide a mixture of potassium and sodium cyanides and iron is formed. By washing and crystallizing the product, the substance which is sold under the name of potassium cyanide is obtained in such amounts and so cheaply that it has displaced the synthetical method and the Liebig method, in which the ferrocyanide was treated with potassium carbonate. Attempts have been made to utilize the nitrogen of ammonia for the preparation of potassium cyanide; but the processes devised for this purpose are as yet in the experimental stage. About 7500 tons of the cyanides, which are used in the extraction of gold and in plating on account of the formation of soluble double cyanides, were manufactured in 1899.

The amount of sulphuric acid manufactured has been steadily increasing from year to year at a rapid rate. The following figures of the industry in Germany will perhaps give a clearer idea of the change: In 1882 the amount was 358,149 tons; in 1890 the amount was 627,392 tons; and in 1897 the amount was 845,582 tons.

As yet very few of the mechanical ovens for roasting the ores have been introduced into Germany, although they are used in a number of factories in the United States. The ovens used in Europe are of the Parret-Malétra type, with 4, 5, or 6 plates, in which the source of heat is the burning sulphur, if fine ore is to be used; but in some places a series of muffles are placed one above another and the zinc blend is roasted by the passage of the hot gases over the muffles in succession, while the ore is removed from a higher to a lower muffle as the process proceeds.

There has been practically no change in the Glover tower except the introduction, in several cases, of two small towers in place of one large one.

Each manufacturer or builder has his own peculiar idea regarding the size and shape of the leaden chambers, some using several large ones, and others a number of small ones. The usual size of the chambers in Europe is 8 × 12 meters, while in America the manufacturers often use 12 chambers 8 meters long. The general shape is that of a parallelopiped; but many devices have been introduced to bring about a more thorough contact of the gases and so produce a better yield. In some cases the entrance tubes for the gases are arranged tangent to the sides and the exit tubes at the centre, so that a circular motion is imparted to the gases. In others, one chamber is placed inside of another, thus economizing space and overcoming, to some extent, the fluctuations in temperature. In some furnaces devices are used to cool the interior of the chamber, such, for instance, as columns or pipes, through which cool air can circulate, extending up into the chambers. The Glover tower has greatly increased the efficiency of the process, as 15 to 20 per cent of the acid is formed there. The amount of nitrate used to produce 100 kilograms of the monohydrate varies from 0.83 to 1.12 kilograms.

In the concentration of the acid in platinum vessels great care has to be observed to prevent a loss of platinum, as a small amount of impurity may produce a marked effect. The purer the acid the less the danger of attack; but with acids of equal purity the amount of loss increases with the concentration. For many years acid of 93 per cent monohydrate was considered satisfactory for all purposes; but the demand for an acid of 95 to 98 per cent has necessitated the introduction of other material than platinum for concentration vessels, and one of platinum and gold is now used with success for this purpose. A vessel which can furnish 10,000 to 12,000 kilograms in twenty-four hours would have to contain 56 kilograms of pure platinum; but one containing 52 kilograms of platinum and 4 kilograms of gold can be used to greater advantage as the loss in the case of the platinum vessel is 1 gram per ton and, at the highest, 0.1 gram per ton for the platinum and gold vessel, a saving of about $940 a year. The latter also requires less heat and less attention. An alloy of platinum and cast-iron and simple cast-iron vessels have been used with some success if the material is carefully selected. Of course the deterioration is more rapid, but the loss is proportionately no greater and the amount invested is much less. Porcelain vessels have also been used for this purpose.

Within a few years a method for the preparation of sulphuric acid has been introduced which does not necessitate the use of the cumbersome leaden chamber, but is based on an observation made by Berzelius of the influence of one substance in producing a reaction between two other substances without itself undergoing any change. He called this catalytic action, and substances of this nature were called contact substances. A number of observers have repeated the experiments made in 1831 by Philipps, when sulphurous acid and oxygen were made to combine by the presence of a third substance, and have attempted to apply this method for the preparation of sulphuric acid on the large scale. Winkler and others have used platinum asbestos as the contact substance; but all efforts in this direction for several years led to the conclusion that the method was only applicable to the preparation of the fuming sulphuric acid with a maximum yield of 67 per cent.

In 1898 an observation was made which rendered it possible to use this method with great success, and at the present time at least eight firms are preparing the acid by this method. It was found necessary to reduce the temperature of the gases in order that they might combine, and this can be done in a number of ways. This method has probably not been generally adopted on account of the lack of knowledge of the details, and a belief that it is as yet only in the experimental stage. The royalty is also high and owners of the old style plants cannot afford to cast these aside at once, and in fact there is still doubt as to the part this improvement will play in the industry.

As yet the price has not been affected; but when the supply from this source increases, the chamber acid methods may have to be improved to enable them to compete with the new method, and the matter may adjust itself by a division of labor, when the concentrated acid will be made by the contact method and the dilute acid by the chamber process at a profit to the manufacturers of each.

The advantages claimed for the new method are a large economy in space, a reduction in capital invested of 30 to 40 per cent, and the saving of all expense for nitrate or concentration. The price of this acid is, however, 15 per cent less.

J. ELLIOTT GILPIN (in Amer. Chem. Jour.)

PHARMACOGNOSY:—ITS RELATION TO PHARMACY.*

BY H. LEROY SIMPSON.

Some time ago when, desirous of becoming a registered pharmacist and having had the required amount of experience, I sought examination of that noble quintet who say who may and who may not be registered pharmacists within the bounds of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, well do I remember the first question of that examination, one part being, "What is Pharmacology?" another, "What is Pharmacognosy?"

Again, a little more than a year ago, when in an examination at our capital city, I met this long word "Pharmacognosy," and of course we must all feel that it means something of great importance to the druggist of to-day when it appears in the examinations of the leading pharmacy boards of our country.

Pharmacognosy, while in itself not a science, may be regarded as the art of applying scientific knowledge in the examination of drugs, which forms one of the most important branches of materia medica and closely allied is the skillful preparation of drugs into the many different pharmaceutical preparations.

This forms the foundation of pharmacy. It is on this foundation that we stand as first assistants to the doctor and it is our knowledge of this which makes us proficient or deficient pharmacists.

The road that the average pharmacist of to-day has to travel is one full of rough places, rocks and dangerous

* Read before the Maine Pharmaceutical Association at its last annual meeting.

precipices and the better knowledge he has of pharmacy the easier can he meet these barriers.

The wave and tide of "cut prices" are fast sweeping over our "Pine Tree State." Men of no scruples, no knowledge of pharmacy have forced the druggist to sell his merchandise at little or no profit, therefore he must depend no longer on patent medicines for a large share of his income but must bring his knowledge of pharmacognosy to the front in the way of pharmaceutical preparations.

Our colleges divide the work in pharmacognosy into two parts: first, the examination of drugs without the aid of instruments; second, the examination of drugs with the microscope.

I will not attempt to go into detail on this subject but simply try to show how it may, with profit, be applied to our every-day store life as druggists and servants of the public. How many of us do not see the crude drugs as they enter our store! Too many times this is left to the clerk, who, never having had an opportunity to learn, does not know the difference between a good and a poor article or between an adulterated and an unadulterated drug. Take, for example, some of the crude drugs we sell to the general public. (And right here let me say that the quality of these goods goes a long way in determining our standing as druggists.) Cloves, for instance, a drug we all sell for domestic use. This drug furnishes an excellent example. It comes into the market in all kinds of qualities, with as many different prices. We can buy the best for from twenty-two to twenty-six cents per pound, clean and bright with the flower heads not separated from the calyx. Compare these Penang cloves to the Zanzibar variety that we so commonly see, costing from twelve to fourteen cents per pound, and which are more or less broken and mixed with sticks and other foreign matter. If we buy the best we make from two hundred to four hundred per cent. profit. Would it not pay us to do this?

Cardamom costs from 85 cents to $1.50 per pound. Can we afford to use the cheapest, mostly pericarp or outer coat, almost wholly inert? The same can be said of cinnamon, some of the bark being almost devoid of taste. Can we afford to dispense a dark acacia in place of the white gum?

Take licorice root, generally used for its sweet taste. Much of it is worm eaten and contains no glycyrrhizin. Would it not pay us to purchase a good quality and then place a piece of ammonium carbonate with it to develop the glycyrrhizin?

Let us now depart from the household drugs and glance at some of our most important medicinal drugs. First, let us take one of the most important drugs of our Pharmacopœia, digitalis. Trace it from the time it reaches the store until it is made into the different preparations and into the hands of the patient. Digitalis can be bought for many different prices. Buy the best and see that you get an unadulterated herb. A slight knowledge of pharmacognosy will tell you this. Twice have I seen digitalis adulterated with mullein. We find by analysis that digitalis is made up of several active ingredients, some soluble in alcohol, some in water and some in a mixture of the two. Many druggists there are to-day who, it must be through a lack of knowledge, make the infusion from the fluid extract. This can hardly be looked upon in any other way than criminal when we know that digitonin, the diuretic principle, is soluble only in water and when the physician writes for "Infusion Digitalis" he wants and expects a diuretic and we, as conscientious and educated pharmacists, can dispense nothing else than an aqueous solution of the drug any more than we would dispense strychnine when morphine was ordered.

Another important drug is Prunus Virginiana, or wild cherry bark. This drug comes into the market in many varieties, some almost if not entirely worthless. Buy a young, bright bark, it costs but little more, and then use care in its preparation. We know that its virtue depends upon H C N (hydrocyanic acid) and this being volatile, the vessels used in its manufacture must be kept well closed and should not be metallic. Some druggists have trouble with the syrup fermenting. I have found that by percolation this is, in a large measure, avoided, no air being shaken in, and that the product is much brighter and better; and to see the general public go by your "don't care" neighbor's store and come to you will more than repay you for your extra expense and trouble.

So on we might journey through the Pharmacopœia, taking up each drug, and we would find that a knowledge of pharmacognosy is highly essential in the selecting of the drug and in the manufacture of its preparations.

Fellow druggists, an opportunity lies before us. Shall we grasp it or let it gradually slip from us? Shall we let the old, time-honored custom of manufacturing standard preparations be torn from us? To each and every one of you I most emphatically say "No." Let us be intelligent manufacturing pharmacists and this we cannot be without a clear knowledge of pharmacognosy; make all our preparations from the best of drugs and throw the strongest ray of pharmaceutical light in the face of every physician until the very image and contents of the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary are forever anchored in his mind, first, last and always. Then, when he writes a prescription, will he think of these standard works and not of those proprietary nostrums which are flooding our very midst.

Let us work together on this line and by so doing we shall aid the lengthening of the lives of humanity and put down this indiscriminate outpour of "rainbow preparations" which is the curse of the pharmaceutical and medical professions.

CASH DISCOUNT LIMIT.*

By G. S. MANN.

To sell closely and quickly, to credit carefully, to discount purchases and to collect promptly, should be the rule of every business man. In some lines of trade the discounts for cash will amount to enough to pay the expenses of the business. In such lines, therefore, one should never fail to take advantage of the discounts offered.

Some retail dealers appear to think that a few days later than the terms stated will make no difference. In such conclusions they are greatly mistaken. "Three per cent. 10 days" means just what it says, and the purchaser ratifies the contract of sale of which this is an important part whenever he accepts the goods. He should, therefore, be as scrupulous to observe that part of the agreement as any other.

The clause above quoted does not mean: "Send the money when you get ready and take off your discount," but instead it is: "If your remittance reaches us within ten days from date of the invoice, we will give you 3 per cent. discount."

Does the retail merchant ever realize that anything less than this is not a payment in full? The amount of the discount or the delay beyond the date may be trifling, but the times through which we have been passing have been of the kind to demonstrate that it is trifles which make or mar business. As a fact, the aggregate of such trifles is a considerable amount.

Certainly no fair-minded and honorable business man would continue the practice of varying from the letter of the contract after once giving the matter careful thought.

The practice of exceeding the discount limit on invoices is an indication of a desire to get the best of the jobber in little things that often proves a forerunner of worse to come. Hence, in part, the attention that the jobber is likely to pay to such matters and hence in part also, the reason why the merchant should refrain from such things in the sense of avoiding the appearance of evil.

While in an individual case slightly exceeding the discount limit seems a matter too small to notice, the aggregate of many items is a considerable loss to the jobber. A delay in payment or a discount unjustly deducted, both of which are breaches of the contract of sale, are in fact large factors that must be considered by the jobber and carefully covered in his calculations. He must have a margin of profit, sufficiently large to take care of these expenses without loss. The universal compliance with the contract of sale by the customers of a jobber would enable him to lower his prices.

*Reprinted from The Spatula.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Coloring Incandescent Electric Light Globes.—(W. B. J.) See the March 29 and May 24, 1900, issues of the Era, pages 344 and 557, respectively.

Carminative Powder.—(R. and C.) Under the name of "Pulvis aromaticus" the Pharmacopœia gives a formula for a carminative powder consisting of cinnamon, 35 grams; nutmeg, 15 grams; cardamom, 15 grams, and ginger, 35 grams. A formula recommended by Spielman is: Powdered cinnamon, 20 grains; powdered cloves, 12 grains; powdered vanilla, 6 grains; rice flour, 6 drams; sugar, ½ ounce. Dose, six to twenty grains.

Powder Dividers.—(E. L. M.) A number of machines are in use in this country. Here are some of them: "The Diamond," made by Fox, Fultz & Co., 31 Warren street, this city. Price $1; "Michael's," for sale by McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street, this city. Price $4.75; "Allen's," manufactured by Harold Allen, Englewood, N. J.; "Dessau's," manufactured by W. F. Dessau, 459 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and "Hull's," a device invented by W. J. Hull. Your jobber should be able to obtain almost any one of these machines for you.

Stove Polish.—(E. W. H.) See this journal August 23, 1900, page 197. Here are some other formulas:

(1) Mix 2 parts of black lead, 4 parts of copperas and 2 parts of bone black, with water, so as to form a creamy paste. This is said to be an excellent polish, as the copperas produces a jet black enamel, causing the black lead to adhere to the iron.

(2)

Vegetable wax	8 parts.
Plumbago, in fine powder	200 parts.
Mineral oil	100 parts.
Oil Lavender	1 part.

This formula is highly recommended and is said to be much used in France for blacking and polishing handsome ornamental iron stoves and heating apparatus.

(3) Make two saturated solutions each containing separately tannic acid and copperas. Mix together 2 parts by weight of the solution of copperas with 3 parts of the tannic acid solution and add 1 part of good oil blacking, 1 part of lamp-black, 5 parts of powdered plumbago and grind together. To make the tannic acid solution take 3 cwt. of water warmed to about 180°F. and add as much tannic acid as will dissolve (about 20 to 25 per cent.). Prepare the copperas solution in a similar manner with 2 cwt. of water warmed to 180°F.

(4) Plumbago.—Make into a thin paste with sodium silicate or water glass. This paste makes an excellent polish and should be brushed thoroughly.

Bleaching Sponges.—(P. A. L.) Ordinarily sponges are cleaned and bleached by the use of permanganate of potassium, followed by a solution of sulphurous or hydrochloric acid. This is substantially the process adopted by the National Formulary, a method which satisfactorily whitens the sponges, but often partially destroys their tissue. Sometimes the sponges are first soaked in dilute hydrochloric acid and then treated with the permanganate. In bleaching, the first thing to do is to clean, wash and squeeze the sponges. They should be well beaten to get rid of sand and loose earthy matter, soaked in water for some hours, then squeezed dry, and placed in a tub containing dilute hydrochloric acid. After remaining in this solution until all effervescence is over and no hard particles are seen or felt—stirring them about with a stick is useful to hasten the process—they should be well squeezed and transferred to a pan of water under a running tap. Next, the sponges are placed in a 2 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate. After soaking them for a few minutes—the exact time can best be judged by the color, which ought to be dark brown—they are to be removed, again washed, and put into another tub of solution of half a pound sodium hyposulphite and one ounce oxalic acid to one gallon of water. Here the sponges soak for about fifteen minutes. Finally, take them out and wash them thoroughly. By this treatment the sponges are rendered perfectly white and remain so. Many sponges contain a more or less dark-colored core, and if treated only with permanganate and acid the core is either not bleached at all, or if bleached somewhat, the tint is apt to grow darker again. By the combination of the three solutions every portion is thoroughly and permanently whitened.

Roeser claims that bromine water is preferable for bleaching sponges, especially after being used in surgical operations. The sponge is thoroughly disinfected and may be put through the process eight or nine times without destroying its texture. His method is this: Wash the sponges in warm distilled water (not above 150°F.) which contains in each liter 20 drops of 10 per cent. solution of caustic soda. After thoroughly treated in this manner, they are drained and placed in vessels containing the bromine water, which is made by adding 30 grams of saturated aqueous solution of bromine to one liter of distilled water. Leave the sponge in this solution until it is decolorized, and repeat with fresh bromine solution until it is thoroughly bleached, which is hastened by warmth and exposure to sunlight. After removal from the bromine bath, squeeze the sponges well and immerse them in a dilute solution of soda (20 drops of a 10 per cent. solution to the liter), and lastly wash out all traces of bromine odor with distilled water.

Phosphoretted Resin.—(F. M. O.) "Phosphoretted resin" is the name given to a preparation devised by Gerrard in the early seventies as a means for keeping phosphorus in a condition for ready manipulation and accurate division. The following is one of the methods for making the preparation: Take a strong, wide-mouthed, well stoppered bottle, and weigh it; then melt a sufficient quantity of resin to fill the bottle; let the bottle be warmed , then pour in the resin to nearly, but not quite fill the bottle, reweigh, and for every 96 parts of resin take 4 of phosphorus. Now observe that the resin is in a fluid state; if so add the phosphorus and securely cork the bottle. Place in a sand bath previously warmed and apply heat to 392°F.; digest at this temperature and shake frequently until the phosphorus is dissolved. The resin used should be of the black translucent kind and quite free from water.

In conducting the process it is necessary to observe the following precautions: In adding the phosphorus, if possible, let it be in one piece, taking care that the resin is previously in a fluid condition, as then the phosphorus readily sinks below the surface and is covered by the resin; otherwise, if the phosphorus be in small pieces and the resin semi-fluid the former would rest on the resin and speedily take fire. By observing the above procedure this accident may be avoided. A bottle full should be made at one time, as there is increased danger of the phosphorus taking fire if the vessel is only partially filed. This preparation contains 4 per cent. of phosphorus. The mass may be powdered and should be kept under water to prevent oxidation.

Tolu as a vehicle for phosphorus in pills was proposed by Abraham (1874), who stated it will retain 4 per cent. of the latter if combined with it in the melted condition. The British pharmacopœia directs a phosphorus mass to be made by triturating 3 grains of phosphorus with 120 grains of tolu balsam under hot water until no particles of phosphorus are visible. Then 57 grains of wax are added and thoroughly incorporated, also under water. The water must be kept hot enough (60°C. or above) to melt the phosphorus and thoroughly soften the balsam and the wax, and the mass so made is stored under cold water When dispensed every two grains, representing 1-30 grain of phosphorus, are incorporated with one grain of powdered curd soap, a little alcohol being used if necessary to obtain a plastic mass, then rolled into pills.

PHARMACY.

THE PROPERTY IN A PRESCRIPTION, according to the editors of the Lancet, is vested in the patient who pays the fee for consultation, i. e., so far as concerns the ownership of the piece of paper on which the prescription is written. "Ownership of a piece of paper does not, however, necessarily imply an unqualified right in such owner to deal as he pleases with its written contents, as, for example, to multiply copies of them." At the same time, there is no recorded decision known to the Lancet which limits the rights of ownership in the contents of a written document and deals directly with a prescription. There is no doubt (says Pharm. Jour.) that the opinion expressed by our medical contemporary is correct; an ordinary prescription becomes the property of the patient who pays the fee for the medical advice given, and it is difficult to see how it is even possible to prevent the multiplication of copies, unless the prescriber makes a stipulation to that effect when giving the prescription. The solution of the further problem of preventing the too frequent repetition of the medicine ordered also rests with the prescriber, all that is necessary being a written instruction to the dispenser to retain or destroy the prescription, or not to supply the medicine oftener than a specified number of times.

"GIAOURDI," A NEW MILK FOOD.—The New York Medical Record, in its report on a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, gives the following formula for the preparation of a new milk food, which is very popular in Greece. The milk is boiled for about an hour with constant stirring until it becomes fairly thick; a small quantity of a ferment, made by soaking a dry fig in three ounces of water over night, then adding a few drops of lemon juice and a very little rennet, is added. The result is a smooth, semi-solid, easily digested milk food, of an agreeable taste and quite well borne by the most delicate stomach. This preparation, which may easily be made by the druggist, is finding much favor with physicians, it being claimed for it that it is more agreeable to the taste than either koumyss or matzoon and can be taken by the most delicate patient without disturbance of digestion. The proportion of ferment to milk is a tablespoonful to the quart, but this will vary with the quality of the milk and the desired thickness of the curd to be formed.

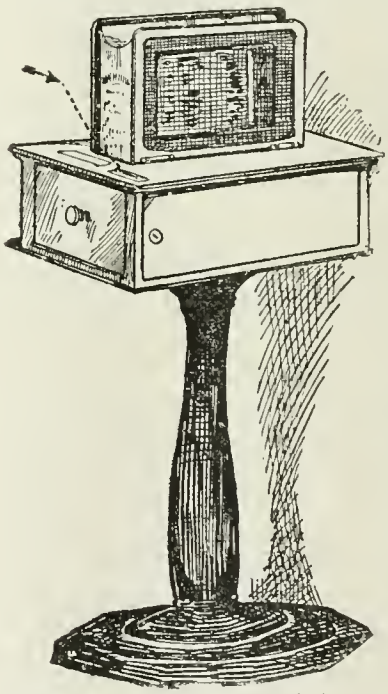
HOSPITALS IN UNITED STATES.—Some idea of the enormous growth in numbers and importance of the hospitals of the United States is given in a paper read by D. T. Sutton at the meeting of the Association of Hospital Superintendents recently held in Pittsburg. Within three years, we learn, $245,000,000 has been spent in the United States in the erection and equipment of new hospitals, in enlarging and improving old hospitals and in general expenses. Over 1,000 new hospitals were built, a gain of 65 per cent. The approximate cost of these buildings was $50,000,000. There are to-day about 2,500 hospitals and asylums proper in the United States. These employ about 65,000 persons in various capacities. The hospitals pay yearly in salaries about $23,332,000. Over 1,000,000 patients are annually treated and 37,500 physicians attend them. In all of the hospitals there are 300,000 beds. (Medical Standard.)

WAITING ON CUSTOMERS IN TURN.

A reprehensible habit exists among many clerks of waiting on people out of turn, says the Keystone. This habit leads to serious consequences in the loss of trade. It is a habit, too, that can be so easily corrected by cultivating the faculties of observation and attention that it is really inexcusable. It is a species of discourtesy which produces greater irritation in the customer than almost any other. A busy business man steps into a store; possibly he is on the way to his office and already late. Every clerk is busy; nobody pays any attention to him. He waits impatiently a few minutes for some one to be at leisure. Meantime another customer has come in, perhaps four or five minutes after the first one, and the first clerk who is at leisure waits upon the second customer before he does the first one. If the first one doesn't go out of that store without making a purchase, resolving never to enter it again, he ought to. It should not be so, but it seems to be a fact, that American-born clerks are much more likely to commit this unpardonable error than foreign-born clerks. We don't say that the clerks are altogether to blame in this matter. In most cases it is probably largely the fault of the proprietor. It is his business to drill the clerks, not only with respect to waiting on customers in turn, but all other matters which will help trade along. Does he do it? Generally not, it would appear. In large stores, where there are numerous clerks and an usher is employed to see that customers are properly waited on, probably the fault which we complain of does not exist to any great extent and should not exist under any circumstances at all, because a man whose sole occupation it is to watch the customers as they come in and dispose of them till they can have attention, should never make any mistakes in having them waited upon out of their turn.

SLOT MACHINE DIRECTORY FOR DRUGGISTS.

A new "penny-in-the-slot" directory has made its appearance in Brooklyn, and is being rapidly adopted by the retail druggists of that borough. George Upington, publisher of the Brooklyn Directory, is introducing the machine, and already has enough orders to keep him busy for some time. The machine, a picture of which is given here, is simple; it operates by putting a penny in a slot, pressing a knob, which allows the directory to be opened; the desired address having been obtained, the book closes and locks automatically. Mr. Upington furnishes the machine and directory to druggists free of charge, and allows 5 per cent. commission on the gross receipts. Each druggist is furnished thirty slugs (for opening the book) a month for his own use, and a new directory each year.



MR. STODDART FOR BUFFALO'S MAYOR.

Buffalo recognized in a way the retail druggists in politics several years ago when its people elected Dr. Conrad Diehl, who is interested in a retail store, to the office of Mayor; more recently, or just now, when the political pot is beginning to boil, a pharmacist is again in the field as a candidate for the chief executive chair. This is Thomas Stoddart, member of Stoddart Bros., druggists. Mr. Stoddart fills the requirements regarding popularity, business ability and progressiveness. His record and position in pharmaceutical circles are well known. The nomination is not to be made for several months. It is also said in Buffalo that a strong mayoralty breeze which may develop into a wind, is blowing from the direction of two other pharmacists, R. K. Smither and Neil McEachren. The latter is a member of the City Board of Aldermen.

NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

A dispatch from Count von Waldersee says that the negotiations for peace with China are seriously under way, the initial obstacles having been overcome, and full accord existing between the ministers of the powers at Pekin. The Chinese plenipotentiaries find no further difficulty in communicating with the Court direct.

To expedite the preliminary negotiations at Pekin, Secretary Hay has accepted the British suggestion that China must accept the terms presented before the final negotiations can begin.

It was disclosed by correspondence laid before the British Parliament last week that Japan has become a party to the Anglo-German agreement.

Our army transport service has landed all of the supplies in China necessary to carry Gen. Chaffee's troops comfortably through the winter.

South Africa.

Lord Kitchener reports that 18 officers and 555 men are missing from Gen. Clement's force. They consist of four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers. Judging from the message, they were captured by the Boers. Gen. Clement's casualties on December 13 amounted to five officers and nine men killed and many wounded. This capture takes rank among the worst British disasters of the war.

Harold Darringdale, an American, has been arrested in Cape Colony, on the charge of fomenting an Afrikander rebellion. The arrest has made a great sensation, and startling disclosures are promised.

The running fight between Gen. Knox and Gen. De Wet is still in progress in the southern part of the Orange Free State. Gen. Knox seems unable to corner the Boer leader.

The Liberal leaders in the British Parliament are urging that hostilities be brought to a close by some concessions to the Boers, but the only result of their advice is that the Conservatives refer to them as traitors.

Lord Roberts sailed from Cape Town with his wife and daughters last week for England.

The House of Commons has agreed to appropriate $80,000,000 for military expenses in South Africa.

Mr. Brodrick, the new English Secretary of State for War, in addressing the House of Commons last week, took a most gloomy view of the situation in South Africa. He described the great difficulties of the army in waging guerilla warfare, and the small progress that is being made, and predicted that the present heavy expense will continue for a long time.

The Philippines.

Orders have been sent to Gen. MacArthur to begin sending home volunteers from the Philippines immediately.

Other Foreign News.

The Gokteik viaduct, in the Shan hills of British Burmah, the highest railroad bridge in the world, has been completed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and formally handed over to the Burmah Railway Company. The building of this bridge is another instance where the British firms were unable to compete with the terms offered by American firms.

Czar Nicholas, of Russia, is now rapidly progressing on the road to health.

Mr. Kruger remains at The Hague, where he is treated with great esteem by the Dutch government and people, but there seems to be no likelihood that he will receive any material aid from any European power.

An Antarctic expedition, headed by Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, will leave Christiana next August.

A wave of crime has terrorized many citizens of Paris. Since the close of the exposition it is estimated that more than 2,000 who have thus lost employment have joined the criminal army.

King Oscar of Sweden, who has been seriously ill, is much improved.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

The Senate, last week by the decisive vote of 65 to 17, amended the Hay-Pauncefote treaty so as to give the United States authority to close the canal to an enemy in war time. The Senate also struck out Article III., which provided for the submission of the treaty to the other powers for their acceptance. These amendments change the character of the treaty radically, making the proposed canal an American, instead of an international waterway. It is believed that Secretary Hay, who negotiated the treaty, has offered to resign his place in the cabinet on account of the Senate's hostile action, but it is said that the President has prevailed upon him to stay.

Something of a scandal has arisen from the fact that of the $40,000,000 reduction in internal revenue taxes proposed by the War Tax Reduction bill, over $9,800,000, or nearly one-quarter, is a reduction in the tax on beer. It is charged that this large proposed reduction in the beer tax is due to the efforts of Congressman Babcock, who was appointed to the Ways and Means Committee very recently, and who is said to have had charge of the collection of the brewers' contributions to the Republican campaign fund. The administration is said to be opposed to any reduction of the beer tax, while the brewers are urgently asking that the reduction be doubled.

In passing the Army Reorganization bill last week, the House added an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at the "canteens" or post exchanges at army posts, or on army transports. This amendment was added by a vote of 159 to 51, to the delight of many members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who crowded the galleries. Friends of the canteen, who believe that it is a benefit to the soldier by keeping him away from worse resorts, deplore the action of the House, and hope that the amendment will be killed by the Senate. One of these, Congressman Fitzgerald (Democrat, Massachusetts), offered another amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor in the capitol building, but it was ruled "out of order."

The Shipping Subsidy bill is encountering considerable opposition, and may fail to pass. A recent speech of President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, before the Bankers' Club in Chicago, is being widely quoted against it. President Hill is having four of the largest steamers in the world built in this country for the Pacific trade, and if the bill becomes a law he will receive a generous slice of the $9,000,000 a year, yet he opposes it on the ground that American ships can be built and sailed profitably without a subsidy, and because he thinks that the bill before Congress is drawn so as to give an unfairly large share of the subsidy to a few men.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Italy.

The Pension Appropriation bill, as completed by the House Sub-committee on Appropriations, carries about $145,270,000.

Congress will adjourn for the holidays on Friday of this week and the session will be resumed on Thursday, January 3.

The President has sent to the Senate a number of treaties with Great Britain extending for a year the time for the ratification of the reciprocity treaties affecting the British West Indies. He has also forwarded reciprocity treaties with Nicaragua, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic and Denmark, the latter affecting the Island of St. Croix only.

Other Government Affairs.

Ex-President Harrison, in a notable speech at Ann Arbor, Mich., last week, upheld the contention that the Constitution "follows the flag," and extends its provisions regarding citizenship, tariffs, etc., over Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

The Supreme Court now has before it several cases whose adjudication will decide whether or not the Constitution follows the flag, and the decision is being awaited with the greatest interest. Many believe that if the Supreme Court decides that the Porto Ricans and Filipinos are citizens, and that the products of our new island possessions can come in free of duty, Congress will give them up rather than accept the political and commercial results that would follow such a decision.

The death of Cadet Oscar L. Booz at his home in Bristol, Pa., and the charge that his fatal illness was caused by hazing at West Point have caused no small stir at Washington and the press throughout the country, and the charges are being investigated by Col. Mills, superintendent of the military academy, by a committee appointed by the Secretary of War and by a committee from the House of Representatives.

Other Domestic News.

The first train was run through the Great Northern tunnel, in the Cascade Mountains, last Sunday. The tunnel is 13,200 feet long, and the roof measures 5,300 feet at the thickest place.

J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. have bought the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

The centennial of the founding of the seat of government at Washington was celebrated last week in that city with imposing ceremonies, in which the President and all the other high officials participated.

Statistics published last week show that in the whole Dominion of Canada there have been only 271 divorces granted in thirty-two years; in Prince Edward Island, with a population of 100,000, there has not been a divorce in thirty years.

The Ohio Supreme Court has dismissed the contempt proceedings brought some time ago by the Attorney-General of Ohio against the Standard Oil Company. This is probably the last that will be heard of the order issued nearly ten years ago by that court condemning the Standard Oil Company under the State Anti-Trust law, and ordering it to wind up its affairs. The company asked for time to do this, and has not gone out of business yet. The court now refuses to condemn the company for its long delay, and this makes its own order of no effect.

The world's output of gold for the calendar year 1899 was $306,584,900. The production of the United States was $71,053,400, a great increase over the preceding year.

Forty independent glass manufacturers are waging a lively war with the glass trust. They held a meeting in Cleveland last week, and may consolidate and form a rival concern.

The yellow fever situation in Havana is improving. Twenty-eight cases are now under treatment, including only one American.

Lieut. Hobson and Finley Peter Dunne (author of the celebrated "Dooley" papers), who have been ill with typhoid fever, are both recovering.

Andrew Carnegie has offered $50,000 to the city of Chattanooga for a library, if the city will appropriate $5,000 a year to maintain it.

The Tennessee Anti-Cigarette law has been declared void by Judge Sneed, of the Knox County Circuit Court, because it does not bear the signature of the Speaker of the State House of Representatives.

The Government cotton crop report, giving 10,100,000 bales for 1900-1901, caused a panic in the market last week.

THE DRUG NEWS.

WAR TAX REDUCTION BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

All Amendments Beaten, Including the One to Stamp Express Packages.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The War Tax Reduction bill was passed by the House to-day, the opposition refraining from voting. An effort to recommit and report a measure cutting the revenue $70,000,000 instead of about $40,000,000, was beaten, 131 to 155.

The amendment to tax express receipts was defeated. An amendment providing that the inheritance tax should not be levied on estates of persons who died prior to June 13, 1898, was adopted, 34 to 53.

Mr. Newlands' amendment to tax corporations was voted down. The effort to wipe out the tax on tea was also defeated. So was one to reduce the beer tax.

Efforts to introduce an income tax feature were looked upon as useless, in view of the Supreme Court decision.

DRUG SWINDLER CONVICTED.

John Bick, president of the Palestine Drug Company, No. 107 South Second street, St. Louis, Mo., was convicted in the Court of Criminal Corrections at St. Louis, December 8, of counterfeiting wrappers of Castoria and the remedy itself, the charge being made by Mr. Camp, of the Centaur Company, of this city. Bick was exposed in the Era during April of this year and again in November. His method of operation was to go about the country offering to trade new preparations for shelved or uncalled-for proprietary medicines. When a dupe was found, the old remedies would be shipped to St. Louis, repacked and sold for any price the firm could get. It was rarely the Palestine Company ever returned the goods promised for those taken. A Brooklyn manufacturer was asked by the company early in the year to replace a lot of labels for his preparations which it was alleged had been damaged. Fortunately the manufacturer did not comply.

New York and Vicinity.

PRICE SCHEDULE ADOPTED.

Joint Conference Committee's Action—Committee Named to Appoint Canvassers to Secure Druggists' Approval.

The second meeting of the Joint Conference Committee of Pharmacists of Greater New York, represented by delegations from four of the five pharmaceutical organizations of the city, was held in the New York College of Pharmacy, Thursday afternoon, December 13. It resulted in the adoption of a minimum price schedule, which was entrusted to an Executive Committee, composed of one member from each affiliated organization, to be put into effect as soon as a canvass can be made of the pharmacists of the city showing over 75 per cent. of them in favor of the list.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Muir shortly after 3 o'clock, and reports of committees were heard from different organizations.

G. H. Hitchcock, for the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, said the report of the Conference Committee was not acted on in a manner acceptable to some of the members at the regular meeting of the society at which it was represented, so a special meeting was convened, when the committee was voted $100 to pursue its work and given full power.

O. C. Kleine, Jr., said the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society had adopted the report of its committee, accorded it full power and given $100 to carry on the work.

A. L. Goldwater did not make a full report at the meeting of the Greater New York Pharmaceutical Association, as it was not clear to him whether his organization, being composed of about two-thirds proprietors and one-third clerks, was eligible to membership in the N. A. R. D., but since the time of meeting a letter had been received from Secretary Wooten, of the N. A. R. D., stating the society could join, and he was positive now the members would unite in the work to be taken up. Mr. Goldwater guaranteed personally his society's pro rata share of expense.

A. Bakst stated the Retail Druggists' Association had adopted the committee's report, but had voted no money. He promised that his society should not fail to pay its share for the work to be done. He had made a personal canvass of his district, and would report that 90 per cent. of the druggists were in favor of a rise in prices.

F. O. Cole, for the Jersey City Druggists' Association, said a minimum price list had already been adopted by his association and was in effect. However, he believed his association had a large interest in the success of the New York plan, and would therefore donate $25 for use of the Conference Committee.

Chairman Muir thought the sentiment quite complimentary, but believed New York could get along without Jersey's financial aid, although it would accept its moral support.

Mr. Gallagher, of the Jerseyites, promised this by asserting his society always stood ready to help in every way it could.

The matter was satisfactorily disposed of by the adoption of a motion by W. C. Anderson that Mr. Cole's offer without the financial consideration, be accepted.

Secretary Schweinfurth read a communication from the German Apothecaries' Society, in which it was stated that the society had refrained from sending a delegation on the ground that inasmuch as the conference was under the auspices of the N. A. R. D., such action would be inconsistent, as the society had cut off its relations with the national body.

Mr. Cole believed there was a general misunderstanding on the part of a good many to the effect that the joint conference was affiliated with the N. A. R. D., when as a matter of fact it was merely "a getting together" of pharmacists to adopt a schedule of prices better than those received at present and devise means for sustaining the same. He moved that the secretary be instructed to answer the communication of the Germans explaining the exact position of the committee. This was unanimously adopted.

On motion A. E. Hegeman was substituted for T. J. France in the Kings County Society delegation.

The matter of the price list was next taken up. It was thought some additions should be made to the list adopted at the previous meeting and Mr. Anderson presented the following one.

All 5c., 10c. and 15c. articles shall be sold at full prices.

All	25c.	articles	at not less	than	20c.
"	35c.	"	"	"	25c.
"	50c.	"	"	"	45c.
"	60c.	"	"	"	55c.
"	75c.	"	"	"	65c.
"	$1.00	"	"	"	85c.
"	1.25	"	"	"	$1.10
"	1.50	"	"	"	1.25
"	2.00	"	"	"	1.75

(Infant foods and beef extracts not included in this list.)

This was a signal for much discussion, and at the close of the debating it was decided to adopt the list. During the argument many interesting points were brought out. Mr. Weinstein wanted to know if after the schedule went into effect and proprietary articles not included in the protected rebate list were sold below the schedule, if the seller would be classed an aggressive cutter.

Mr. Anderson replied that the only manner of determining the aggressive cutter was by selecting those who deliberately refused to maintain a certain schedule of prices agreed upon by a majority of the druggists of any locality, and if a man cut below these prices he should be classed an aggressive cutter, "no matter what he cuts on." He illustrated the point by citing an example: Take a proprietor who is in the agreement and the price is fixed on his production at not less than 85c. while the price of a similar production by a proprietor not in the agreement is quoted at 65c. Is it justice to the proprietor who has said he would befriend us to sell his preparation at 85c. and advertise the same remedy by him who is against us at 20c. less? It was agreed that such a procedure was unfair and that the list should include all proprietary articles.

Chairman Muir thought inasmuch as infant foods and beef extracts were not strictly proprietary goods they should not be included in the price list, and on motion these exceptions were made.

Mr. Anderson then moved that an Executive Committee be named to consist of one member from each affiliated body and that this committee have power to canvass the city and determine when the price list shall go into effect. This was adopted and the following committee named: William Muir, Kings County Pharmaceutical Society; G. H. Hitchcock, Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association; A. L. Goldwater, Greater New York Pharmaceutical Association; A. Bakst, Retail Druggists' Association.

On motion of Mr. Cole it was decided that any pharmaceutical society in Greater New York desiring to affiliate with the committee shall have power to appoint one of its members to the Executive Committee.

Adjournment was taken subject to call of the chair.

TO CANVASS THE CITY ON PRICE LIST.

The Executive Committee of the Joint Conference Committee met Saturday afternoon, December 15, and decided to make a canvass of Greater New York on the adopted minimum scale of prices with a view to putting it in effect as early as possible. Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn were divided into districts and one canvasser assigned to each. The work will be completed in about two weeks.

KINGS COUNTY PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, held Tuesday afternoon, December 11, it was unanimously decided to name a committee of three to confer with the heads of the various wholesale houses on the accepted list of the N. A. R. D. in Greater New York with reference to adopting some plan whereby the wholesaler cease the practice of retailing at wholesale prices.

This action was the termination of a long discussion which began when Mr. Muir reported on the business transacted at the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association with relation to the work of the Conference Committee of that body on price revision. Mr. Muir explained the position of the German Apothecaries' Society in not sending a delegation to the conferences of the Joint Committee. He believed the stand had been assumed through a misunderstanding that the committee was affiliated with the N. R. A. D., and he asserted that now the situation had been made clear, there was good reason to believe the society might reconsider its former action and send a delegation. "If they do not unite as a society," said Mr. Muir, "I think the majority of individual members are with us, for they believe in the raising of prices."

W. C. Anderson related the progress of the work of the N. A. R. D. plan throughout the country. He reported his visit to the Essex County Retail Druggists' Association at Newark, N. J., November 29, and stated this association had adopted a price list to go into effect January 1, 1901; the N. A. R. D. plan had been put in operation in New Haven, Conn., which had been fighting ground for the last eight years; Chicago was making great progress; Detroit, where the plan had been considered impossible, was working successfully under an advanced price schedule; Minneapolis, where the first price list was made up, was doing excellently; Indianapolis, where cutters had declared to break up the plan and had failed, had secured the co-operation of these same cutters; progress in New Jersey, where it had been stated the plan would not be accepted because of the withdrawal of the State Association from the N. A. R. D., besides the movements in Camden, Bayonne, Hoboken, Newark and many other places. Paterson, which had been considered the "black eye" of the country for price cutting, had recently organized and was working successfully. He spoke of difficulty in Maryland, but thought it had been brought about by a misunderstanding and hoped to set matters right. He had been invited to attend a meeting in Baltimore and had accepted. The plan was working well in Greater New York, although the retailers had not yet formally adopted a schedule of prices.

Then the question was asked if there was anything in the tripartite agreement relating to the wholesaler selling at retail.

Prof. Anderson replied he did not know of anything to that effect, but believed it was a question for the N. A. R. D. to take up immediately.

Mr. Muir said he understood the wholesaler was not to sell retail at less than schedule price.

Then a discussion began on the relation of the wholesaler and retailer, which resulted in Mr. Muir offering a motion that the members of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society refuse to patronize wholesalers who sold goods at retail.

Dr. Schilling thought it would be better to name a committee to visit the wholesaler and Mr. Muir withdrew his motion, substituting for it the appointment of a committee of three to act on Dr. Schilling's suggestion.

H. O. Wichelns wanted to know "if a wholesaler was allowed to retail, if a retailer was allowed to wholesale." He said he often had calls for half dozen lots of different preparations and wanted to know if he was to sell at a reduced price for the half dozen or the uniform price on each bottle. He was informed that in accordance with the N. A. R. D. plan he would be required to sell at the scheduled price of each bottle, no matter how many were sold in quantity.

Mr. Wichelns also referred to employes in jobbing houses buying goods at cost and re-selling them.

Mr. Muir thought these were matters which could be satisfactorily adjusted by local associations and called for the question, which, being put, the motion was carried.

Mr. Paradis, as chairman of the committee to report on the scheme of Mr. Young to buy druggists' sundries at reduced prices, proposed at the last meeting, stated his committee had held three meetings, and finally decided that the savings were not large enough to warrant adoption by the society, but if individual members desired to investigate further they could consult Mr. Young. The report was adopted.

Secretary Tuthill read a letter from Charles F. Squibb in which the writer thanked the society on behalf of his mother, Mrs. E. R. Squibb, for the resolutions touching the death of Dr. E. R. Squibb.

A communication was also read from H. L. Kramer relating to the Cascaret offer and Secretary Tuthill urged members who had not taken advantage of the offer to do so at once.

George Upington, publisher of the Brooklyn Directory, appeared in the interest of a slot machine directory (a description of which is given elsewhere in this paper) for druggists' use.

Prof. Bartley, of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, conferred the degree of graduate in pharmacy on the following candidates, who had now completed the experience and age requirements: Edward E. Tarber, Ralph F. Harloe, John H. Witzenberger and Adolph L. Goelz.

Treasurer Ray reported a balance on hand November 13 of $394.91; receipts, $30; disbursements, $136; balance December 11, $288.61. Dr. Ray also gave the following report of the college finances: Balance on hand, $3,385.85; receipts, $512, and a special deposit of $1,548.75, making in all $5,446.60. This was received with applause, as it means a substantial increase of the building fund.

The following were elected to membership: J. J. Mayer and F. L. Downs, and these applications were received: Charles S. Rowlinson, Fred. H. Weyer, J. J. A. Van Diense, Fred. Schroeder, Jr., E. B. Weissberg, John Keelgar, Philip Nehrbas, Robert J. Reid and John F. Golding.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At its meeting Monday evening, December 17, the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association voted an appropriation of $100 to the New York College of Pharmacy to be used in connection with the $180 already subscribed by the Alumni Association of the college, for the purchase of microscopes for the use of the post-graduate class. The matter was brought up by C. O. Bigelow who told of the need of the money for such a purpose and the work of the Alumni Association in aiding the work. Mr. Bigelow concluded his remarks by offering a motion that $200 be given to the fund. Mr. Pringle thought the money could be best raised by assessing each member of the association and Mr. Tobin believed that all members of the association should be notified before any action was taken. Mr. Kleinau amended Mr. Bigelow's motion to read $100 and Mr. Bigelow accepted this, adding "the other $100 could be raised by subscription."

Mr. Tobin said the absent members should be considered, but President Smith said he was there to represent the absentees' interest and each had been properly informed of the meeting and had only himself to blame for failure to attend.

Mr. Lascoff amended the original motion to the effect that the money be raised by subscription and if the sum so secured fell below $100 the deficit to be made good by the association. This was lost on vote, the motion that $100 be donated prevailing.

William Muir was granted the privilege of the floor and he gave a short talk on the proposed legislation against the military pharmacist law. He said the method of procedure would effectually repeal the bill. It was embodied in a revision of the military code that was to be proposed, one of the provisions of which struck out the rank of military pharmacist. He warned the association to be on the alert and to use its influence in blocking legislation of this character. He advised that a letter be written Governor-elect Odell, stating that the military pharmacist law was a good measure and should be kept on the statute books of the State.

G. E. Schweinfurth reported the last meeting of the Joint Conference Committee in detail. Treasurer Hitchcock reported the condition of the finances as follows: Balance on hand last meeting, $465.35; receipts, $53.75; disbursements, $100; balance on hand, $419.08.

William Chubbock, of Rockaway Beach, was chosen to membership and four applications for membership were received.

A motion prevailed that a committee of three be named to consider the constitution and by-laws of the association and report at the next meeting if they need revision, with the proposed amendments.

AGAIN THE PHARMACY LAW.

"There will be little trouble over the shorter hours clause," said a member of the All-State Board of Pharmacy last week in referring to the right of the Legislature to regulate the number of hours a drug clerk shall work, "as this feature of the law has been declared constitutional by a Senator who opposed the bill. He considered it this way: For a clerk to work longer than twelve hours a day week after week is too great a burden for him physically and mentally. The strain he is put to makes him unfit, so to speak, to safely handle drugs and medicines in compounding prescriptions and he is amenable to the Health laws. The board does not care to prepare a schedule of hours for all the proprietors of stores in Greater New York, as the proprietors are better fitted to do this, but we shall insist that the law be enforced and in this we may encounter some difficulty.

"People imagine there is going to be a revolution in the drug trade after January 1, but there will not be; it may be several months before we get down to actual business and make the law felt in its every branch. There is the poison schedule to be considered. We must proceed slowly in this and may consume some time before we make any changes. Then we have power to "regulate pharmacy," but the scope of this term is so broad it is out of consideration now; what we will have to contend with will be the registration and I expect we shall have a lot to do in this regard, for people cannot seem to grasp it even after reading the law."

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) DRUGGISTS MEET.

A regular meeting of the Essex County (N. J.) Retail Druggists' Association was held Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 12, at the New Jersey College of Pharmacy in Newark. The session was well attended, and an encouraging gain was reported in membership. The entire meeting was devoted to the recently adopted schedule which was to have become operative January 1, and the outcome of the discussion of it resulted in changing the date to Feb. 1.

Treasurer Egge reported $103 received, expenditures of $76.94, leaving a balance of $26.06. Secretary Wuensch stated that the association had joined the N. A. R. D. with a membership of 113, which represented over 85 per cent. of the druggists in Essex County. The different canvassing committees reported the result of their work, which had been highly satisfactory, and showed there were but ten druggists who had refused to agree to the adopted schedule of prices. The next meeting of the society will be held Jan. 10.

Druggist Said to Have Eloped.

Dr. Joseph A. Powellson, who has conducted a drug store at 1,198 Webster avenue, the Bronx, and Mrs. Louise Romer, wife of a Third avenue furniture dealer, disappeared on the same day last week, and it is asserted they have eloped. Dr. Powellson's business is reported to be in excellent condition, and Gustav A. Raszewski, who was a friend of the druggist, says he has been notified by letter from Dr. Powellson to sell the store. Some friends of the missing couple are sure they have not eloped, but that their disappearance on the same day is but a coincidence.

H. C. P. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DINNER.

The members of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy proved their regard for their alma mater at the third annual dinner of the association at "The Argyle," Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, December 12, by presenting, to use the words of Toastmaster F. P. Tuthill, "the largest number ever in attendance at an alumni dinner." While not all present were alumni of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, those who were not were enthused with the fraternity idea, as was shown in the speeches following the dinner. The menu was an excellent one and the pleasure of the feast was added to by excellent music. The first speaker called on by Toastmaster Tuthill was Andrew Myhr, president of the Alumni Association, who spoke on the association. Others who spoke were: G. C. Diekman, "The Alumni of New York College;" O. C. Kleine, Jr., president of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, "The Pharmaceutical Association;" E. H. Bartley, "The Faculty;" C. W. Parsons, "The Pharmaceutical Press;" William Muir, "The N. A. R. D.;" William L. Perkins, "Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence;" P. W. Ray, "The Pharmacist;" P. Schapiro, "The Senior Class." Regrets were received and read from the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy and Harry B. Ferguson, of the New York College.

RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Retail Druggists' Association, held Friday evening, December 7, the report of the Committee to meet the Joint Conference Committee of the pharmaceutical associations, was accepted and the committee was given power to continue the work with the right to draw on the association's treasurer for all necessary moneys to sustain its pro rata share in aiding the movement. The date of the annual ball was fixed for March 8, 1901, and the place, Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street near Third avenue. Arthur Brianson was proposed for membership and Mr. Morrison was elected a member.

The following nominations for officers to be elected at the next meeting were made: President, J. Weinstein, J. Bakst, J. Hammer, N. Khasan, C. H. Bernstein; vice-president, A. Goldman, A. Bakst, J. Pick, J. Hammer, D. Duckman, A. Lindemann, Mr. Godkin, I. Mitchell, Khasan and M. Nissleson; recording secretary, L. Marmor; financial secretary, Bernstein, A. Bakst, Nissleson, A. H. Solotaroff, Bockshitzky, Duckman, J. Hammer Lindeman, Paletz; treasurer, J. Bakst, Bernstein, Nissleson, Khasan, Glassman, Lifferts.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLERS.

The games played Saturday resulted as follows: Dodge & Olcott 779, Merck & Co. 739; National Lead Co. 751, Merck & Co. 675; National Lead Co. 763, Dodge & Olcott 795; Church, Dwight & Co. 752, Seabury & Johnson 733; Lanman & Kemp 727, Seabury & Johnson 745; Lanman & Kemp 647, Church, Dwight & Co. 679. The standing of the teams follows:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Score.
Dodge & Olcott	8	2	887
Johnson & Johnson	8	2	790
Seabury & Johnson	7	3	812
Lanman & Kemp	5	5	783
National Lead Company	5	5	763
Parke, Davis & Co.	4	4	811
Colgate & Co.	4	4	788
Merck & Co.	3	7	812
Church, Dwight & Co.	2	8	752
General Chemical Company	2	8	747

A NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE.

After Jan. 1, 1901, the Harlem Drug House proposes to begin a general wholesale business at 214 East 120th street. The firm has a capital of $20,000 and is composed of the following members: O. Gorden, H. Goldblum, L. Herson, N. Kruskal and John Jaffe. Mr. Kruskal told a reporter for this paper it was the purpose of the new concern to deal with the druggists of Harlem and The Bronx, although sales would not be confined to this field. He believed that a wholesale house was needed in the district, and this was the reason the company had been formed. He said application had been made for recognition on the legitimate list of jobbers.

DISCUSSING NEXT STATE MEETING.

Already a dozen members of the Entertainment Committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, have been discussing the features of the next annual meeting to be held in their home city, Buffalo, June 4-8, next, and if their arrangement along lines suggested come to fruition the meeting, with the entertainment adjunct, will be one of the best the association has known. Inasmuch as the meeting will occur during the Pan-American Exposition, the Entertainment Committee proposes that the druggists shall not miss this grand show, hence it has been suggested that each of the five working convention days be given respectively to sections of the committee. George Reiman has been selected as chairman of the General Committee, while A. J. Werner, Neil McEachren and J. L. Perkins will navigate the other committees. The first day will be left to the care of the General Committee, which will devote its time to caring for the members as they arrive, assisting them in locating, etc. Those who expect to attend the meeting are urged to engage quarters early. Some New Yorkers have already reserved rooms at the Buffalo hotels.

STODDART BROS. WIN FIRE INSURANCE SUIT.

A jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court at Buffalo, last week handed in a verdict for $548.78 in favor of Stoddart Bros., druggists, in that firm's suit against the Palestine Insurance Company, of Manchester, Eng., to recover insurance alleged to be due on a "use and occupancy" policy. The druggists carried use and occupancy insurance in addition to regular business insurance against fire, and in the fire—which was caused from the building adjoining—at their store in 1899 the building and furnishings were so damaged that business was practically suspended, it requiring several weeks to adjust matters. Stoddart Bros. claimed $16 a day. The insurance company offered an insignificant amount, then the case went to the courts.

PATERSON RETAIL DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting of the Paterson Retail Druggists' Association was held in Paterson, N. J., Thursday evening, December 13, a full attendance of members being present. At the last meeting different members promised to bring absentees to the Thursday night meeting, and the promises were fulfilled, for every druggist in Paterson—there are twenty-eight—was present or represented. The executive committee presented a minimum price schedule in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting, but it was thought incomplete by the members inasmuch as it did not cover articles sold at intermediate prices, such as 35c, 65c, 75c and 85c. A number of additions were made to it and it was referred back to the committee for revision and will be presented at the next meeting, which is slated for this evening.

NOTES.

—Dr. W. G. Gregory, well known druggist of Buffalo, was arrested recently on a charge of selling a preparation of his own under the name of Victor Spring Mineral Water. The complainant was Augustus Florian, who claims the water Dr. Gregory sold as natural was artificial. The Erie County grand jury has been asked to indict Dr. Gregory. According to local gossip the case is one of spite and involves a point of law relating to the ownership of the Victor Spring. Dr. Gregory has stock in the defunct Victor Spring Mineral Water Company, also a judgment for $170 against the company and on these points he claims ownership of the spring. The members of the disbanded company dispute this right and adopted, so it is said, the plan above to catch Dr. Gregory napping. Rumor has it that an offer has been made to drop the charge and suspend sentence if Dr. Gregory will confess judgment. "Of course ,this is not possible," the doctor's friends say, and in the event of an indictment the case will be watched with interest, as Dr. Gregory vows "to fight to the end."

—A meeting of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy was held in the college rooms Wednesday evening, December 12. This being the first meeting since the death of Dr. E. R. Squibb, resolutions

of respect were adopted. Similar action was taken on the death of Alfred W. Hoff, class of '92, of Keyport, N. J. notice of his death having but recently been received. It was decided to invite Mr. Tripler to attend the next meeting to lecture on liquid air, and Harry B. Ferguson was delegated as a committee in the matter. Encouraging reports were made by the committee having in charge the recent alumni dinner; also by the committee on the annual ball, January 30. The association elects the floor manager for the ball and Charles Bjorkwall was chosen to the place. The association gave a reception to students of the college last evening.

——The next meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held to-morrow evening at the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth street, at which time the following papers will be read: F. Kniffen, "The Recent Powder Explosion at Indian Head;" V. Coblentz, "A Brief Review of the Pharmacopœia Commission and its Work;" J. Brakes, "The Determination of Titanic Acid Colorimetrically;" J. A. Bradburn, "The Bicarbonate Tower in the Ammonia Soda Process;" H. Schweitzer, "Resolutions of the last International Congress for Patent Legislation, etc., and Their Relations to the Patent System and the Industry of the United States."

——Among the druggists who visited the trade last week were: H. A. Morgan, Milford, Mass.; G. Pedrick, of G. F. Robes, Salem, Mass.; James M. Bush, London, Eng.; S. G. Sternes, Nashville, Tenn.; E. A. McFadden, Hackensack, N. J.; J. H. Allen, Millbrook, N. Y.; R. S. Matthews, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; James A. Goodale, Dover, N. J.; E. M. Neal, Spurlock, Neal & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Franklin C. Burke, Flemington, N. J.; John W. Doe, of Doe & Gonga, Bar Harbor, Me., and Palm Beach, Fla.; T. Benjamin and F. E. Benjamin, Riverhead, N. Y.

——Perhaps the largest class in the history of the New York Board of Pharmacy was examined at the New York College of Pharmacy at the meeting of the board Monday, December 17. It was the last meeting of the board and everyone who could tried to pass. About 150 were examined. The board will hold sessions at the New York College of Pharmacy during the latter part of the month to allow candidates who were successful to register. The first meeting of the new Board of Pharmacy will be held at Albany, January 7.

——The O. Porsch Chemical Company has incorporated in this State with a capital of $200,000. Its principal offices are at 62 Maiden Lane and 19 Liberty street. The new corporation has absorbed the business of O. Porsch's Son and will continue the importation and manufacture of specialties for the chemical trade but on a larger scale than the old firm. The officers of the corporation are: President, O. Porsch, Phar. D.; vice-president, H. A. Heydt; secretary and treasurer, E. Porsch.

——Edmund D. Lawall, druggist, 127 Avenue C, filed a petition in bankruptcy last week, with liabilities $38,915.77, and no assets. Mr. Lawall is in partnership with A. C. Searles in the drug business, also in the real estate business under the firm name of Lawall & Searles. The liabilities represented are said to be mostly on notes made by the real estate firm. The largest creditors are L. C. Whiton, $11,525, notes, and Damascus S. Mason, $5,000.

——Edgar Pinchot, who was in the wholesale drug business in this city from 1859 to 1874, died Friday, December 14, at his home in Milford, Pa. During his drug business Mr. Pinchot was associated with Albert Bruen, now of the firm of Bruen, Ritchey & Co., at 214 Fulton street, and Charles H. Hobart. Mr. Pinchot left the firm in 1874 because of ill health. He will be remembered by the older members of the trade.

——B. R. Dauscha, at 1294 Madison avenue, has decked his windows with fancy soaps and perfumes, making them look quite attractive. Many other druggists in the city have arranged tasteful displays of their goods in their windows, but not one seems to have made a special decoration. "Perhaps business is so good they have not had time," said a druggist in excuse for not having "fixed up" his windows.

——A photograph of the post graduate class of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy was taken last week. Included in the group were the members of the class, Miss Flora C. Fuhs, Nathaniel I. Gillman, Edward Kleine, Charles Menkes, I. Neustaedter and Adolph D. Lindermann and Professors W. C. Anderson, J. F. Golding, Walter H. Kent and Elias H. Bartley and O. C. Kleine, Jr., and William Muir.

——The proceedings of the recent meeting of the N. W. D. A., compiled by Secretary A. B. Merriam, have been issued. The book contains 400 pages, is well made up typographically and is a faithful record of the meeting. The book also contains three excellent half-tones of the three principal officers of the association.

——The new building of Lehn & Fink on William street is rapidly nearly completion, but will not be ready for occupancy before April 1, 1901. When the firm moves into the new quarters it will add to its business a department for druggists' sundries, taking up a complete line in this branch of the trade.

——By invitation of Timothy L. Woodruff, the students of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, under direction of Professors W. C. Anderson and J. F. Golding, will, on January 16, 1901, visit and inspect the stablishment of the Maltine Co. on Eighth avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Brooklyn.

——A handsome Christmas window is that shown by Reid, Yeomans & Cubit in their store at 142 Nassau street. It consists of an elaborate display of perfumes in all styles, shapes and sizes to tempt the Christmas shopper and in all there is represented over $2,000 worth of bottled sweetness.

——The Carroll Drug Co., to deal in drugs and chemicals, has incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $10,000. Its offices are at Passaic and the incorporators are W. H. Carroll, D. L. Rue, J. McLellan, J. M. Ryan, P. H. Terhune, F. F. C. Demarest and G. T. Welch, all of Passaic.

——The Chemist and Druggist, published at London, England, and The Chemist and Druggist, of Australasia, published at Melbourne, Victoria, have established a branch office in the Park Row building, this city. John E. Glass is the American representative of both papers.

——The smallpox scare still continues to boom business, and every druggist can say his sales of vaccine and vaccine points has been large. One druggist in a section quite remote from the infected district reports the sale of 5,000 vaccine points up to date.

——Bids for a "hurried order" for the United States Army to be delivered Friday, December 21, were opened December 11 and the awards were made to Schieffelin & Co. and McKesson & Robbins. The whole order amounted to about $60,000.

——The New Jersey College of Pharmacy has recently issued its prospectus for the year. It is a neat-looking book of fifty-five pages and contains half tones of the faculty and college rooms, beside descriptions of the different branches of study.

——The trial of Richard Blum, dental student of Brooklyn, who is charged with smuggling ten packages of phenacetin into this port in October, was scheduled to take place before United States Commissioner Shields, Tuesday of this week.

——The Uwantu Medical Co., of Jersey City, N. J., has incorporated to manufacture medicines with a capital of $125,000. The incorporators are C. L. Angell, G. O. Angell, of New York, and C. B. Fish, of Jersey City.

——The American Stomach Bitters Co., of Buffalo, has incorporated to manufacture patent medicines. The capital is given at $10,000 and the incorporators are P. C. Witte, Elizabeth Witte and Clara E. Meyer, Buffalo.

——Graduates of the New York College of Pharmacy in Central New York have arranged to hold a dinner at Bagg's Hotel, Utica, Thursday evening, December 27. H. B. Ferguson, of this city, will attend.

——The Cady Drug Co., of Plattsburg, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital of $10,500 to conduct a drug business. The incorporators are T. W. Cady, H. W. Cady and W. S. Jaques, all of Plattsburg.

——In the awards made recently by the Charities Department for drug supplies of all kinds for the year, large contracts were given to Schieffelin & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Lehn & Fink and others.

——Bauer & Black, of Chicago, have recently established an office in this city at 24 Gold street with W. H. Hall in charge. Mr. Hall has as his assistant Frank Parker, who is well known to the trade.

——F. Mortimer Stage has purchased the store of B. H. Rose, 2519 Broadway. Mr. Stage was formerly with Smith & Stage at Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue.

——Meyers Bros., of Seventieth street and Third avenue, and Eighty-sixth street and Second avenue, deny that they have opened or will open a drug store at 153d street and Melrose avenue as was stated in the Era of last week.

——The Formaldehyde Co. of Jersey City has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000. The incorporators are Walter C. Gabell, W. H. Lyons and K. K. McLaren.

——Henry E. Brown, who conducted the drug store at 50 Beaver street for many years, made an assignment last week to Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., without preference.

——President Anderson of the N. A. R. D. was in attendance last week at the semi-annual meeting of the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association at Baltimore.

——Englehard & Goldman are brightening the interior of their store, corner of 116th street and Third avenue, by a new coat of paint and a general cleaning up.

——Mr. Feihrer, who formerly worked for John Kiehl, druggist at 105 Third avenue, has purchased the drug store of H. Millert & Co., 53 Second avenue.

——C. C. Kraemer has opened a new store at Nostrand avenue and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, where Jackson's pharmacy was formerly located.

——Hector Labadu, of the firm of J. Labadu & Co., the largest jobbing druggists in the city of Mexico, was in the city for a few days recently.

——Theodore Speathers has changed his address from Seventeenth street and Ninth avenue to Eleventh street and Fourth avenue.

——A. P. Kerley, formerly of the Sherman Square Pharmacy, has purchased the drug store at 102d street and Broadway.

——George Bjorkwall has moved his store from 117th street and Manhattan avenue to 118th street and the same avenue.

——Richard McNally has resigned his position with H. M. O'Neill, at 104th street and Columbus avenue.

——George W. Evans, of the Evans-Smith Drug Co., of Kansas City, Mo., was in the city last week.

——Prof. Edward Kremers, of the University of Wisconsin, visited friends in New York last week.

——E. Flint has lost his position through the failure of H. E. Brown, druggist at 50 Beaver street.

——N. Kruskal has sold his store, corner 114th street and Madison avenue, to his nephew, I. Kruskal.

——R. J. Reid has accepted a position with Reid, Yeomans & Cubit, at No. 142 Nassau street.

——E. H. Gane, chemist for McKesson & Robbins, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

——L. D. Orr has severed his connection with W. F. Muchmore, Easthampton, L. I.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

A DRUGGIST DEPRIVED OF HIS LICENSE SEEKS TO REGAIN IT.

Boston, Dec. 15.—William H. Underhill, a druggist in Haverhill, seeks a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court with a view to having the State Board of Pharmacy certify to the Court its proceedings incidental to the revocation of his license, which he alleges was erroneously done, and asks that the error be corrected and his license be reissued. The proceeding gives birth to an interesting question relative to the power exercised by the board over licenses and the case attracts the attention of all druggists in this State. By the decision of the Supreme Court it is hoped to define the powers of the State Board of Pharmacy in the future. Up to July, 1898, Underhill was engaged in business in Haverhill. He also practised medicine in Marlboro. It is alleged that he aided and abetted a certain firm in that city in violating the liquor law. The matter was brought to the attention of the defendant board and it revoked the certificate issued to him to carry on the business of a pharmacist in Haverhill, on the ground that he had broken its conditions. Under the statute, a certificate cannot be revoked for an offense punishable by law until after a conviction in court. Hence, the petitioner takes the position that as the offense charged against him was punishable by law, and inasmuch as he had not been convicted of it, the board could not revoke his license. The petitioner filed his petition two years ago, but no action was taken under it until the present time, when it was given a hearing. The attorney general's office sent someone to represent the board, and it was practically admitted that the certificate had been improperly annulled, but it also was contended that the delay on the part of the petitioner in prosecuting the petition was practically an acquiescence in the action of the board, so the petitioner could not obtain the relief sought. The court took the case under advisement.

NOTES.

——In the court at Springfield a case of an unusual nature has been brought by a Westfield man against a Westfield drug firm from which he claims damages on account of an alleged mistake in selling him medicine. The plaintiff is Charles W. Spear, of Westfield, and the defendants are Frank S. Mason and Sarah S. Mason, of Westfield, and George J. Schirch, of Holyoke, under the firm name of Schirch & Mason. The sum of $3,000 is demanded. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants sold him an extract or tincture of belladonna in place of extract or tincture of burdock which he asked for. He claims that he took a portion of the belladonna, was made ill, and suffered in mind and body, and that his life was greatly endangered thereby.

——At the annual election, City of Boston, on December 11, three druggists were among those elected to the Common Council, as follows: William M. Curtis, Republican candidate from Ward Twenty-one, who is a clerk in the drug store at 2986 Washington street, Roxbury District. He has served before, consequently was honored by re-election to office, as was Frank H. Howe, Republican candidate in Ward Twenty-five, a member of the drug firm of L. M. Gladdis & Co., Cambridge street, Allston District. Frank E. Graylord, also a drug clerk, was one of the Republican candidates from Ward Twelve, and received the largest number of votes of any of the nine candidates in that ward, three of whom were elected.

——The annual gathering of the traveling salesmen of the Mellin's Food Company took place at Young's Hotel on Thursday evening, December 13. Those present, numbering about thirty men, discussed the work of the past year. Many of the salesmen had not met since a similar gathering a year ago. Thomas Doliber, president and treasurer of the business concern, presided at the meeting and extended the congratulations of the company for the successful work of the last year. A fine dinner was served.

——Charles L. Dean, of Dean, Foster & Co., manufacturers and dealers in druggists' glassware and sundries, has been honored at Malden, his home, by re-election to the mayoralty of that city. There was no opposition to the election of Mayor Dean, and he is the first candidate for this office who has ever had the field to himself. The chief reason that Mayor Dean has had no opposition is the general satisfaction his administration of the last two years has given.

——Dealers in cigarettes in Fall River are looking sharp just now because the authorities are on the war path there. This week ten or a dozen were summoned to appear in court to answer to the charge of selling cigarettes to minors. These dealers, it is claimed, have been wilfully neglecting to comply with the cigarette law.

——The drug store in the Union block at Dalton has been bought by Albert Silvernail, of Stockbridge, who already is in possession of his new purchase. John J. Glynn, formerly employed there as clerk, has been retained in the same capacity.

——Arile B. Toward, a druggist at 474 Columbus avenue, Roxbury District, who has been ill and began to convalesce, has had a relapse and his condition is once more dangerous.

——Among the week's exports at the Port of Boston were drugs and chemicals, $20,523; hops, $1,972; India rubber manufactures, $17,969; tobacco, $2,865; spirits, $6,914.

——Too free use of carbolic acid to cure a toothache from which she was suffering nearly caused the death of a sixteen-year-old girl at Manchester this week.

——A novel feature at the fair in Lorimer Hall, Tremont

Temple, is a "drug table," supplied with toilet articles of all kinds, sundries and patent medicines.

——After an illness from typhoid fever for several weeks, Druggist Ruder, of Northampton, is now apparently on the way to complete recovery.

——A Salem firm of contractors is erecting in that city a two-story frame structure to be occupied by H. K. Mansfield, druggist.

PHILADELPHIA.

ECHOES OF THE STATE BOARD "CRUSADE."

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—At a special meeting of the State Pharmacy Board held in this city yesterday, December 13, it was unanimously agreed that the board go ahead with its prosecutions of violators of the State Pharmacy law. Already three hundred or more cases have been heard before a magistrate or have been settled outside of court, and hearings have been set for ninety-two more cases before Magistrate Devlin on December 21st.

As declared by members of the Board, their purpose in pressing suits against those who violated the law by non-display of certificates of registration and renewal, was to obtain funds for criminal prosecutions against gross violators, the State not providing any funds for such purpose, and attention was called to the point that all suits hitherto brought were tried in a civil court. While this plan of the board is no doubt a very laudable one, it comes hard on the druggists who have to furnish their $12.50 towards the prosecution of actual law-breakers, and it will have a salutary influence in opening their eyes to the injustice of making them pay for a protection to the "dear public" that is rightfully a part of the police duty of the State, and if this awakening bears any fruit, the price is a small one to pay.

In spite of the criticisms of many, the "crusade" of the State Board has been a very real blessing to the druggists of this State. It has familiarized many with the law that by their own admissions they were ignorant of, it has shown in a most positive manner the inequalities, inconsistencies and shortcomings of the present pharmacy law and has awakened a wholesome sentiment for the enactment of a new and better one; it has drawn attention to the slackness with which many druggists conduct their poison sales and other legal duties, and, best of all, it has stirred up a desire for local organization that might have taken the N. A. R. D. years of labor and teaching to bring about. The "crusade" has brought home to druggists the all-important fact that they are helpless before any threatening condition unless they come together and organize, and it has also taught them the power of a well-directed organization in gaining what they ask for. And for these blessings in the unpalatable disguise of $10 fines and costs the druggists of Pennsylvania will yet rise up and call the much maligned board blessed.

Most of the above comments might well be placed in parentheses, for they represent the views of some of Philadelphia's most prominent and conservative druggists, men who can see through a hole in the mill stone, and as time goes on less and less of the bitter comment of a month ago is heard as sober judgment brings the real condition of affairs home to the most intolerant. For, as was brought out in the last meeting of the P. A. R. D., the State Board is simply enforcing the law, and violators thereof are law breakers, even if their methods of doing their duty have brought criticism upon the board's members.

E. J. Sponseller, agent of the State Pharmacy Board, has made charges against twenty-two Reading druggists for failure to secure renewals of their certificates of registration and to display these as required by law. The majority of the druggists have agreed to pay the $10 fine and costs, and have promised to be more careful in the future about these matters.

P. A. R. D. Notes.

——A meeting of the committee elected at the last monthly meeting of the P. A. R. D. to draw up a new State pharmacy law was held at the College of Pharmacy Wednesday morning, December 12, at 9.30 A. M. Organization of the committee was at once effected and it got down to work in short order. Most of the members of the committee were present, and it is reported that much of the proposed law was drawn up in accordance with the latest ideas in pharmaceutical legislation. The committee will meet again on December 9 at the same hour and place.

——H. L. Stiles, of the Executive Committee of the P. A. R. D., spent Thursday in Norristown assisting druggists there to form a retail druggists' association to cover Montgomery County. The visit of Mr. Stiles was the outcome of correspondence between Norristown druggists and the Committee on County Organization of the P. A. R. D., in which the aid of the Philadelphia body was asked for this purpose. The P. A. R. D. is doing very important work of late in aiding in the formation of local associations in the nearby counties, Norristown making the fourth on the list in the past month.

——The Executive Committee wishes to urge upon all members of the P. A. R. D. that they push the sales of "Foodigest" and thereby help to swell the amount to be given by Mr. Cohen to the treasury on his "three per cent. offer" recently accepted by the association. To accomplish the work planned for the near future, money is an absolute necessity, and the Executive Committee welcomes this means of giving it the needful funds. Mr. Cohen has begun to advertise extensively.

NOTES.

——In answer to an invitation from Messrs. D. E. Bransome and A. B. Wilson, two well-known patrons of sport, quite a number of local bowlers met at the Philadelphia Bourse last Saturday, December 8, to take steps for forming a bowling league here similar to those of New York and Baltimore. A great deal of enthusiasm was shown by all present and plans were laid for a league to embrace the employes of the large wholesale and manufacturing houses that bids fair to develop into a strong body at a very early date.

——The "December Pharmaceutical Meeting" of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy is to be held Tuesday, December 18, at 3 P. M. The programme embraces a paper by Dr. Henry Leffman on "Explosives," one on "Syrup of Iodide of Iron" by F. W. Haussmann, and one on "Magnesium Boro-Citrate" by Dr. H. V. Arny, of Cleveland, Ohio. All are invited.

——The store at Thirteenth and Lombard streets is now in the hands of painters and carpenters preparatory to changing owners and when completed will present a very handsome appearance in a color scheme of green and gold.

——E. C. Stout is making extensive alterations to his store at Forty-sixth street and Woodland avenue, and intends to enlarge considerably the space devoted to both sales and prescription work.

——Wm. E. Whiteside, of Spruce street and Woodland avenue, is soon to dispose of his store and retire from business at that location.

"We Are Here to Stay."

The above is the title of an interesting booklet prepared for the trade by F. Huhn, in which he tells you of his superior facilities for lithographic work. One of the most attractive catalogues we have ever seen is his new "Twentieth Century Catalogue," which is filled with samples of lithograph labels and engravings of every description. Anything you can possibly need in the way of labels is represented there, and we advise you to see this catalogue before placing your orders elsewhere. Mr. Huhn has a factory at New Haven, Conn., equipped with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of the highest grade of pill and powder boxes, of all styles and sizes. If you are interested, and desire samples and prices, write to F. Huhn, Nos. 72 and 74 Pine street, New York.

The "Allenburys" Pastilles.

These elegant Pastilles are unrivalled in appearance, taste and efficacy. There is an enormous sale of them in England and Europe, and they are taking rapidly on this side wherever known. Send for list of varieties and literature to Allen & Hanburys Limited, No. 82 Warren street, New York.

BALTIMORE.

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Baltimore, Dec. 12.—The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at its third semi-annual meeting to-day, which took place at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, admitted to membership one woman druggist and one colored pharmacist. The female member is Miss Jane Craven Cooper, of Chestertown, Md., who enjoys the distinction of being the first woman admitted. Miss Cooper is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The colored druggist is Howard E. Young, who some time ago opened a store on Druid Hill avenue and appears to be quite successful. He was induced to engage in business on his own account because no one wanted to employ a colored drug clerk and he did not care to take up other work.

The semi-annual meeting was also exceptionally interesting by reason of other business transacted. Various important questions came up for consideration and elicited spirited discussion. The primary purpose of these gatherings is to map out the work for the various committees and otherwise direct attention to the aims and purposes of the organization. The assemblage was called to order at 3.15 P. M. by the president, William E. Turner, of Cumberland, who, after calling Vice-President William E. Brown to the chair, read an address in which he stated that the notable increase in interest as well as in membership was highly gratifying and should spur the individual members on to greater activity in the matter of augmenting the benefits to be derived from such affiliation to druggists and pharmacists throughout the State and to induce all who have not yet joined with their colleagues to do so and assist in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the profession. If the organization had no other object in view than to secure proper legislation relative to the practice of pharmacy, that would be sufficient reason for every druggist to cast his lot with the association.

The president expressed himself as by no means certain that the tripartite agreement formulated between the N. A. R. D., the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietor's Association to suppress price cutting and other trade abuses could be carried out. The recognition given by officers of the N. A. R. D. to a certain patent medicine company in consideration of a plan of distributing the goods of the latter was to be deprecated; for, if the N. A. R. D. is to succeed, it should and must adhere to the principles outlined at the St. Louis meeting. The N. A. R. D. must stand on its own foundation.

President Turner discussed the unjust and discriminating war revenue tax and earnestly advocated its repeal. He proceeded to impress every member with the expediency and profitableness of making some business and financial sacrifices to bring about the elimination of the tax.

The Executive Committee reported twenty-five applications for membership since the annual meeting in June, and at the evening session this number was increased to thirty.

The Legislative Committee reported through its chairman, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, that a thorough canvass of the State was being made so as to get every pharmacist heartily in accord with the effort to obtain a pharmacy law and also to get the support of the public with the same end in view, the intention being to have popular sentiment completely worked up by the time the next Legislature assembles.

The Committee on Pharmacy, through its chairman, H. L. Meredith, Ph. D., advanced the opinion that it was the duty of everyone to whom the preparation of a paper had been assigned to give his best endeavors to this effort so that a capable presentation of the respective subjects could be offered at the next annual meeting.

H. P. Hynson, chairman, reported for the Committee on Adulteration that several cases of blindness brought about by the daily use of essence of ginger prepared with wood alcohol had been brought to the attention of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty at its semi-annual meeting and he deemed these cases a proper matter for investigation in order to ascertain to what extent methyl alcohol is used in making pharmaceutical preparations. The committee was instructed to undertake such an inquiry and report the result at the annual meeting. A motion declaring it to be the sense of the association that methyl alcohol should not be so employed was unanimously adopted.

Encouraging reports were also received from the Committee on the Proposed Pure Food and Drug law and on membership. In this connection it is pertinent to mention that the association is in receipt of letters from President McKinley and the Maryland delegation in Congress expressing sympathy with the effort to secure commissioned officers' rank for Army apothecaries, which recommendation formed the substance of a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the association.

At 8 P. M. a social session, enlivened with vocal and instrumental music, was held. This part of the programme, however, was preceded by an address delivered by Prof. Wm. C. Anderson, president of the N. A. R. D., who explained to the association the working plan of the tripartite agreement. He expressed himself as being thoroughly in earnest and desirous of seeing the retailers make every effort to put the compact in operation. He answered a number of questions propounded by those present, and at his suggestion a committee of three was appointed to arrange a schedule of prices, employ a canvasser and submit the scale to the retail trade of Baltimore City. This committee consists of Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, A. J. Corning and Oscar E. Ross, the two latter being among the most prominent retailers in the Monumental City.

Several hours were spent in the exchange of social amenities and a number of impromptu addresses were delivered. The gathering did not come to a close until after midnight. It is to be regarded as one of the most successful ever held.

Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.—In the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club series of games at the Diamond last Tuesday night James Baily & Son won all three contests from Parke, Davis & Co. by 746, 689 and 658 points against 619, 651 and 648 respectively. Pindell made high score (173) and high individual average (153) for Parke, Davis & Co., while Covey secured this distinction for James Baily & Son with 178 and 157 points respectively. Last night James Baily & Son contested with the Winkelmann & Brown Company, taking two out of the three games. The scores were 705, 712 and 783 against 712, 743 and 598 points. The highest total of the evening, 188, was made by Byers, of James Baily & Son. Lockwood, one of the Winkelmann & Brown Company's crack bowlers, was off and could not do better than 170. The week's work leaves the teams in the following position:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
Root and Herbs	15	3	.929
McCormick & Co.	12	6	.667
Sharp & Dohme	12	6	.667
James Baily & Son	14	7	.667
Muth Bros. & Co.	7	11	.389
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	4	17	.190
Parke, Davis & Co.	2	10	.111

Baltimore Creditors Win.

Baltimore, Dec. 14.—Notice of the dismissal by the House of Lords of the appeal in the bankruptcy proceedings against the English branch of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, of this city, has been received by George R. Willis, counsel for John B. Ramsay, L. B. Kemp and Mr. Dulany, trustees of the company. According to Mr. Willis bankruptcy proceedings were instituted by Alfred Cook, an English creditor, and on an adverse decision by the lower court Mr. Cook carried the case to the House of Lords. The appeal has now been dismissed. The amount involved is not known, but it will probably inure to the benefit of the trustees and creditors. Mr. Ramsay said the English branch had been doing a big business, but he did not know how much money was tied up by the legal proceedings or to what extent the Baltimore creditors would be benefited.

Beware of Fictitious Drug Clerks.

Baltimore, Dec. 14.—Answering a ring at the front door of a fine Madison avenue residence several evenings

ago, the servant found a dark-haired young man about thirty years old, who handed her a package of glycerine tablets, which he said he had orders to deliver there. As the servant received the package the alleged clerk attempted to enter the house, ostensibly until the servant returned with the money for the tablets. The servant, however, closed the door and left him on the outside. Inquiry, of course, developed the fact that the tablets had not been ordered, the delivery having been merely a ruse to get into the house and make away with whatever valuables happened to be within easy reach.

Big Interest Not Paid.

Baltimore, Dec. 13.—Among the Baltimore druggists interested in investment schemes which promise large returns was John H. Zwanzger, who does not seem to have found the plan as remunerative as he was led to believe, for he has just filed an application in the courts here asking that a receiver be appointed for the American Guaranty Company. The company, which has an office in the Atlantic Trust building, it appears from the bill of complaint, promised to give a half carat diamond or $50 on each bond running for twenty-six weeks on a weekly payment of $1.50, or a total of $32.50. The bond had ten coupons, each of which was to be redeemed at the expiration of twenty-six-week periods. When the first payment became due Mr. Zwanzger endeavored to get his money, but was told the company had been unsuccessful. On threatening suit he got the amount paid in and he now seeks to recover the large interest promised on the bonds.

NOTES.

——Last week's visitors in Baltimore included W. R. Tyree, Washington; Mr. Brame, of Watson & Brame, Winston, N. C.; Dr. E. A. Wareham, Hagerstown, Md.; J. A. Williamson, Frederick, Md.; Dr. S. C. Finley, Delta, Pa.; Joseph B. Boyle, Westminster, Md.; S. Van Trump, Trump, Md.; Dr. I. J. Martin, Ellicott City, Md.; R. H. Stolz, Richmond, Va.; Dr. James Gerry, Shrewsbury, Pa.; Dr. E. E. Wolff, Cambridge, Md.; R. S. McKinney, Taneytown, Md.; Wm. E. Turner, Cumberland, Md.; J. L. Henley, Tappahannock, Va., and D. C. Aughinbaugh, Hagerstown, Md.

——Dr. John J. Abel, professor of pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins University and one of the leading American authorities in his particular field of research, suffered injuries last week as a result of a vacuum tank explosion. For a time it was feared that he would lose the sight of both eyes, but it now appears as if these organs can be saved.

——Frank Creighton, a popular young druggist of Alexandria, Va., was married on Wednesday of last week to a Pittsburg belle. The couple received numerous presents and the best wishes of a host of friends.

It Pays to Advertise.

The New Haven Mills Manufacturing Company, New Haven Mills, Vt., say that ever since they began the manufacture of hardwood boxes, cases, cabinets, etc., they have been deluged with orders, and that both their hardwood and softwood factory trade is being extended far and wide. They do a large mail order business with some of the largest houses in America. So it would seem as though the terms of the trial order which they solicit in their advertisements have proved mutually agreeable to buyer and seller, and that druggists in need of this company's products will find it to their advantage to communicate with them.

Whiskies, Wines, Alcohol, Etc.

The Turner-Looker Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, desire to call especial attention to their circulars which are sent to all the druggists in the United States, with the exception of those who are in two or three of the largest cities. This company ship their whiskies, wines, alcohols, etc., direct to all responsible dealers; otherwise, they ship with draft attached, or require the money in advance, and make prices accordingly. Any information regarding their goods that you may desire, will be gladly furnished by them.

CHICAGO.

FAKE MEDICAL COLLEGE FACULTY ON TRIAL.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—"Dr." Armstrong, and the other members of the faculty of the Metropolitan Medical College were up for trial in the United States Court last week. Among those who gave damaging testimony were James De Barth, a graduate and former attache of the fake college. He has the degrees of M. D., D. E., LL. D. and LL.B., all conferred by the Metropolitan, the Independent, or whatever name it happened to be sailing under.

De Barth was at one time professor of medical jurisprudence for the Metropolitan. He was also salesman of diplomas and writer of pamphlets, setting forth the advantages to be gained by a course in the institution. Further, he helped to "graduate" students from the school. According to his testimony the process was peculiar, but simple. It consisted in getting as much money as possible out of a prospective physician and then giving him a diploma beginning with the Latin word "Salutem." It was signed with the names of the full faculty. De Barth said that when "Dr." Armstrong had trouble in taking students through the necessary process he was always called in. A short talk would do the work and the student would then be prepared to go forth and minister to the needs of the sick.

But his chief business was to go forth and sell diplomas to outside students who thought that life is too short to spend four years in getting a medical education when it could be had on payment of a few paltry dollars. "Mr. Armstrong told me never to let a few dollars stand in the way of graduating a person, and I didn't," said De Barth. "I got what I could out of them and that was my business."

To protect the Metropolitan from State interference De Barth said that Armstrong had nine charters, and that as it would take two years to revoke each, and that as twice nine is eighteen, the college had a minimum life of that number of years. It was a simple matter of school arithmetic.

J. Edward Dumphley, proprietor of the American Hotel, in North Clark street, was one of the persons De Barth helped to graduate. It cost Dumphley $100 in cash and a note for $25. Dumphley went to England to practice. He thought the United States too small a field.

Dr. Van Noppen, according to the testimony of De Barth, went to India, and from letters received from him, mingled with the native princes and maharajahs. They proved as easy as the natives of the United States.

De Barth didn't know much about the faculty of the institution. He did remember that Miss N. P. Packard gave one lecture. The mention of the name was a struggle. It was so scientific. But De Barth bore up under the strain of it, and was ready for the cross-examination.

Komerowski, another witness, received his diploma first in 1897, and then, as his education was sufficient to tell others how it happened, he was commissioned to go forth and spread the educational system as taught by the Armstrongs. But it took him two years before he sold his first sheepskin. Then he sold two. One was to a laborer who talked in a foreign language. The other buyer was a barber who had read a few medical books. The barber paid Kowerowski $75 and was educated. Komerowswi's fee was $5. He expressed the opinion that $75 is a very small sum to pay for an education.

The succeeding chapter of the case was taken up by G. A. Larkey, of Maquoketa, Iowa. His story was interesting, but if judgment should be passed on it he would be accused of plagiarism. For he told a similar tale of the peculiar methods of obtaining an education a la Armstrong. Larkey once served in the army and later as an understudy to Dr. Bernardine of his home town. From the quiet of the Western village he was enticed to Chicago to take a course in the Independent Medical College. After three months as a student he was sufficiently educated to practice medicine in the States of Texas, Kansas and Arkansas. He went back to his home instead and became assistant in the sanitarium of Dr. Bernardine.

The Armstrong brothers sat unmoved, and listened to all the testimony. On a table before them were small piles of circulars and manuscripts which they say they will introduce as evidence to prove that they were conducting a legitimate business.

The case went to the jury Saturday afternoon. The accused were found guilty and the judge deferred sentence until December 14.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—"Dr." James Armstrong, president of the Metropolitan and Independent Medical colleges and the Illinois Health University at various times, was today sentenced to one year and a fine of $500 for using the mails for fraud purposes.

The testimony showed that Armstrong's colleges were selling "diplomas" and blank diplomas had been sent to many places, including foreign countries, and sold there.

Drug Trade Club Elects Officers.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The officers and directors of the Chicago Drug Trade Club for the year 1900 and 1901 have been elected and are as follows: President, H. A. Antram; first vice-president, John F. Matthes; second vice-president, Samuel H. Gunder; secretary, Charles E. Matthews; treasurer, Frank S. Hereth; directors, J. Walker Scofield, James R. Owen, C. P. Van Schaack, Francis Keeling, Jr., Porter B. Fitzgerald, Arthur Dawson, E. H. Buehler, H A. Antram, John F. Matthes, L. A. Becker, Henry Beck, C. M. Phelps, Harry Holland, Ed. F. Mallory, Romaine Pierson, Chas. E. Matthews, Frank S. Hereth, Samuel H. Gunder; Standing Committees—Membership, Porter B. Fitzgerald, chairman; Ed. F. Mallory, Chas. E. Matthews; Board of Managers, Romaine Pierson, chairman; Francis Koehling, E. H. Buehler, C. M. Phelps, C. P. Van Schaack. The club starts with a membership of 184. Several new members have been added to the roll within the last day or two and the club rooms on Randolph street are filled during every luncheon hour with members who have discovered the advantages, social and otherwise, of taking their luncheon at the club. The rooms are pleasant, convenient in location, quiet, well-lighted and well furnished, and the cuisine is excellent. Members and their friends take pleasure in making the club their headquarters at certain hours, enjoying at once a feast gastronomic and a feast of reason, if they will. The experience of New York is being in many ways repeated, and the club has already passed the experimental stage and has entered upon a career of usefulness, which members trust may make it one of the permanent institutions of the drug trade, second to none in success and attractiveness. Several social events are scheduled for the near future, among them being a smoker.

Among the visitors from other cities during the past week have been Messrs. Chas. J. Lynn, of Indianapolis; J. E. Serwe, San Francisco; O. F. Symons, Minneapolis; G. W. Teed, Webster City Ia.; W. F. Chase, New York; Benj. Lillard, New York; E. J. Haines, Sandusky, O.; I. Sellmer, Milwaukee; Will C. Neal, Detroit.

Bowling.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The averages at last week's meeting of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club were as follows (three games):

Medbery, 590; Blocki, 425; Armstrong, 518; Baker, 538; Matthes, 357; Fechter, 358; Oldbert, 372.

The averages for October and November are as follows: Baker, 180.76; Armstrong, 177.44; Medbery, 165.51; Thomas, 165.12; Bauer, 155.76; Storer, 148.45; Matthews, 144.23; Blocki, 143.29; Oldbert, 140.80; Waldron, 137.37; Matthes, 127.42; Fechter, 120.38; Delbridge, 112.18.

In these games Medbery won the high score medal.

The Delta Bowling Club, on their alleys at the Drug Trade Club made the following averages last week:

Barring, 4 games, average 213; Ernst, 4 games, 205; Hoeft, 4 games, 197; Leistner, 4 games, 196; Foster, 5 games, 175; Mallory, 5 games, 174; Miller, 5 games, 163; Davidson, 5 games, 144; Thurston, 5 games, 136; Sponsel, 5 games, 129. J. Hugh Foster, secretary.

NOTES.

—The Searle & Hereth Company on Saturday afternoon, December 8, gave an entertainment to the senior class of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, at the company's laboratories on Wells street. The students were shown all through the plant and the different processes of manufacture were explained. At the close the usual refreshments were served by the hands of the young ladies of the establishmnt.

—Alex. Harris, a Chicago representative of Johnson & Johnson, will leave for a trip to the factory on December 19, and will spend a few days there and in New York City. Mr. Harris won the first prize of $250 in 1899 and $300 in 1900 for the greatest increase in business of any salesman employed by Johnson & Johnson.

—A. E. Hiss has bought out A. P. Hess, at Thirty-first street and Wentworth avenue. The thought will persist in intruding itself that the new owner need go to little trouble or expense in changing the sign, as a mere change in two letters will accomplish it.

—The Manila Drug Company, of Chicago (Stolz & Grady), has increased its capital stock from $2,000 to $10,000. The Chicago Journal puts the item in its semi-news column under the caption "Expansion Note."

—C. A. Storer, the well known North Side druggist, who has been seriously ill with appendicitis, is reported to be slowly improving.

—V. H. Dumbeck, manager of the North End Drug Company at Pullman, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

—Joseph A. Burger and wife, No. 4729 South Ashland avenue, have gone to New Orleans for a ten days' vacation.

—Romanto Wells, a druggist at Laughlin and Van Buren streets, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

—The D. R. Dyche Drug Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000.

—The Chicago Pharmacal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $2,400.

—A. Aronson has bought the Lion Pharmacy at Lawrence avenue and Robey street.

—Druggist August Cunradi, of Brighton Park, is reported to have sold his store.

—The Drexel Drug Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated for $2,500.

DETROIT.

Work of Organization Progressing Nicely.

Detroit, Dec. 15.—In the Era of November 29 an account was given of the organization of a new association of druggists at Bay City, Mich. Already material benefits have resulted. Full prices have been restored on all articles except the few staples which are handled by the department stores of the town. They hope in time to bring this store into line.

Reference was made in the same issue to a prospective organization in Battle Creek. Since that time the association has been formed and has already accomplished all that it could hope to do—full prices restored on all articles. There being no department stores to fight in Battle Creek, it was comparatively easy for the druggists to agree among themselves as soon as the organization was perfected.

NOTES.

—Druggist Ed. C. Kinsel, of Detroit, returned yesterday (the 14th) from a trip to Seattle, where he went with some idea of locating. His brother, Will., formerly of Detroit, is established there and is reputed to be doing unusually well. But Ed. Kinsel has made up his mind that Detroit is pretty nearly good enough for him for awhile yet, spite of the fact that Seattle is a great business town. During all the time he was there Mr. Kinsel "never saw the sun or the moon"—not even once. He declares that all inhabitants become web-footed after a few years' sojourn there. He took his camera along and lugged it around patiently for days hoping for at least one snap, but he never got it. Next time he will take a photograph of the sun along with him, so that it will not be a totally unfamiliar sight when he gets back again to "God's country."

OBITUARY.

MARY BUHL WARREN, wife of William M. Warren, general manager for Parke, Davis & Co., died at her home in Detroit, Friday evening, December 14. Mrs. Warren had been ill for about eighteen months and quite recently contracted a severe cold. Her death, however, came unexpectedly and proved a sad shock to her many friends. She was the only daughter of Theodore D. Buhl, a prominent banker and merchant of Detroit, and president of the Parke, Davis & Co. corporation, and she was a grand-daughter of Hiram Walker. Mrs. Warren was married about eight years ago. Her husband and a daughter, six years old, survive. She possessed an amiable disposition that drew to her many friends who mourn with the family her untimely death.

LUTHER LINCOLN JENKINS, who has just died in Boston, Mass., was a well-known druggist of that city. He was born in West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass., in 1828. In 1843 Mr. Jenkins entered the drug store of Thomas Farrington, located underneath the old Tremont House, in Boston. He soon after left there, however, and went to work for S. W. Fowle, a druggist at 138 Washington street, where he remained ten years, after which he spent ten years in Ohio. During the War he was assistant-surgeon and later a captain in the Eighty-Seventh United States Regiment of Colored Infantry, which was a part of Banks' Corps. He participated in the expedition up the Rio Grande and also did garrison duty in New Orleans during the spring of 1865. He was honorably discharged in March, 1866, and returned to Boston, where, in May of that year, he purchased the drug store at 119 Leverett street, which he occupied up to the time of his death. Dr. Jenkins was a member of the Boston Druggists' Association, Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, American Pharmaceutical Association, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum, the Masons and the G. A. R. In 1853 he married Miss Caroline E. Stratton, of Boston, who died two years ago. He leaves two daughters and four grandchildren.

DR. JOHN IGNATIUS GROSS, a popular physician and widely known druggist in East Baltimore, Md., died at his residence on the southeast corner of Caroline and Orleans street, December 14 at the age of sixty-one years. For many years he had been noted not only as a competent physician and a thorough pharmacist, but had endeared himself to the poor of the city by his many charitable deeds. He was a native of Baltimore and attended Loyola College, receiving his medical education at the University of Maryland. He belonged to a number of societies, both religious and beneficial, and was elected a councilman from the Eighth Ward in 1872. He was a cousin of the late Archibald Gross and was held in the highest esteem. His wife died eight months ago. The couple had no children.

JAMES R. CLINE, for some years a drug clerk in Springfield, Mass., has just died at the home of his parents in that city. Mr. Cline was born in Bridgeport, Conn. He attended the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in Boston, and was graduated in 1895. After his graduation he was employed in Cameron's drug store and later in the City Drug Store at the North End of Boston. In the fall of 1898, lung trouble began to show itself and in the hope of regaining his health he went to Denver, Col., where he stayed for some time, later going to Gainesville, Ga., returning to Springfield in August of this year. Since his return his health gradually failed and a recent attack of pneumonia is thought to have hastened his death.

ADOLPH E. GEBHARD, aged thirty-six years, a well-known druggist of New York, died at his home, Sunday evening, December 9, after an illness of three weeks with typhoid fever. Mr. Gebhard had conducted a retail business for the last seven years, during the first four of which he was in partnership with Mr. Bell at 357 Eighth avenue. After the firm had been dissolved Mr. Gebhard continued the business at the same location. He leaves a widow. Services were conducted at the home Tuesday evening, December 11, by members of Star of Cuba Lodge, F. and A. M. The funeral services were held Wednesday morning. Interment was made in Woodlawn Cemetery.

AUGUSTUS PROSPERI, a retired pharmacist in the United States Navy, who was for many years stationed at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, died there on Saturday, December 8. Before taking up his duties at Annapolis, Mr. Prosperi resided at Washington. He expired very suddenly from hemorrhages. The deceased was a member of the Masonic fraternity and his interment took place in the Naval Academy Cemetery, a number of sailors acting as body-bearers.

A. PH. A. MEETING.

The A. Ph. A. meets at St. Louis September 16 to 21, 1901. At Richmond last May the association selected the place and the Council has just fixed the date for the forty-ninth annual meeting. The A. Ph. A. has not convened in St. Louis since 1871. An unusually large attendance and an exceptionally interesting and instructive meeting are anticipated. H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo., Local Secretary.

—At the meeting of the fourth quarter, held by the Kansas Board of Pharmacy at Salina, Dec. 5, 1900, twenty-one applicants were present and took the examination. The following were successful: W. M. Applebaugh, Hays City; E. H. Burns, Parsons; W. P. Dockhorn, Oskaloosa; George E. Forney, Hutchinson; James W. Ganerholz, Kensington; Thos. S. Grisell, Lebanon; L. E. Hendrickson, Abilene; John C. Loch, Lane; H. E. Nelson, Kinsley; E. C. Pace, Osawatomie; L. Schuhmacher, Washington. Registered Assistant.—F. H. Lane, Topeka. There were registered as pharmacists without examination, by virtue of being graduates of recognized colleges of pharmacy: Clarence A. Carter, Topeka; L. P Nichols, Williamsburg; Joseph Finley Hocking, Wichita; Louis B. Loeb, Junction City; Edward L. Heintz, Ottawa; W. S. Shaw, Kansas City; Charles F. Peters, McPherson. As assistant without examination: Eugene A. Sweet, Minneapolis. The next meeting of the board will be held at Wichita, March 6, 1901. Those who desire to take the examination should notify the secretary at least five days prior to the date of meeting.—W. E. Sherriff, secretary, Ellsworth, Kan.

Seidlitz Powders.

Charles R. Doane, No. 22 Meserole street, Brooklyn, N. Y., desires to call the attention of pharmacists to his Seidlitz Powders, which he is now able to sell at reduced prices owing to improvements in methods of preparation. As his chemicals can be relied upon for purity and correctness in weight, we advise you to write for his new price list.

Good Cologne at Popular Prices.

A popular-priced cologne is the Florentine Cologne manufactured by C. H. Selick. It is put up in sizes to retail at 5 cents to $1.50 per bottle. A specialty is made of the ten-cent size, two dozen of which are arranged on a handsome display card. These goods are sold at wholesale by McKesson & Robbins, New York. If you desire free samples, write to C. H. Selick, No. 56 Leonard street, Nw York.

The second edition, revised and enlarged, of Daggett's School of Pharmacy Lecture Course was published recently. This is a book of 120 pages, written in a plain and concise style, and should prove a valuable aid to students of pharmacy and medicine preparing for State Board examinations; in fact, it should be added to every pharmacist's working library. The price is $2, and it will be sent, postpaid, on remitting to the publisher, C. H. Daggett, 67 Portland street, Providence, R. I. We call attention to his advertisement on another page.

The revision of a work which has been before the public for over forty years, and which has an annual circulation of over ten million copies in five different languages, is somewhat remarkable. Its venerable author here gives the result of half a century of professional experience in perfecting his system of medicine. As a guide to those who use his Specifics and valuable hints as to diet and care of the sick this Manual of 144 pages is admirably systemized for the needs of the sick. We especially notice the unmistakable professional tone which pervades every page of the book. It is a compact little volume fitting the vest pocket. It contains a portrait of the author, and the cover is a beautiful half-tone from an original model, and a supply will be sent prepaid to any druggist on request to the Humphreys' Medicine Company, corner William and John streets, New York.

For the Soda Fountain.

One of the most reliable, inexpensive and practical machines of its kind is the Lippincott Automatic and Continuous Carbonator. The manufacturers claim it will accomplish instantaneous absorption with no loss of gas, and that it will furnish bright, sparkling, pungent soda water at a cost of one cent per gallon. The same firm manufactures the Original Tilting Jar Soda Apparatus, said to be the most rapid, economical and attractive system in use. A portfolio containing models for 1901 is now ready for distribution. Write to the American Soda Fountain Company, successors to Charles Lippincott & Co., No. 930 Arch street, Philadelphia.

"Attention pay to what I say." These were the parting words of a prominent physician in an uptown pharmacy recently when he supplemented his written specifications by a firm request for N. Y. Q. Cocaine in a solution for ophthalmic purposes.

STATE OF TRADE.

Very Dull.

New York, Dec. 18.—Attention is being largely diverted to the affairs incident to the approaching holidays, and in a business way there is little doing in excess of supplying the light current requirements of the consuming trade, but a fairly firm feeling prevails throughout the wholesale market, and there is no apparent inclination on the part of dealers to force goods upon reluctant buyers. Consequently, quiet conditions are reported in all departments, and no improvement in demand is looked for until after the turn of the year. As usual under such conditions there is very little fluctuation in values, and with one or two exceptions the few changes during the past week are of no special importance. The quinine situation has not fully recovered from the depression noted last week, but the downward tendency appears to have been checked in the London market, where prices have advanced slightly from the recent low level. Bark shipments from Java for the first half of December show a falling off compared with those for the corresponding period last month, and this is considered an encouraging feature. In the local market, business has been wholly of a hand to mouth order, and there was an entire absence of speculative interest. Opium has remained quiet, but with continued unfavorable crop conditions, holders maintain firm views regarding values. Morphine and codeine continue to move freely on orders from the consuming trade.

The leading change for the week was a break of 25c. per pound in manufacturers' prices of chloral hydrate. The decline is attributed to keen competition among European manufacturers, and it is evident that the new quotations are not very profitable, as none of the makers will enter contracts at the reduced figures, and will sell only for prompt delivery. Salicylic acid is without quotable change, but the future course of prices is somewhat uncertain, as there is some intimation of a probable dissolution of the European combination of manufacturers, which would undoubtedly result in an unsettled market. The present agreement will expire at the end of the current year, and unless the manufacturers are able to renew it, or make some other satisfactory arrangement, there will be an open market, and for a time at least prices will be irregular.

In the department of essential oils business has continued limited to the filling of small jobbing orders, and there have been no important changes in values of any description. Pure sandalwood is held firmly, owing to a stronger position of raw material in primary markets. The annual sandalwood auction at Mysore is now in progress, and the final sale will take place on Friday next. Thus far prices have advanced about 15 per cent., and it is expected that still higher figures will be reached. It is claimed that quotations for oil will undoubtedly move upward, as there is said to be no profit for manufacturers at ruling prices. Messina essences continue firm in sympathy with corresponding conditions abroad, and some holders of bergamot have withdrawn from the market pending expected further developments.

Among the minor articles which have changed in price during the week are lycopodium and colchicum seed. The former is slightly lower under a slow demand and increased stocks, while the latter is higher owing to scarcity.

A Little Quiet in Boston.

Boston, Dec. 15.—With a week of exceptionally good weather, of seeming prosperity betokening good Christmas trade, druggists appear to have caught the spirit of the hour, and no one is found complaining regarding present business. The holiday season brings to light many pretty things in toilet goods and sundries which add to the regular sales at the drug stores.

Drugs are in fairly good demand, although active trading will not be found until after annual stock taking has come and gone. Some things, notably quinine and opium, seem to be firmer in tone. In chemicals, only a fair trade is found, and this has not affected prices materially. Dyestuffs and tanning materials show little life just now, and prices therefore remain practically without change. Hops are firmly held, and the outlook is good for higher prices. Alcohols and cologne spirits are pretty well demanded at rather good prices. Waxes are not over active, remaining steady on the whole.

Steady and Quiet in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—Business is reported as being fairly good during the past week, but rather steady and quiet. Sales of holiday goods, perfumes, toilet articles, etc., are growing brisk, in spite of competition from the department stores, and the cold snap has created a good demand for chest protectors, plasters, cold creams, etc. A downtown druggist who makes a specialty of stocking up with holiday goods and then advertising them in his neighborhood reports the best business of several years.

Wholesale dealers report orders coming in steadily from local and out of town customers, with collections

a bit slow. There is a close scrutiny of orders from suspected "cutters" being carried on quietly, and several up-State druggists have been refused supplies in accordance with their agreement to the N. A. R. D. plan. Heavy drugs and chemicals are in good demand. Large orders have been placed with several manufacturing chemists for cinchona alkaloids to take advantage of the present low prices.

Moderate Activity.

Baltimore, Dec. 17.—Although the general public is now engrossed in holiday preparations, which always exert a diverting effect upon pursuits not directly connected with such arrangements, a fair amount of business is being done by the wholesale druggists. While orders are as a rule of moderate proportions, the aggregate is gratifyingly large, and there is every indication that the year will close in satisfactory shape. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, too, continue to meet with very acceptable results, while the retailers are disposing of the usual proportion of holiday goods. The market for botanicals is without special strength, and the movement of heavy chemicals is rather restricted at the present time.

Plenty to Do.

Detroit, Dec. 15.—Everybody in the wholesale houses has had plenty to do for the last week, but receipts have not been correspondingly increased. This is the time of the year when numerous little orders for sundries come in at the last minute, and every clerk knows it is harder to select a bill of sundries amounting to ten dollars than a bill of ordinary drug supplies amounting to fifty. Retail druggists of the city report a quiet trade. Country druggists say their trade is good, largely owing to the crisp, cold weather which has prevailed for a week. Farmers come in with a little wood or farm truck, and take home the merchants' wares. There is no snow to speak of in southern Michigan, and the roads are in good condition for driving to town.

Western Trade Good.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Until this week manufacturers have been unusually busy. As usual, trade begins to fall off about the middle of December, and will hardly resume normal activity again until after New Year's. Until this week business has been good, and several houses have had to work nights to get out their orders. The holiday trade has been more active than ever before. The demand for staples remains good.

Decided Improvement in Collections.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Dec. 14.—The great feature, and the more than welcome, in Twin City trade the past week has been the decided improvement in collections. This has been the experience of jobbers and retailers alike. The retailer who now complains of unsatisfactory collections is the exception, not the rule, as was the case for so many weeks previous. Prescription work shows a steady increase—a no uncommon event for this season. Jobbers point to the prospective fall in prices of proprietary medicines, which is expected to follow the removal of the stamp tax. It is, of course, too early to figure upon the probable scope of such effect upon values, but it is likely to influence the market very materially. Twin City wholesalers report a continued acquisition of new territory in Iowa and other sections where trade has hitherto been controlled—almost monopolized—from Chicago. Our jobbers have to contend with the disadvantage of unfair freight rates, which have been as low between Chicago and Iowa as between the Twin Cities and the State named; but in spite of this they are coming nearer holding their own than ever before, if they are not actually gaining.

Profitable for the Druggist.

The druggist is often in a position to effect the sale of physicians' chairs, tables and cabinets. Upon application, W. D. Allison Company, Indianapolis, Ind., will send you catalogue descriptive of physicians' furniture and invalid chairs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Duroy & Haines Co..... 8
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co..... 3
Lippincott & Co., Chas.... 18
New York Quinine & Chemical Works.....Cov D
Stearns & Co., Fred'k..... 3
Welch Grape Juice Co..Cov D
Whitall, Tatum & Co..... 4

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 18.—Seldom has the general market presented so little in the way of new features, and rarely has a week elapsed when the fluctuations in values have been limited to such a small number of articles. Tame conditions have prevailed in all departments, and affairs incident to the approaching holiday season have received the bulk of attention. The undertone, however, continues steady, and dealers appear confident that there will be a revival of demand shortly after the turn of the year. About the only noteworthy change in values was a decline of 25c. per pound in quotations for chloral hydrate, due to a corresponding reduction in manufacturers' prices.

OPIUM.—There is no abatement of the firmness among holders heretofore noted, but the demand has been light and unimportant, and jobbers continue to quote the former range of $3.55@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.65@3.85 for 11 per cent., according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small parcels continue to find a fair consuming outlet, and quotations are well sustained at $4.75@5 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—Continued activity is a feature of the market, but there is an absence of new features, and jobbing quotations remain unchanged on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—There is no further change in values, and the demand from the consuming trade has continued light, but the market is steadier in tone, partly on account of a slight improvement abroad, and local dealers are less anxious to sell at current prices. Jobbers' quotations are firm on the basis of 30@31c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, according to brand and quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Competition among European manufacturers has resulted in a reduction of 25c. per pound, and the revised jobbing quotations for crystals are $1.30@1.40 in pound bottles, $1.40@1.50 in halves, $1.50@1.60 in quarters and $2.50@2.75 in ounces; crusts, 5c. less than crystals.

LYCOPODIUM.—A slow demand and increased stocks have caused holders to modify their views slightly, and quotations for jobbing quantities have been reduced to 72@82c., as to size of order.

COLCHICUM SEED.—The market is firmer, owing to scarcity and higher prices abroad, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 40@45c. for whole, 43@48c. for ground and 45@50c. for powdered.

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE.—Jobbing quotations have undergone further revision, and the corrected figures are $2@2.25, as to quantity.

INDIGO.—The Madras variety is in greatly reduced supply, and the market is stronger in tone, with jobbing prices showing an advance to 55@60c.

LINSEED OIL.—Values are easier in sympathy with lower quotations for seed, and jobbers have reduced their prices to 62@63c. for raw by the barrel and 70@80c. for less; boiled, 64@65c. by the barrel and 75@85c. for less.

Improved Menthol Inhaler.

At this season of the year there is considerable demand for menthol inhalers. With these, as with all other articles which druggists sell, there is satisfaction in selling those that not only afford a good profit, but also perfectly perform the work for which the customers purchase them. Smith's Improved Menthol Inhaler is of this description. It is filled with pure Japanese menthol, and is enclosed in a neat metal case. Each dozen is attractively displayed in a nice counter stand. It sells for 25 cents, and the customer gets more for his money in Smith's than any other inhaler. Druggists should order it of their jobber. It is manufactured by the Smith Inhaler Company (Carter, Carter & Meigs), Boston, Mass., whose advertisement appears on another page.

Mocking Bird Food.

An excellent food for mocking birds is that prepared by M. A. McAllister, who claims for it a national reputation. This preparation has been in use for twenty-five years, and makes a superior food for all soft billed birds. The same firm can supply you with imported mixed bird seed, fish food, bird lice destroyer, washed gravel, etc. All food put up by this house has the facsimile signature of the originator, F. E. McAllister, across the face of label as a guarantee that the ingredients used are pure. For information regarding prices, etc., write to M. A. McAllister, No. 69 Cortlandt street, New York.

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THE ERA BLUE BOOK.

The next edition will be issued in January. It will contain complete price lists of Drugs and Chemicals and Proprietary Preparations (some 8,000 titles in the former and 20,000 in the latter) with blank spaces for price corrections.

A most valuable feature will be the key number affixed to the title of each proprietary medicine, by which the name and address of the manufacturer may be learned.

The Blue Book will be sent free to all yearly paid subscribers—no free copies.

THE WEEKLY CHANGE SHEETS.

These Sheets will be greatly improved and enlarged, and contain all the latest price changes of drugs, chemicals, proprietary preparations and manufacturers' lists, arranged for easy reference and for correction of the lists in the Era Blue Book. Clip Files for preserving these Change Sheets, 50 cents each, post paid.

The Change Sheets will also present full Market Reports and miscellaneous trade information of great interest and value to all drug buyers.

The support and co-operation of subscribers are solicited to make these Change Sheets increasingly serviceable. Tell your manufacturers to put their changes in these Sheets so that you will have them where you can find them.

WATCH FOR THIS NEW FEATURE.

WILL THEY REDUCE PRICES.

The retail trade is asking with a good deal of unanimity and insistence what the manufacturers of proprietary medicines intend to do if the stamp tax is repealed. Will those who advanced prices when the tax was imposed restore them to the original figure? The retailer has a right to ask this question, and the wise manufacturer will make the answer an affirmative one at the earliest opportunity. The retail trade are not in a humor to stand much longer the impositions practiced by some manufacturers and, what is more, they have gained sufficient power through the widespread organization which has been effected within the past two years to make it distinctly interesting for the unwise manufacturer who attempts opposition to their wishes in this matter.

We have a pretty straightforward answer to the query from one Ohio manufacturing concern, and we quote from it thus:

"We did not raise our prices. We saw at a glance that the tax would either force the retailer to overcharge the customer or stand it himself. We are anxiously awaiting the repeal of the war tax, and believe that every manufacturer should put his shoulder to the wheel and help to kill it. Manufacturers, come to the front! Don't sit in the background unconcerned, refusing to say what you are going to do. Tell the retailers what you propose to do with regard to prices, should the war tax be repealed, and thereby help the dealers in their effort to secure its repeal. We believe our customers should know exactly how we stand in this matter. The retail dealers are the general distributers, and we feel it our duty to aid and assist them, not only as much as we can, but as promptly. Now, brother manufacturers, do likewise!"

EDUCATION BEFORE OR AFTER EXPERIENCE.

For many years past there has been debated at the meetings of our pharmaceutical organizations, especially the American Pharmaceutical Association, whether it is better for the student of pharmacy to first get his practical experience in the drug store before attending the college for systematic education, or vice versa. We have never come to any conclusion in the matter, as opinions seem to be pretty equally divided. There seems to be as much variety of sentiment in England, but it is evident that both there and here we are inclining more to the opinion that the college education, or more properly that general and systematic education should come before the shop experience. We are slowly approach-

ing the point where there will be demanded of the apprentice a good general education before he will be admitted to learn the practical store work, and undoubtedly within a few years this will be made a legal requirement, and extended to embrace the specific pharmaceutical education obtained in the college. No one questions the value of store experience, in fact it is essential, but it is contended, and with very much reason and truth, that this experience can be more easily gained and better assimilated and appreciated if it comes after the college training, rather than before. In other words, the young man can learn more in six months after he has his college education than he could in six years without it. For this college education explains, makes clear, simplifies much of the duties of the store, which without it would be groping in the dark.

At a recent meeting of the Chemists' Assistants' Association (England) a very significant paper upon the matter of education and shop experience was presented. From our cotemporary, the Chemist and Druggist, we select the salient features of this address.

The speaker divided pharmacists into two classes, the professional and the commercial, each of whom, he said, looked down upon the other instead of trying to find a common point of agreement. He withered with gentle sarcasm the present-day business methods of modern chemists, and laid it down as an indisputable fact that the present bad condition of pharmacy was not the fault of the craft, but of the craftsmen. He deprecated the prevalent idea that the pharmacist was being over-educated. The faults in this particular were the apprenticeship system, want of curriculum and the system of examination. The present apprenticeship tended to teach the youth trade pure and simple, making him chary of scientific work. Commenting on examinations, he said it was absurd to expect that an examiner could find out after a few minutes' questioning anything like all that a man knows of such subjects as botany, chemistry or materia medica. Piling on examinations is not education, for the examinations are in the majority of cases looked upon by the students merely as the inevitable and objectionable price to be paid for creating a monopoly. The remedy suggested was to do away with the present apprenticeship and substitute a three years' curriculum, during which the student would receive a synthetical, scientific training. At the end of the three years a searching examination in all the subjects taught should entitle the student (if found worthy) to become a qualifield assistant. Before becoming a fully qualified chemist and druggist he should be requested to pass another examination not less than eighteen months or two years after leaving college. The second examination might include prescription reading, pharmacy law, dispensing, recognition of crude drugs and their impurities or adulterations.

In this country we are not quite ready for all this, but we are fast getting there.

ARSENIC IN BEER.

During the past year there have been several discoveries of arsenic in substances used by our English friends. First it was arsenic in supposedly medicinally pure sodium phosphate, now it is arsenic in beer. In both instances the percentage of arsenic discovered by the analyst has been sufficiently large to render the consumption of the chemical or the beverage distinctly dangerous. In tracing the matter back to its cause it has been found that the arsenic contamination comes from the use of sulphuric acid made from iron pyrites which contains arsenic. In the manufacture of sodium phosphate sulphuric acid is used as a decomposing agent. The arsenic gets in the beer through the employment of glucose, in the manufacture of which sulphuric acid is employed. The acid, of course, should not contain arsenic, and certainly glucose made by its use should contain none. An attempt has been made by British brewers to saddle upon American makers the responsibility for the contaminated glucose, but it has been abundantly proven that American glucose is absolutely free from arsenic taint. The sulphuric acid employed here is not made from pyrites, but from other arsenic-free substances and, what is more, American glucose is so well made that no sulphuric acid remains in it, and in some methods of manufacture this acid is not employed at all.

It has generally been believed that British beer or ale was made on honor, that it was a nutritious beverage, hence this disclosure of the practices of English brewers of using adulterants, and mighty poor adulterants at that, has aroused a great deal of interest and comment; even more than was occasioned by the discovery of arsenic in the sodium phosphate, which stirred up the pharmaceutical fraternity in England a few months ago. Our British brethren must assume the responsibility in both cases, and not attempt to saddle it upon American manufacturers.

THE SALE OF NARCOTICS IN DRUG STORES.

There has been a good deal published in the newspapers all over the country recently relative to the sale of cocaine and morphine by retail druggists, and in several localities public sentiment has shaped itself into a very strong movement to secure legislation prohibitive of the sale of these articles except in a strictly legitimate manner. In Georgia, in Missouri and in other States movements of this nature are in progress. This is as it should be. The druggist has no right, moral or legal, to sell drugs of this nature save upon the prescription of a reputable physician. Unfortunately, some State laws permit unrestricted sale of these drugs, requiring merely their entry upon the poison book, or proper labeling, or some restriction of the sort, and undoubtedly in many places there are druggists who observe merely the letter of the law and have no compunctions of conscience in violating its spirit. It ought not to be possible for the

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,
U. S. SENATE.

December 20, 1900.

To the Editor of The Pharmaceutical Era,
NEW YORK.

My Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of various petitions, collected and forwarded by you and numerously signed by druggists and manufacturers of proprietary medicines, praying for the repeal of the stamp tax upon medicinal preparations. These petitions will have the careful consideration of the Committee when the subject comes before it for action.

Very truly yours,
NELSON D. ALDRICH.

---

druggist to sell cocaine or morphine at his own volition. He is not capable, either by training or in law, to decide whether the customer should have these poisons. The physician is the one upon whom the sole responsibility should be placed. It would be a good thing for the drug trade if laws were passed absolutely prohibiting the sale of these articles under any and all conditions, save upon prescriptions.

STOP CRITICIZING.

There is an inclination on the part of a certain element in this State to criticize the new pharmacy law, and it has been stated that there will be an attempt made to have it declared unconstitutional. This attitude of opposition is assumed by druggists who, while the law was being framed and organizations were discussing it, held themselves aloof and showed no interest at all in the matter. It comes with a very bad grace from these gentlemen to carp and criticize and object as they are now doing. If the law is not entirely satisactory whose fault is it? Primarily, of these very objectors themselves. It would be much more becoming if they were to endeavor to make things work smoothly and without friction, rather than to throw obstacles in the way. Let us give the law a trial; give it a fair show, then if it is found defective, unduly burdensome, we can all get together and seek for its amendment. The individuals in question, many of whom are in Greater New York, and who always seem to object to everything as a matter of course, unless it emanates from them, would show much better sense if they would try to remedy matters than to make a bad thing (as they may deem it) worse. Of course there are defects in the law, but it is distinctly an improvement over previous acts, and will undoubtedly work to the benefit and advancement of all concerned. So stop your fighting, criticizing and objecting. Do your share as you expect others to do, and there will be little cause or complaint, either of the law or the manner of its enforcement.

NEW REMEDIES.

Airogen.—Trade name for bismuth oxyiodgallate.

Lactolin.—Trade name for an acid potassium lactate.

Peruscabin.—Trade name for pure benzoic acid-benzyl-ester.

Vioform.—Trade name for iodo-chloroxychinolin, a surrogate for iodoform.

Rubin.—Trade name for an organic iron preparation, to serve as a generator of haematogen.

Ferropyrin.—Trade name for haemostatic, available in excessive epistaxes, gaping wounds, post-partum haemorrhages, etc.

Antincon Locher.—A preparation of sarsaparilla, portulacca and veronica officinalis, used in affections of the stomach and bladder.

Furunculin.—Trade name for a basic preparation derived from brewer's yeast, recommended in splenic fever, furunculosis, catarrh of the stomach and intestines, etc.

Peruol.—Trade name for a 25 per cent. solution of benzoic acid benzylester, dissolved in either olive or castor oil. Intended as a succedaneum for balsam of peru.

Silberol.—Trade name of a sulphophenylate of silver (C_6H_4.—$OHSO_3Ag$), recently introduced by Zanardi. Used in the treatment of blennorrhagia, certain affections of the eye, etc.

Sapolane.—Trade name for a new preparation used in dermatology. It is of an unguentilke consistency, and consists of lanolin, soap and a naphthol derivative. It has yielded excellent results in parasitic skin troubles.

Elostine.—According to the Pharmaceutische Rundschau, this is a trade name given to a resinoid substance obtained from the root of Chamadirum luteum (Gray), a Melanthacea. It has tonic, diuretic, vermifuge and emmenagogue properties.

Bromocoll.—Trade name of a compound of bromine, tannin and gelatin, carrying 20 per cent. of bromine in organic combination. It appears as a slightly yellow, odorless and tasteless powder, almost insoluble in acids, but instantly soluble in alkalies and alkaline media, generally. It is recommended as a succedaneum for potassium bromide, as a vulnerary powder, and an addition to soothing ointments.

Sanguinol.—Name given by Dr. Vamstecker to a substance obtained by him from the blood of young calves. It consists of a dark red powder excessively fine and light. It dissolves easily and completely in water, the solution giving the spectrum of oxyhaemoglobine. Konoukess, basing his opinion upon investigations made in the laboratory of Runge, which demonstrated that sanguinol contains 99 per cent. of haemoglobine, came to the conclusion that the substance would prove of service in the treatment of anaemia and chlorosis. Sanguinol is best administered in cachets, in doses of 1 gm. (15.5 grains), 15 minutes before each meal, or 3 times a day.—Nat. Dr.

HOW SHOULD DRUGGISTS OBSERVE SUNDAY?*

By JULIUS M. FARNSWORTH.

Many people will maintain that druggists should observe Sunday as other reputable business firms do, by closing their stores and taking a day of rest. The long hours and the responsibilities entailed upon the modern pharmacist would seem to especially entitle him to one day in seven. The practice of pharmacy in large cities is by most members of the profession carried on more actively on Sunday than on week days. The mechanic, the clerk, the professional man, all nurse their ailments or forget them until Saturday night or get sick on Sunday from Saturday night's dissipation. Therefore, on Sunday they want medical treatment, or think they do, which is much the same thing.

Those who smoke want a good cigar or two on Sunday, and where else can they find that kind except at the druggist's? During the summer many druggists sell more soda water on Sunday than on any other day. The writer had that experience in Chicago, and for several years worked harder on Sunday than on any week day, and seldom spent a Sabbath with his family or friends.

In smaller cities and villages these objections to Sunday closing do not weigh so heavily; in some small places where there is only one druggist, and the terrors of competition are eliminated, our worthy craftsman who prefers long life to great riches (?) will close his store all day Sunday and let the public worry along with a quinine pill box and the camphor bottle or some other bottle as the only solace.

It is charged that in certain States some stores are kept open in order that the owners may make money by the illegal sale of liquor; of course this charge could not lie against the druggists of the old Badger State.

As a compromise between an open and a closed Sunday, probably a majority of the profession outside of the larger cities adopt the plan of keeping open a portion of the day, usually a few hours in the morning and an hour or two at night, enabling them to take the most of the afternoon and evening for rest or recreation. Some arrange to have their stores closed during the hours of divine service, thereby enabling themselves and their clerks to attend church if they desire.

In one prominent city on the shore of Lake Michigan, there is an arrangement whereby all the stores except one are closed from 12 to 6 Sunday afternoon, a different store remaining open during those hours each Sunday in turn, and the closed stores have a sign in the door or window directing the public to the open store; this plan has given good satisfaction.

In regard to the goods that should be sold on the Sabbath, the writer believes it is difficult to refuse to sell salable goods. There is not much labor involved in handing out cigars or sundries, and if one's store is open it is well nigh as difficult to refuse to sell these things as it would be to refuse to sell a package of headache powders. It is different with the soda fountain, however. Soda water is a refreshing and delicious drink only when great care is taken in serving. This involves a great deal of labor which the writer has found by experience may be avoided by telling his customers who call for soda water that on account of the labor necessary in serving it satisfactorily, he has decided to dispense with the soda water business on Sunday.

In one prominent city in the State the writer is informed that the injunction, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work" is literally obeyed, at least as far as business is concerned, by all the druggists in the place, who keep their stores closed all day. Doubtless there are other places where it is also done, and it only confirms the theory that in organization for mutual benefit and protection, lies the only salvation for the overworked druggist in a physical and moral sense as well as in a financial one. The only valid excuse for keeping a drug store open on Sunday is the one that lies on the surface, namely, that those who need medicine may obtain it. In those places where the physicians dispense drugs along with their advice, a large part of this need is no longer apparent.

Extended arguments are not necessary to prove the druggists' special need of a weekly day of rest; I think every one will concede it. There are many, also, who doubtless feel that it is wrong to do unnecessary work on the Sabbath, and it is only because of the apparent necessity of relieving the immediate needs of those who may be sick, that they consent to open on Sunday at all.

To both of these classes a way is open, and it is not an untried one. It depends, like many other plans for our well being, on the faithful co-operation of those interested. Let us suppose, for example, that in the thriving city of X——, there are five druggists. We will designate them as Ayer, Hood, Davis, Pierce and Paine. They get together and decide that one of them can take care of all the business on Sunday that is now divided among them; they therefore arrange that on the following Sabbath only druggist Ayer will open his store, and each of the others will have a printed card hung in a conspicuous place in his door or window stating that his store is closed on this Sunday, but that Ayer's store is open. On the next Sunday druggist Hood is open and each of the others is closed, with a card as before announcing that Hood's store is open. On succeeding Sabbaths the others keep open in turn. Neither of them has an undue advantage over the others, the public is well served and the druggists will live longer.

The only serious objection I have heard to this plan is possibility of refills. To my mind this would not be sufficient to defeat the plan. There could only be a small portion of the community who would need refills, and they could attend to that on Saturday. Every one has to eat, yet we are familiar with the fact that but very few groceries or meat markets are open on Sunday. People purchase their supplies on Saturday. By the above plan there is always an open drug store in case of an emergency.

This plan, I am informed, has been tried in several places, and has worked satisfactorily. It is in operation, I am told, in some parts of Chicago where the owners of a cluster of stores act together as in a village or small city. I am not the originator of the plan, but I am a firm believer in it, and think it is well worth trying in any community.

*A prize paper read at the last annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

DETECTING ARSENIC IN GLUCOSE.*

By EDWIN DOWZARD, F. C. S.

The presence of arsenic in beer is due to the use of arsenical glucose and invert sugar in brewing. Unfortunately, the usual tests for arsenic do not give satisfactory results with these substances, owing to the large amount of sulphites present.

After trying modifications of all the usual tests, I find the following to give the best results:

Before examining any samples, the reagents should be tested as follows:

Select a flat-bottomed flask (capacity about 130 C.c.) with a neck about 3½ inches long and ½ inch in diameter.

A mixture of 30 C.c. of water, 5 C.c. of hydrochloric acid and 0.5 drop of a 5 per cent. solution of platinic chloride is introduced into the flask.

A piece of filter paper, 12 inches long by ¾ inch broad, is soaked in a 25 per cent. solution of lead acetate, allowed to drain for a few minutes,, then doubled and rolled. A circle of filter paper, about ⅜ inch in diameter, is also soaked in the lead acetate solution and drained.

A rod of pure zinc, about 1½ inches long and $^3/_{16}$ of an inch in diameter, is placed in the flask, and the neck plugged with a small tuft of cotton wool. The roll of damp lead acetate is now gently placed on the cotton wool, and covered with the circle of lead paper. Before applying the mercuric chloride paper, see that the lead paper is from ½ to ¾ inch below the mouth of the flask.

The mercuric chloride cap is taken off after thirty minutes and examined. There should not be the slightest coloration.

Fifteen grammes of glucose or invert sugar is dissolved in a mixture of 20 C.c. distilled water, 7 C.c. hydrochloric acid and 0.5 drop of a 5 per cent. solution of platinic chloride. The procedure is then exactly the same as in the blank experiment.

The roll of lead paper is rarely darkened beyond half its length, but, if the whole should be darkened, the test must be repeated, using a roll 1 inch or more in length. If the top portion of the roll has not been

*Reprinted from Chemist and Druggist.

affected, it may be safely assumed that all the H_2S has been absorbed. The roll should be so arranged that the gas will come in contact with as large a surface as possible.

A faint but quite perceptible yellow spot is produced by 0.00005 gramme of arsenious acid. Working on 15 grammes of sample, this test will detect 1 part of arsenious acid in 300,000. If a more stringent test is required, 30 grammes may be used (it will, of course, be necessary to increase the amount of water and acid in proportion). In this case about 1 part of arsenious acid in 600,000 parts can be detected.

An approximate estimate of the amount present can be made by varying the amount of glucose or invert sugar until a spot is produced which is equal in intensity to that produced by 0.00005 gramme ($^1/_{20}$ milligramme) of arsenious acid, under the same conditions.

The mercuric chloride paper must be dried before use, and should always be examined in full daylight, never by gas or electric light.

This test may be used for the detection of arsenic in sodium phosphate. When the lead acetate roll is used, there is no need to use iodine.

The cotton wool plug should be rather tight. As a precautionary measure a piece of filter paper about 2 inches square should be soaked in the lead acetate solution, drained, divided into two or three pieces and packed on top of the roll. In estimating the amount of arsenic present the standard test must be made with the same weight of glucose free from arsenic, because the glucose retards the evolution of arseniuretted hydrogen; $^1/_{20}$ milligramme of arsenious acid will give a much deeper color without the glucose than with it. The arsenious acid should be in the form of sodium arsenite.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

PHARMACY.

1.—What is Torrefaction? How does it differ from Exsiccation?

2.—Give the full official title of each of the following:
(a) Gun Cotton. (c) Citrine Ointment.
(b) Blue Mass. (d) Glyconin.

3.—How many grains of Cocaine Hydrochlorate must be added to 8 fluid ounces of distilled water to make a 4 per cent. solution?

4.—Describe the official process for preparing Liquor Calcis giving reason for each step.

5.—What is Javelle Water? What are its principal uses? What official preparation does it resemble?

6.—How many grains of powdered opium are there in 250 grammes of Dover's Powder?

7.—Name an official infusion in the preparation of which an acid is employed. State what acid is used, and why.

8.—Name a good solvent for each of the following:
(a) Phosphorus. (c) Camphor.
(b) Tannic Acid. (d) Chloral Hydrate.

9.—What is the specific gravity of a crystal of Ferrous Sulphate which weighs in air 165 grains, and in oil of turpentine 120 grains? S. G. of oil of turpentine .870.

10.—What is the strength of official Ether? State how an undue proportion of water may be detected.

11.—State how the official Oleates differ from the so-called Oleo-Palmitates. Give the general outline of a process for the manufacture of the latter.

12.—What is Carron Oil? Give its official title, state how it is prepared and name its chief uses.

13.—Tartaric Acid: (a) What is its source? (b) How is it obtained from this source? (c) Give two tests which distinguish it from Citric Acid.

14.—What is so-called Coal-tar Creosote? Give two tests which distinguish it from Wood-tar Creosote.

15.—Criticise the following prescriptions:

(a) ℞ Quininæ sulphatis ..... ʒ i
Tinct. ferri chloridi..... f3 ii
Spt. ammon. arom..... f3 iv
Aquæ ..... f3 viii
M. Sig. ʒ i every 3 hours.

(b) ℞. Morphinæ sulph. ..... ʒ ss
Tr. catechu comp..... f3 ii
Tr. zingiberis ..... f3 iv
Syrupi ejusdem, ad..... f3 viii
M. Sig. ʒi every 2 hours.

CHEMISTRY.

1.—Define the following terms: (a) Haloid Salt; (b) Porosity; (c) Deliquescence; (d) Anhydrous.

2.—What is a binary salt? Name two official ones.

3.—What is the valence of Mercury in "ous" and "ic" compounds? Give an example of each.

4.—Write the chemical formula of each of the following: (a) Red Precipitate; (b) White Precipitate; (c) Copperas; (d) Blue Vitriol.

5.—Name two official salts which may be obtained by the process of sublimation.

6.—Give the chemical name of each of the following: (a) $NaPO_3$; (b) $KClO$; (c) $KMnO_4$; (d) $MgSO_3$.

7.—What change takes place in Sulphurous Acid when it is acted upon by oxygen? How would you detect such a change?

8.—State what color each of the following imparts to a non-luminous flame: (a) Potassium; (b) Sodium; (c) Lithium.

9.—How many grammes of Sodium Hydrate are required to exactly neutralize 68 grammes of official Nitric Acid?

10.—When Ferric Oxide is acted upon by nascent Hydrogen, what compounds are formed?

11.—Why does Turpentine burn with a yellow and Alcohol with a blue flame? In which case is combustion complete?

12.—Give an outline of Marsh's test for Arsenic. State what materials are employed and how Arsenic is detected by it.

13.—Are there any points of difference between Benzol and Benzin? If so, state briefly what they are.

14.—Give the U. S. P. title of Tri-chlor Methane. Show its relation to Methane by graphic formula.

15.—Complete the following equations:

(a) $2Na_2S_2O_3+2I=$ (c) $FeCl_3+2KHCO_3=$
(b) $PbCO_3+2HC_2H_3O_2=$ (d) $Hg_2(NO_3)_2+2LiI=$

MATERIA MEDICA.

1.—From what are the following obtained: (a) Fel Bovis; (b) Paraffin; (c) Santonine; (d) Salicylic Acid.

2.—Give the official titles of two drugs that belong to each of the following classes: (a) Diuretics; (b) Anesthetics; (c) Demulcents; (d) Hepatics.

3.—Name three official drugs that belong to the Natural Order Compositæ.

4.—Define the following terms: (a) Stigma; (b) Rhizome; (c) Tuber; (d) Biennial.

5.—To what Natural Order does each of the following belong: (a) Conium (b) Hops; (c) Wild Cherry?

6.—Give the Botanical name and habitat of each of the following: (a) Buchu; (b) Black Haw; (c) Guarana; (d) Couch Grass.

7.—What is Apomorphia? From what is it obtained? State process.

8.—Give the official titles of three Fixed Oils, three Oleoresins, three Essential Oils.

9. Describe Camphorated Oil and Oil of Camphor. State the difference, if any.

10.—What is the source of each of the following: (a) Acetic Acid; (b) Phenic Acid; (c) Resorcin; (d) Menthol.

11.—Give the official name of each of the following and state the part of the plant from which each is obtained: (a) Hyoscyamus; (b) Chamomile; (c) Iris; (d) Lupuline.

12.—Describe: (a) Antimony; (b) Bismuth; (c) Bromine; (d) Arsenic. How are they obtained?

13.—Name two official drugs belonging to each of the following classes and give their official titles: (a) Alkaloids; (b) Seeds; (c) Gum Resins; (d) Oleoresins.

14.—Describe: (a) Colocynth; (b) Phosphorus; (c) Amyl Nitrite; (d) Sal Ammoniac. From what is each obtained and what are its medicinal uses?

15.—Give the official titles of each of the following drugs: Marshmallow, Bitter Almond, Sweet Flag, American Wormseed, Elder Flowers, Stavesacre.

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

1.—Define: Chemical antidote, irritant poison, coma, dose, drug.

2.—Name three emetics, with dose of each. Describe the stomach tube and method of employing it.

3.—Name two stimulants of different character. When is artificial respiration applicable and how is it performed?

4.—Name a poison which produces spasms or convulsions, also one which produces great stupor, and one which produces dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

5.—Name two poisons, for poisoning by which oils should not be given. Give reason. Name a poison, for poisoning by which Potassium or Sodium Carbonate or Bicarbonate should not be administered. Explain.

6.—In what poisoning is starch the proper antidote? In what poisoning should albumen be employed and in what form?

7.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Alcohol? By Arsenic?

8.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Atropine? By Opium?

9.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Digitalis? By Phosphorus?

10.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Carbolic Acid? By Lunar Caustic?

11.—State the largest dose it is usually safe to give of each of the following: Croton Oil, Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, Corrosive Sublimate, Lead Acetate, Strychnine Sulphate.

12.—What is the dose of Ammonium Chloride, Guaiacol Carbonate, Mild Mercurous Chloride, Salol, Sulphonal?

13.—What is the dose of Extract of Aconite, Extract of Digitalis, Tincture of Belladonna, Tincture of Hyoscyamus, Tincture of Opium?

14.—What is the dose of Creosote Carbonate, Morphine Sulphate, Phenacetin, Salicylic Acid, Santonin?

15.—What is the dose of Chloral, Donovan's Solution, Potassium Acetate, Red Mercuric Iodide, Syrup of Lactucarium?

(Special Correspondence.)

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS.

London, Dec. 8.

ARSENIC IN BEER.

For the last three months in Manchester, Liverpool and the surrounding district, there has been an extraordinary number of patients under medical treatment suffering from what was at first set down as alcoholic neuritis from beer drinking. The outbreak has latterly, especially in Manchester, assumed the proportions of an epidemic, and Dr. E. R. Reynolds, of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, was led to suspect from the number of cases and from some differences in the symptoms from ordinary alcoholic neuritis, that the effects were not due to the normal constituents of beer; in fact, he suspected arsenical poisoning. At this juncture, the aid of Mr. William Kirkby, pharmaceutical chemist attached to Owens College, Manchester. was requisitioned, and he examined the beer from a number of local breweries and also the materials used in its preparation, with the result that arsenic has been found in sufficient quantity to be dangerous in the beer, the ingredient from which the contamination was derived being glucose, in the preparation of which an impure sulphuric acid containing arsenic had been used. It will thus be seen that the arsenic is derived from the same source as that in the arsenical phosphate of sodium, which was recently the subject of proceedings in the courts. It is impossible to state the number of cases, but they at any rate total some hundreds, and several deaths are said to have occurred. In some cases the victims have been moderate drinkers, and a further point is that children have been affected from eating sweets made with the contaminated sugar. Here is a new danger lurking in the festive bowl and the apparently harmless lollipop.

THE TRADE POISONS BILL.

This bill to permit the sale of poisons for agricultural and other trade purposes by unqualified persons came before the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the third time on Tuesday, December 4. The bill provides that such poisons may be sold by unqualified traders provided they take out a government license, and sell in original packages labeled poison. The bill was strongly opposed at the meeting by Mr. F. H. Lescher, president of the Drug Club, and the wholesale druggists present, while many of the manufacturing chemists supported it, but finally a motion that the Chamber should support the bill was not carried, the voting for and against being equal. A curious thing is that, although the bill threatens to take away from chemists one of their few privileges, viz., that of being the sole vendors of legal poisons, the Pharmaceutical Council are taking no steps to oppose it. Of course it is in the present condition of Parliament unlikely to become law, yet as the Privy Council have supported the principle of it on previous occasions, it certainly stands a chance of passing.

THE IRISH VETERINARY COLLEGE AND PHARMACISTS.

The new Veterinary College of Ireland has declined to accept the preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in lieu of its own test of general education. This has caused considerable dissatisfaction in Irish pharmaceutical circles, as it bars pharmacists, qualified and unqualified, from taking a veterinary certificate without passing another arts examination. It is pointed out as a way by which Irish pharmacists may score off the new college that whereas the British and Irish Pharmacy acts contain provisions permitting licentiates of the English and Scottish veterinary examining bodies to dispense and sell remedies for animals containing poisons, no such permit exists for the diplomates of the Irish College (it was not in existence when the Pharmacy acts became law), and every veterinary surgeon practicing on the Irish diploma is liable to prosecution if he sells a poison in any medicine he dispenses for an animal under his care.

THE IRISH PHARMACY ACT.

The Irish Society last month prosecuted at Roscommon the unqualified assistant of a local firm for selling corrosive sublimate, the poison thus sold having caused the death of the purchaser. The local magistrate dismissed the case, holding that the employers should have been proceeded against. This decision is against the principle established by the Wheeldon case in 1890, in which Justice Hawkins laid it down that an unqualified assistant who sold a poison was liable under the Pharmacy act to a fine. Nevertheless the judgment of the Roscommon magistrates has been upheld by the Irish Court of Queen's Bench.

A NEW PHARMACY BILL.

After a long delay, the pharmacy bill which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society intend to submit to Parliament during next year, saw light in the Council chamber at the meeting held on December 5. The bill is much more moderate in its proposals than that of last year, which sought to prevent companies carrying on business under any conditions, and to restrict the sale of all medicines to chemists. Briefly the provisions are as follows. (1) Every branch shop to be conducted by a registered chemist; (2) It shall be unlawful for a company to assume the title of chemist; (3) Every corporate body must have every shop in its possession conducted by a qualified person, the names of each assistant so acting, with the address of the business he conducts, to be notified to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society; (4) All the directors of every corporate body practicing pharmacy to be registered chemists; (5) The Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society to keep a register of all shops where poisons are sold, with the name of the proprietor and the name of the qualified person in charge; (7) The Pharmaceutical Society to have power to enforce a curriculum of study before examination, and to accept the certificates of other licensing boards in the British Empire.

It is very unlikely that the bill will become law in the present congested state of business in Parliament, but with the exception of Clause 4, it asks for no more than might reasonably be expected. Fines are imposed for breaches of the act, and the main principle is that the employer will be responsible as well as the unqualified assistant who commits a breach of the provisions of the act. Another noticeable feature is that the Pharmaceutical Society seeks power to establish reciprocal relations for the interchange of diplomas with colonial boards should it desire to do so, a power which it has not at present.

DOCTORS' UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS.

It has long been felt that the General Medical Council were not acting consistently in declaring guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect and removing from the Medical Register, practitioners who employed unqualified assistants for medical duties, unless they took notice of those who allowed poisons to be sold and dispensed by employes who held neither a medical nor a pharmaceutical certificate. At last Friday's meeting of the Council, however, the case of an Airdrie doctor named Thompson was brought before them on the complaint of the Pharmaceutical Society. It was a charge of unprofessional conduct in allowing unregistered persons to vend poisons. The Council found Dr. Thompson guilty and postponed sentence. The case was a test one, and the judgment of the Council, although no penalty will in this instance be imposed, must be taken as a warning that the Council will be prepared to act vigorously against practitioners who employ unregistered assistants for pharmaceutical duties. The practice mainly aimed at is the keeping of open shops by doctors, the business being largely carried on by youths who have no qualification whatever. In Airdrie and the west of Scotland generally doctors' shops are very numerous.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on November 30, when Lord Lister, who has been president for five years, delivered his retiring address, dealing mainly with the recent researches with regard to malaria and mosquitoes, and the part played by these insects in spreading the disease. The society's medals (the list of awards has already been given in the Era) were then distributed. In the evening there was a brilliant assembly at the society's dinner, which was presided over by Sir William Huggins, the eminent astronomer, who succeeds Lord Lister in the presidential chair.

HOW SHOULD A RETAIL DRUGGIST ADVERTISE HIS BUSINESS?*

By E. W. SACKSTEDER.

In all progressive stores advertising is now looked upon as an expense as necessary as clerk hire, light, etc.

From a mercantile standpoint, druggists cannot ignore the above fact, and therefore must act accordingly.

A modern drug store with its numerous side lines, offers a particularly fertile field for the advertiser.

While in an article of this kind it is impossible to lay down rules that would cover all the varying conditions of each drug store, yet there are a few general rules that apply to all.

Two important rules are:

Be persistent. Spasmodic advertising is money wasted. Keep your name so prominently before the public, so that as one writer has said: "If any of the residents of your city should walk in their sleep, they would unconsciously wend their way to your store."

Be honest. Never advertise goods you have not got, nor quote prices at which you do not intend to sell. Neither make statements about the quality of your goods that cannot be borne out by facts.

Of the methods and means to be pursued in advertising the most important are:

The store itself, newspaper advertising, circulars and booklets, sign boards and novelties. All the advertising you may do, will not help you one iota, if your store is not well conducted. A prospective customer who is attracted to your store by your advertisements, will not come a second time if the condition of things falls below his expectations.

On the other hand a well conducted store is your best advertisement, because every customer you have becomes in a general way a traveling salesman for you, in other words, "Your Advertiser."

A well conducted store means briefly, cleanliness, neatness, orderly methods, prompt and polite attention to all customers, by every one connected with the store. A well kept and full stock of every line that you carry. Particular care in filling all wants in the drug line. Properly labeling every drug sent out with label bearing your name.

Have all wrapping paper bear your imprint. Good clerks are indispensable, yet the proprietor should not be conspicuous by his absence any more than is necessary.

Treat everybody alike. Have a smile and a kind word for all. Maintain the dignity of your store by discouraging all loafing. Be a public spirited man. Do not allow yourself to be advertised as a stingy druggist.

In a well conducted store window displays are a most valuable advertising medium. A window tastefully and attractively dressed, wherein is shown a seasonable article or a line of goods with prices attached* and placards calling attention to their merits, becomes a powerful factor in the advertising of a store.

Druggists in large cities will not find the newspaper of any great value to them, first because of its great cost, and second, they can only hope to control the trade of their immediate neighborhood.

What follows concerning papers is true of the druggists in smaller cities and towns. A standing ad should be carried in at least one of your city papers. If a daily paper, ads should be changed twice a week, and if a weekly, change ad every issue. Secure a prominent place and hold that as your own.

Well chosen cuts which help to accentuate what you have written are advisable in newspaper advertising. If cuts are not used, you should have your own distinctive border, so that the public can distinguish your ad at a glance. Unless you have a large space, advertise only one thing at a time, or at most two, for one point well made is worth more than all the generalization ever indulged in. Write your ads in a clear, terse style. Talk business. Advertising writing can only be learned by being in business and studying the subject.

Quote prices and the make of your goods whenever possible.

At regular intervals a booklet or circular should be issued. I would advise four circulars a year and one booklet. A good quality of paper should be used.

A circular should only be intended to call the attention of the public to some particular seasonable article or a particular line of goods. Should be short and to the point.

Booklets have grown in favor of late, and are commonly understood to be a small book 4x5 inches, of 12 to 16 pages. These booklets should be written with great care, and should treat of all lines carried by the druggist devoting one page to each item.

Right here mention might be made of semi-proprietary or patent medicines manufactured by the druggist, because booklets and circulars offer a favorite means of calling attention to them. Let me emphasize that a line of such preparations possessing real merit and advertised properly become of themselves one of the best advertisements you have, because people must come to you for them.

Booklets and circulars can be mailed (the preferable way), or a careful house to house distribution made of them.

In the smaller cities and towns where the merchants depend on the country trade to a great extent, the use of one or two large signboards on each road leading into the city, reinforced by short pithy advertisements on the fences, are most valuable in making your store well known.

While I have mentioned the most popular, and at the same time I believe the most profitable ways of advertising, there yet remain other means at our command. The distribution of novelties, useful articles, as calendars, fans, etc., is regarded as good advertising.

While all advertising has some value, yet great care must be exercised, so that the expense may be kept in bounds, for profitable advertising has its limit, just as the volume of your business has its limit. Study your situation well. Try some of the suggestions herein set forth, and I believe that you will get your reward by a profitable increase of business in your pharmacy.

*Prize paper read at the last annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

A PHARMACEUTICAL POSTMASTER.

By HIMSELF.

Through the marriage of our pretty "cashier and postmistress" to one of our best stamp customers, it suddenly devolved upon me, a pharmaceutical graduate of one of our famous colleges, to take up the work where she had left off until another "would-like-to-be-engaged" girl was found to take her place.

The reason the boss selected me to run the post office cage was my superior training, I being a graduate, as before stated, and consequently by my aforesaid training, was most adapted for the work. So, bright and early on the following Monday after our girl's departure, I left the pharmaceutical department (for the time being) and entered the "cage."

Stamps sold very quietly for a while, but that was only of short duration; my happiness was soon to receive a blow in the medulla oblongata, for in came an Irish woman with a package under her arm, and says she, "I want you to registry this package to the old country for me." I took the package, made a few comments on it, asked the many questions I remembered our girl always asked, and finding a stub book, like a check book, I started to make out her receipt, which in due time I finished and handed to her. I then weighed the package, and told her it would cost $2.56. "By gorry," says she, "and I niver yit saw the loikes of that," and thereupon heaped threats and abuses by the wholesale upon me. Well, she finally fished the money out of her stocking and paid. But that was not to be the end of it. She had plenty of policemen friends, and half an hour later she entered with two bluecoats, who with clubs drawn, asked me why I had insulted the "loidy." I argued and tried to explain, but all of no avail; the "cops" were just about to haul me off to the station house when in came the boss, who, sizing up the situation, came to my rescue. It took him a very short while to settle the affair with all concerned, and after giving back her money, likewise the package, all outside parties went out.

Well, after that it is safe to say that I only sold stamps and the like; for all other business calling the boss, and I was happy once again, when we secured the service of a very nice young "loidy" to take the other's place, and I got back again at the old reliable prescription counter.

Moral.—Don't attempt too much, or you will come to grief.

CHARLES A. LOTZ, Ph. G.,
Post Office Laboratory

HOW TO INCREASE THE SALE OF PERFUME.*

By C. J. SACKSTEDER.

The perfume department in our drug stores is an interesting and delightful, as well as a profitable one.

To increase the sale of perfume the principal medium to employ is, of course, advertising.

The daily newspaper furnishes, perhaps, the best means of conveying to the minds of the public, and appealing to their purses, that your delicate odors and delightful extracts are to be desired. Neat cards with dainty samples of a certain favorite odor attached, distributed among the people as souvenirs, please them and bring them to your perfume counter, though it may be for any other odor than the one advertised.

It is foolish for a druggist or dealer in perfumes to give a lot of talk about his perfumes and perfume department, unless both appearance and reality substantiate what he is saying.

The perfumes in the store should be neatly and tastefully arranged. The goods sold in bulk in a very convenient and proper place. The fancy goods must be arranged nicely in a show case which occupies a conspicuous position.

Ladies all like perfume. Treat them to it by scenting their handkerchiefs when they visit your store. Tell them about the particular odor you have presented in this manner, and if they like it they will be sure to get it the next time they want perfume.

If a customer brings an unsuitable bottle, for instance an eight-ounce or even larger, (as it sometimes happens) for 25 cents' worth of perfume, present the person with a smaller bottle, accompanied by a polite remark such as: "I'll give you a nice glass stoppered bottle to keep your perfume in." This glass stoppered bottle later on acts greatly as an incentive to purchase more perfume and the donor is sure to be remembered.

All manufacturers have a long list of odors. As we cannot keep them all we must limit our purchase to the better odors and carry those of all leading manufacturers. In this way we can satisfy the public and give them anything they may want.

A good salesman can increase the sale of perfume to a great extent. He will show the perfumes well while making a sale. He will remark about some late odors just received, show them and allow their delicate fragrance to be inhaled. Give customers a good look at your goods instead of hurrying them into buying something which they perhaps would rather not have had.

We should make a study of perfumes, learn how they are made, where manufacturers are located, etc., etc., so that a customer can be readily answered correctly any question he may ask.

A window display of perfume is a great advertiser; I think the best manner to advertise them in this way is to display only one odor at a time and dress the window accordingly. For instance, if we are showing violet perfume, the decorations and colors of our show bottles should all have exactly the same color as the violet perfume we are showing. We can use colored waters in showing goods in this way, thereby not only protecting our goods from the injurious sunlight, but also making it appear as though we have a mammoth stock. If in the violet season, or if violets can be procured, bunches of them in the window make the trim a very attractive one.

If the perfumes we are showing are white rose or red carnation, we can use white roses or red carnations to beautify the displays. The prices should be conspicuously displayed in the windows and mention should be made that any other odor can be had at prices ranging from so and so to so and so.

Circular letters are also an excellent means of gaining new customers as well as reminding our old patrons of arrivals of new odors, or calling their attention to our perfume department.

These letters should be sent mainly to the better class of people, and to those who we know purchase perfumes, perfumes.

A good quality of paper should always be used, as an inelegant and cheap grade will not make the impression that is made with a neat and good quality of paper.

Perhaps the greatest piece of advertising we can accomplish is the scenting of a public building, for instance, an Opera House. Select a time when a good entertainment is to be given and when the house will be filled with people. The perfume can be sprayed with large atomizers a half hour before the doors open. Large placards should be hung up in conspicuous places, announcing (in large type) that the house has been perfumed by "Jones, Smith & Co." A blotter scented with the odor and giving the name of it, where it can be purchased, also the price, should be placed on every seat. The manufacturer will be glad to aid the retailer in this kind of advertising by furnishing the perfume to spray and also the blotters.

A local ad in a daily paper or papers run at the same time, announcing this wholesale odorizing and calling attention to the odor will simply work wonders.

Enumerating the points brought forth, i. e.: Newspaper advertising, window displays, goods displayed otherwise in store, salesmen, cards as souvenirs, presenting glass stoppered bottles, scenting ladies' handkerchiefs, making a study of perfumes, circular letters, using flowers in connection with window displays, and last but not least, the scenting of an Opera House. I think these are the best methods to employ "To Increase the Sale of Perfume."

*Prize paper read at the last annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

TO MAKE THE SODA FOUNTAIN PAY.*

By JULIUS KOEPENICK.

First of all, in order to make the fountain pay, it is absolutely necessary to practice economy in getting the soda ready to serve. The first step is in charging the fountain, and in order to effect a saving in this branch of the work, the old style generators must be dispensed with, and the charged drums must take their place; this effects a saving in time and labor, which, for most dispensers of cooling drinks, where trade is good, is an important item.

The syrups must always be the finest in the trade, and they must be fresh at all times. If the custom is not sufficiently large to warrant large quantities being prepared at a time, the proper thing will be to make it up in small quantities. It pays best to make them up from the juices. Lemon and orange syrup can always be made from the fruit direct, as they are always in the market. It has been found to be a good plan to make new syrups from time to time by mixing two or three kinds of syrup; give the mixtures certain new and catchy names, something easily remembered, and still not too common. For instance, mix pineapple, orange and unfermented grape juice and give it the suggestive name of "Angel Kisses." For a week or such a matter bring the name to the front in every manner possible, and it will never again be forgotten by your customers. An endless variety of these special flavors may be obtained by a careful attention to the mixing, care being taken to get the proportions correct. To learn whether or not these new flavors will please it is a good plan to "try them" on customers whom you consider to be good judges of flavors, tastes, etc., charging them nothing, of course, for their expert testimony in the premises. If they are not pleased, and they are honest, they will tell you so, and you will know better than to spring them on your regular paying patrons.

It is economy for the refreshment dealer in the drug store, to make his own ice cream, rather than purchase it already made. The latter costs in the neighborhood of 90 cents a gallon, while the cream made by the druggist does not cost to exceed 50 or 60 cents a gallon. The saving amounts to something in time. When the druggist makes his own cream he has the satisfaction of knowing that it is pure, and he can then guarantee it to his patrons, which is indeed a satisfaction; a druggist cannot always guarantee cream which he buys from cream makers, to be pure. It is policy to make up cream in small quantities. It had better be made up twice or three times a day than to serve old cream.

Customers should never be obliged to wait to be served.

Delays in this matter are as dangerous, in their way, as in other departments of trade. A bright attendant should be ever ready to look after the wishes of those who seat themselves at the counter; he should be cleanly attired; it is a good idea to have the attendant wear a white coat one day, a modestly checkered one the next day, a tinted one the next, and so on, so that the constant customers may not tire of sameness. It gives the constant customer a feeling that everything is fresh, clean and pure.

The fountain decorations should be looked after. They should be modest and yet attractive. They should be artistic, a due regard being given to harmony of colors, suggestiveness, etc. There should be bowls or plates of classic design, filled with well washed fruits, neat looking glasses and vases filled with freshly cut flowers. To please and cheer the patron is half of the game; to tickle his palate with some delectable drink is the rest of it. Satisfy him once and he is yours forever; not only that, but he will bring others with him the next time, or send them, one of which is as good as the other.

I would suggest as a pretty feature for decoration a large cake of clean ice, lying on some leaves of wintergreen, on which have been placed some slices of orange. There might be a few sprigs of the plant at the sides and on top of the ice; the idea is to get a pretty effect from the blending of the yellow and the green, and a deliciously cooling suggestion from the cake of ice.

I should also suggest, as a paying advertisement for a soda fountain, that the druggist provide a tank which he keep filled with ice water, from which he draws for each and every customer a small glassful, to be served before or with the fountain drink called for. The cost is slight and the friends made will in nearly every case prove a profit in the end. The impression created by the apparent courtesy is to say the least a good one.

Glasses and spoons should always be spotlessly clean and inviting, and there should be no smell of milk or cream in the glasses used for ice water or for the drinks that are served.

If egg drinks are served, and I find that they can at a profit, it is well to keep a small dish or plate filled with them, sitting in a convenient place on the fountain. They should be washed cleanly, and the public should be impressed in some manner that they are fresh eggs, just in from the hen's nest.

Syrups and soda should be kept cool. It is well when buying a soda fountain, to get one that is guaranteed to produce the largest amount of coolness from the least quantity of ice. See that it does so, and if it does not get rid of it as soon as possible. One of the big expenses of the fountain is the ice, and, as I said in the beginning, economy is the first thing to be considered.

It pays to advertise. Have a space in one or two of the leading papers in your town and see that it contains something bright, fresh and attractive each day. Pay as much attention to your advertising as you do to any other part of your business, and you will reap a far greater benefit in proportion. Once or twice a week, if you have a daily paper in your town, write up a crisp, spicy local, calling attention to something new that you may have in your fountain stock, give the reporter to understand that you want a head that will attract attention, give him something substantial in the way of a "friendly testimonial," and you will be sure to reap good results in the way of preferred position, on the best page. Don't forget the newspaper man when you have something good in stock and he will never forget you on complimentary mention.

He will expect you to pay for your space and your actual advertising, but the complimentary advertising that you will receive, will make you happy in the end, and your business will be benefited to a degree that you will not understand until you have tried it.

Advertise in every way that you can. Other druggists may call you cranky for springing new fangled ideas on the unsuspecting public, but you will reap your reward when the public flocks to your well advertised soda fountain to buy its summer drinks.

Keep a bulletin in front of your store, and each morning place upon it, in plain, readable letters, some idea which you wish to get before the public that day. Don't say too much in any of the advertisements of any description that you may get out. Say a few words that have the right sound to them and the public will get the rest by inspiration.

Good business makes the fountain pay; go after the business.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Hydrate of Ammonium.—(Subscriber). The chemical formula of hydrate of ammonium is represented by the symbol NH_4OH. The formation of this compound may be studied in almost any work on elementary chemistry. The preparation of ammonia and ammonium hydrate may be shown by the following equations:

$$2NH_4Cl + Ca(OH)_2 = CaCl_2 + 2H_2O + 2NH_3$$

Ammonium chloride. Calcium hydrate. Calcium chloride. Water. Ammonia gas.

A molecule of ammonia gas is composed of one atom of nitrogen with three atoms of hydrogen, and its formula as indicated in the equation is NH_3. Its conversion into hydrate of ammonium (not hydrate ammonia, as you have it), is thus farther indicated:

$$NH_3 + H_2O = NH_4OH.$$

Ammonia gas. Water. Ammonium hydrate.

In practice the ammonium salts are obtained for the most part from the ammoniacal liquor of gas works. This material is treated with lime and distilled; the ammonia so driven off is neutralized by sulphuric or hydrochloric acid with the formation of ammonium sulphate or chloride.

Containers for Sulphur Dioxide.—(W. A. L.) asks: "What is the best material for a box or bottle intended to hold sulphur dioxide? The container must be able to stand a fair amount of hard usage. Glass will not do."

Liquid anhydrous sulphur dioxide, as made by the Somerset Chemical Company, at Bound Brook, N. J. (the only American manufactuer at the present time, we are informed), is shipped in wrought-iron drums, each equipped with a special valve for the withdrawal of the acid either in liquid or gaseous form. If the vessels are placed horizontally, liquid sulphurous acid can be drawn off, and if the removal of gaseous acid is desired, the cylinders or drums must be set upright. It is stated that the handling and shipping of these drums is not connected with danger if ordinary care is taken with them, as they are subjected to a hydraulic pressure of 450 pounds per square inch before use, while the highest pressure exerted under atmospheric conditions is 80 pounds.

The liquid sulphur dioxide manufactured by Pictet, of Geneva, is sent into commerce in copper cylinders. On a small scale, liquid sulphur dioxide may be prepared and preserved by sealing in a strong glass tube one part of sulphur and five parts of sulphur trioxide (Sadtler). The reaction takes places spontaneously, according to the equation: $2SO_3+S = 3SO_2$.

Action of Oil, Lanoline and Vaseline on the Skin.—(E. S.) The action of expressed oil of almond on the skin is similar to that of olive oil and fats in general. When applied it relaxes the skin and protects irritated surfaces from the action of the air. Fluid fats are absorbed into the superficial layers of the epidermis, being carried into the blood through the medium of the lymph vessels. In this manner is to be explained the increase in bodily weight and the improved appearance after the methodic inunction of fat (Paschkis). A second property of fat is that of lessening the amount of water given off by the skin, since it forms a thin, impermeable coating which prevents evaporation. The secretions of the sebaceous glands and the fatty acids of the sweat are soluble in fat; the dirt of the skin is suspended in this solution as with soap, and in some cases the rubbing with oil or another fat may be sufficient to cleanse the skin and take the place of washing. Oil and fats in general are of importance for cosmetic purposes, since they serve

as a menstruum for many medicaments. On the skin the action of lanolin is similar to that of the animal fats. Under its use the skin is said to become tenser and more turgid, but whether drugs mixed in lanolin are more quickly absorbed by the skin than in other ointment vehicles is still an open question. It has one apparent advantage over all other ointment vehicles in that it does not become rancid. Read what the dispensatories have to say on this subject. Lanolin is frequently employed as an unguent in massage. Vaseline is used exclusively as a bland neutral protective dressing in sores and skin affections, and as a substitute for fatty materials in ointments. Books you can profitably consult on the cosmetic uses of these substances are "Cosmetics," a treatise for physicians and pharmacists, by Dr. Heinrich Paschkis; Piesse's "Art of Perfumery," and "Ointments and Oleates," by John V. Shoemaker.

Poison Label Must Be Printed in Red Ink.—(W. A. L.) writes: "In the new pharmacy law (New York), Section 198, does it mean that all the lettering on a poison label must be in red ink, or may the word "poison" be in white and the name of the poison be in black or any color? How about the name of a poison written on a 'blank' poison label; must red ink be used?

We think these questions are fully answered in the section of the law referred to, and which we quote:

Section 198. Poisons; retailing of.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail or furnish any of the poisons named in the schedules hereinafter set forth, without affixing or causing to be affixed, to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label containing the name of the article and the word "poison" distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink, together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters, which schedules are as follows, to wit: (Here follow Schedules A and B.)

The expression "all printed in red ink" is mandatory and the word "all" includes "the name of the article and the word 'poison' distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the seller. . . . together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters" as are named in the schedules which follow. Wholesale druggists are also required to affix a "suitable label or brand in red ink with the word 'poison' upon it" to all original packages of the articles enumerated as poisons in Schedule A of the act. The use of red ink is apparently mandatory.

PHARMACY.

STERILIZING COCAINE SOLUTIONS.—The growing use of cocaine for producing anæsthesia by inter-spinal injections has caused a demand for a method of sterilizing the solutions without the use of heat, which sometimes acts unfavorably on this alkaloid. A simple method is recommended in the New York Medical Record: Place the desired amount of cocaine salt in a graduate that has been recently sterilized, then add an ounce of dry ether and stir the mixture constantly with a sterilized glass rod until the ether has completely evaporated. Pour on the cocaine the requisite quantity of recently boiled (and cooled) water, stir to effect solution and use at once. This method contemplates the preparation of only the actual amount of cocaine injection needed at the time; hence there is no danger of using a solution of cocaine that has become "spoiled."

BACTERIAL LIGHT.—A French savant now comes forward with a "brilliant" scheme of obtaining light from a microbe known as "photobacteria," 200 billion of which are required for a single lamp, which is a glass bottle two-thirds full of a culture of these germs. As these microbes are easily cultivated on a small or large scale and have no dangerous qualities, Parisian chemists have suggested the use of cultures suitably colored to till the show bottles in the druggist's windows, by so doing providing a new and novel attraction for the public, and also obviating the necessity for the use of gas or other light behind them! It is also said that there is a wide field of usefulness for "photobacteria" in druggists' cellars; the cultures may be 'growed' down there for use in the shop bottles, and at the same time earn their keep by giving enough light to do away with candles, gas, etc.

HYDROGEN TELLURID was discovered by Davy in 1810, by the action of hydrochloric acid on sodium tellurid, but the gas has never been obtained pure, and beyond its odor and its instability, comparatively little has been known of its properties. The problem has been taken up by Dr. Edmund Ernyei, of Budapest, and his results are described in the last number of the Zeltschrift für Anorganische Chemie; (Science). After testing several methods, the best was found to be the electrolysis of 50 per cent. sulfuric acid by a 220 volt current with a tellurium kathode. The apparatus was kept at a temperature of —15° to —20°, and the evolved gas dried immediately over calcium chlorid and phosphorus pentoxid. It was then condensed by the use of liquid carbon dioxid, and formed orange-yellow crystals which melt at —54° to a greenish-yellow liquid. This hydrogen tellurid proved to be practically pure. Its boiling point is slightly above 0°, but it decomposes quite rapidly below this temperature into tellurium and hydrogen. It is quite soluble in water, but its solution decomposes on contact with the air. In caustic alkalies it dissolves, forming alkaline tellurids, which decompose readily, and on standing these become dark red from the formation of polytellurids. Its density was obtained by the Dumas method, and by rapid working the decomposition was so slight as to have no appreciable effect upon the result. The value found was 65.1, which corresponds to the formula H_2Te. From this the molecular weight would be 130.2. These properties of hydrogen tellurid correspond to the position of tellurium in the sulfur-selenium group, while the high molecular weight agrees well in confirming the best atomic weight determination of tellurium, which places it above and not below that of iodin.

THE DIRECT COMBINATION OF ALUMINA AND OXIDE OF CALCIUM IN THE ELECTRIC FURNACE.—Messrs. Moissan and Dufan have recently undertaken a series of experiments upon the direct combination of alumina and oxide of calcium in the electric furnace, and in this way have succeeded in forming the monocalcic aluminate (Al_2O_4Ca) in crystalline needles. This body has been only imperfectly studied; several experimenters claim to have obtained it, but their results have lacked certainty. The experimenters pursue the following method, which is the subject of a paper read before the Academie des Sciences. By heating in the electric furnace an intimate mixture of 100 parts of well calcined alumina and 60 parts of anhydrous lime, with an arc of 1,000 amperes and 45 volts, after three minutes' action a gray mass, entirely melted, is found in the crucible, which upon breaking is found to be composed of an assemblage of fine brilliant needles. In the cavities of the mass some of the free needles attain one-eighth of an inch in length, and may be taken out and examined under the miscroscope. The product is freed from excess of lime by a series of washings with alcohol and ether, and dried in vacuo. In this way a crystalline powder is obtained, which by analysis gives very nearly the theoretical quantity for the formula Al_2O_4Ca, and it is thus found to be the monocalcic aluminate. The needles are colorless and transparent, appearing to be oblique prisms with rectangular base. This body does not scratch glass; its density is found to be 3.671. The aluminate of calcium is quite stable in dry air, but water attacks it easily, with dissociation and precipitation of alumina. It is quickly attacked by hydrochloric acid, but nitric, sulphuric and hydrofluoric acids act more slowly. Fluorine, which is without action in the cold, attacks it when heated, with incandescence and formation of white fumes. The halogen elements and sulphur are without marked action at a moderately high temperature. Carbon only acts upon it at the temperature of the electric arc, with formation of carbides.—Sci. Am.

NEWS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Captain J. T. Myers, who commanded the United States Legation Guard with distinguished bravery during the Pekin siege, has been detached from the Mare Island Naval Hospital at San Francisco, and ordered home on three months' sick leave.

The ministers in Pekin have agreed upon and signed the preliminary note to China, and it will be sent immediately to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang.

Russia has agreed to give Great Britain entire control of the railway from Pekin to Shan Hai Kwan.

The French Government has decided that all loot taken by the French forces in China shall be restored to the Chinese. None of the plunder will be allowed to land in France.

South Africa.

Great Britain is taking steps to hurry troops to South Africa to aid Kitchener in repelling the invasion of the Boers into Cape Colony, where considerable fighting has occurred. The Colonial Police has been increased to 10,000 men.

In a statement issued from The Hague by Mr. Kruger he says Steyn is leading the Boer forces in the field that his troops are strong and well armed and that the Transvaalers will fight to the end.

It turns out that the forces of DeWet and Steyn, which were penned in the fork of the Orange and Caledon rivers by General Knox and were afterwards reported as having escaped, "escaped" by riding at full gallop through the British lines with Steyn in the lead and DeWet commanding the rear guard.

The Boers were driven out of Houtkraal, Cape Colony, last week by the British; were repulsed at Zuurfontein, near Johannesburg, and were defeated by General French at Thorndale with a loss of fifty killed.

There are fears that the Boer invasion of Cape Colony may lead many of the Cape Dutch to join their ranks.

The Philippines.

Brigadier-General George W. Davis, formerly Governor-General of Porto Rico, arrived in Washington last week and will soon leave for Manila by way of San Francisco.

Commander Hanford has been placed in command of the Cavite station to succeed Commander Fremont, who will command the Culgoa.

The battleship Kentucky has passed through the Suez Canal on her way to Manila. The Sultan has not yet paid up. Those who supposed that the Kentucky's visit to Smyrna would frighten him into paying our claim seem to have been unacquainted with the Sultan's ways.

The Philipine Commission has decreed that all laws in the islands shall be printed in English.

General MacArthur has issued a proclamation warning the Filipinos that non-combatants who give aid or comfort to the insurgents will hereafter be treated with severity.

The homeward movement of the Volunteers from the Philippines will begin on New Year's Day, when the Thirty-seventh Regiment will embark on the transport Sheridan.

Other Foreign News.

Cable dispatches from time to time, telling of new contracts obtained by our iron and steel manufacturers in Europe, Asia and Africa reveal the fact that the British iron trade, which has long been in supreme control of the world's markets, is being crowded out by American competition. Our manufacturers are not only sending bridges, engines and steel rails to the British colonies, but are now actually sending steel rails and steel plates for shipbuilding to England itself and underselling the British manufacturers $2 to $5 a ton. Norway has just given the contract for the entire year for rails for railways to American firms, and the German iron trade is said to be in despair at American prices.

The loyal British chiefs of Kumassi have captured the Ashanti Queen Mother and the rebel King Kokofu, and they hope soon to bag the remaining rebel chiefs.

At Antwerp 13,000 dock laborers, sailors and coal porters are on strike and the commerce of the port is badly crippled.

The Legislative Council of Victoria has rejected the woman's suffrage bill for the sixth time, and has refused to submit the question to a referendum.

Queen Victoria's failing health is said to be causing grave concern.

Two hundred Christians are reported to have been killed by the Moslems in the central provinces of Turkey.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

The Senate on Thursday of last week, as expected, ratified the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with England for an isthmian canal, with an amendment permitting the United States to close the canal to any enemy in war time, a second amendment declaring that this treaty supersedes the troublesome Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and a third amendment cutting out of the treaty the article inviting the other Powers to join in ratifying it. It is somewhat doubtful if England will accept these amendments, and if she does not do so the construction of the canal may be seriously delayed. In case England does not accept the amendments some are in favor of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and building an American canal without regard to England's claims, but it is not likely that any such radical course will be adopted.

The River and Harbor bill, as completed in committee, appropriates $39,000,000, of which $23,000,000 is for new work and the rest for work already authorized.

Congressman Richard A. Wise, of West Virginia, died suddenly last week.

The Indian appropriation bill, passed by the House last week, appropriates over $9,000,000.

Congress will resume its sessions after the holiday recess on January 3.

Other Government Affairs.

The Philippine and Porto Rico tariff cases now before the Supreme Court of the United States involve the important question as to whether the Constitution "follows the flag," that is, whether the inhabitants of our new islands are entitled to the guarantee of citizenship and other rights which the Constitution gives (including free trade with the rest of our country) or whether they can be ruled by the President and Congress regardless of the Constitution. Those who hold that the Constitution does not follow the flag fear that if the Court decides that it does our industries will be swamped with cheap labor and cheap products from Porto Rico and the Philippines; while those who hold that the Constitution does cover the new islands argue that Congress is subject to the Constitution in all its acts, that our Republic was never intended to rule over distant peoples as subjects, and that it is best not to keep under our flag peoples who are not fitted to participate in our free institutions. This is probably the most important question that has come before the Supreme Court for a generation. The decision is expected in about a month.

Ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, in public statements, have made known the fact that they hold to the opinion that the Constitution follows the flag.

Other Domestic News.

A gang of kidnappers last week abducted the son of Edward A. Cudahy, of Omaha, and notified the father that the boy would be returned upon the payment of $25,000 ransom. After a few days of fruitless police and detective work, the father took a bag containing the required amount of gold coin and deposited it in a lonely spot designated by the kidnappers and the boy was returned. The father has offered a reward of $25,000 for the apprehension of the abductors, $5,000 for one and $15,000 for two of them. Omaha lawyers, however, fail to find on the statute books of Nebraska any law that will land the kidnappers in jail if caught, although a more thorough search may happily disclose such a measure.

It is reported that the lines of the Central Passenger Association have decided to boycott several of the railroads west of Chicago unless they agree to withdraw the prepaid orders from that and the Trunk Line Association territories. All these railroad combinations for the purpose of controlling rates are contrary to the provisions of the Federal Inter-State Commerce law.

Two negroes were lynched at Arcadia, Miss., last week for the murder of a trading boatman named Thompson and his wife and child.

Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the president pro tem of the Senate, died suddenly in Washington last week.

Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, died in Boston last week.

The small pox epidemic in New York City continues to cause apprehension.

Three men were buried alive on Thursday of last week beneath thirty-five feet of earth in an irrigation canal near Chadron, Neb.

Three nurses were suspended from Bellevue Hospital in New York City last week under suspicion of having caused the death of an insane patient by unnecessary violence.

John D. Rockefeller has made another gift of $1,500,000 to the University of Chicago. This makes nearly $10,000,000 in all that he has given to the university.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

N. A. R. D. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists will be held in Chicago early in January, and much important business will come up for transaction.

A number of petitions from jobbers who have recently begun business, and who desire to be included in the list of accepted jobbers will be presented for consideration. It is also expected that the result of the Sterling Remedy Company's offer will be made known. It is said that the amount the N. A. R. D. will receive from this source will be upwards of $5,000.

Much work has been done by the association since its last annual meeting in Detroit.

From the list of jobbers published in this paper October 4, there have been removed the names of W. H. Currier & Co., of Pittsfield, Mass., who are aggressive cutters; Hogan-Johnson Drug Company, Lafayette, Ind., for violation of the agreement, and Stovall-Smith Drug Company, Atlanta, Ga., who are not considered jobbers.

Recognition has been refused to the New York Consolidated Drug Company; R. P. Hoagland, Boston, and D. Maurer & Son, Philadelphia.

ACTIVITY IN NEW JERSEY.

During the last year the pharmacists of New Jersey have been making great strides toward the betterment of their trade condition by organizing pharmaceutical associations. The work has gone forward so rapidly that New Jersey may be classed as one of the strongest organized States in the Union. A prime mover in the work said recently, "I believe the action at the last meeting of the State Association has had a stimulating effect on the druggists of the State, for a regular tidal wave for organization has swept over the State, and we feel now as though we are worth just as much consideration for our force of numbers as any other State."

The two largest populated counties of New Jersey, Essex and Hudson, have powerful county organizations, which have been formed recently, and the next two largest, Camden and Passaic, are working toward the same end.

Eighteen cities, with a population of over 5,000 each, have independent associations. Newark, Paterson and Camden are among the most recent cities to come into the benefits of organization, and many other towns are contemplating such a move. Cities like Passaic, Trenton, Atlantic City, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Bridgeton, Morristown, Kearny, Harrison, Millville and Phillipsburg, all of which have a population of over 10,000, have no local associations, but a great many of the pharmacists of these cities are affiliated with some organization. Of these cities six have started movements for organization and will soon have working bodies.

Another interesting phase of the movement is that all of the organizations formed have affiliated with the N. A. R. D. or will do so soon. It is said that the action at the last State meeting of withdrawing from the N. A. R. D. will be reconsidered at the next meeting and the association will again enroll with the national body.

DRUG TRADE SECTION, BOARD OF TRADE.

Vaccine and asafetida were two topics of discussion before the meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, held Thursday afternoon, December 20. In the absence of the regular chairman, John McKesson, Jr., J. H. Stallman was named. The secretary read a communication from the Pasteur Vaccine Company, of Chicago, in which complaint was made concerning the action of the Department of Agriculture and other public bodies in disseminating alleged information which militated against the fair and reasonable prices of the trade for vaccine. The company said it had been subjected to iniquitous competition in that the Agricultural Department and other public bodies have been engaged in the manufacture of "blackleg" vaccine and furnishing it free to customers. The letter stated that the time for a reform in this sort of trade competition was at hand. The communication was received and placed on file. In May of the present year the Section passed resolutions urging the Greater New York Charter Revision Committee to repeal Section 1226 of the present charter of the City of New York which "authorizes the Health Department to sell in competition with the drug trade certain so-called surplus laboratory products of its bacteriological laboratory, namely, vaccine virus and various antitoxines."

Chairman Stallman then called attention to the difficulty experienced at the present time in bringing asafetida into this port. He stated the prime article was not imported now. Considerable annoyance was caused by the requirement of the Government for the inspection of asafetida and "if something is not done to alter present conditions asafetida will become very scarce and high priced." The subject was discussed at some length, and it was decided that the Treasury Department was not at fault, but that the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopœia were too exacting. On motion, the matter was left with a committee composed of importers of drugs and chemicals and jobbing druggists, with instructions that the committee confer with the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee with a view to securing a change in the percentage solubility of asafetida. It is expected the conference will take place shortly.

A report from the committee named at an informal meeting of the Section, held in November, to draft a bill, to be presented to the Greater New York Revision Committee regarding the storage of explosives, was received. Andrew B. Rogers is chairman of the committee. The bill has not been completed, but will be after the holidays, when its provisions will be made public.

A MISSTATEMENT CONCERNING NEW PHARMACY LAW.

The following paragraph taken from an editorial in a recent issue of a pharmaceutical journal has caused the New York Board of Pharmacy considerable annoyance and no little extra labor: "To comply with this law it is necessary for every drug store in the State to take out a license on or before January 1, 1901, and to renew this license at the beginning of every year thereafter." While the substance of the statement is correct the date when the license shall be taken out is entirely wrong as is shown by the law, which reads "In the month of January, nineteen hundred and one, and annually thereafter, the proprietor of every place, in which drugs," etc.

Since publication of the article the members of the New York Board have been besieged by proprietors anxious to "get in" before the law became operative. As a matter of fact, it will be impossible for any proprietor to register his store before January 7, as the new board does not meet until that date, although it exists technically January 1. "I am gratified to know," said a member of the board, "that proprietors are anxious to comply with the law. This editorial statement, though incorrect, has shown me the wind is blowing in the right direction, and my anticipation that difficulty would be experienced on this section of the law, seems to be groundless."

DRUG HOWLERS OBSERVE HOLIDAYS.

At a meeting of the Retail Druggists' Bowling Association Monday evening, December 19, it was decided to suspend bowling until after the holidays. The first meeting following New Year's will be held January 7, at which time "Ladies' Night" will be celebrated. At the Monday night meeting L. William De Zeller scored the highest number of points and will wear the club's medal until the January meeting.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WRIT.

A druggist in Jersey City, N. J., has been distributing the following circular. His fellow members in the local pharmaceutical association are justly incensed by his unprofessional conduct. The circular is a wonderful production, from a literary standpoint at least:

PRESCRIPTIONS AND DRUGS.

We want your prescription and drug trade, we have good reason to believe that we are entitled to it far more than any other druggist, it is our pleasure to mention them.

OUR DRUGS ARE FRESH AND PURE.

Our Chemicals are Guaranteed by the Best Manufacturers. Our Medicines are made of Pure Ingredients and Standard Strength.

WE DO NOT SUBSTITUTE.

Of course, everybody else claims the same, but ours is no idle boast, we back up our statements with facts.

Before proceeding we desire to state that we are very very well aware of the serious accusations in the following statements, and were it not for our being positive that this exposure will put those druggists on their guard with the result that the public will be benefited by it, we would have never mentioned it.

THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY TO DO A THING RIGHT AND THAT IS OUR WAY.

During our hunt for substitution, adulteration, etc., etc., we have encountered a good many of them; far more than could be mentioned in this circular, therefore we will mention here only a few prominent ones, those that produce bad results immediately, and a comparison with a standard preparation is sufficient to prove my charges correct.

Our Tincture of Iodine is a solution of 7 per cent. resublimed Iodine in pure grain alcohol, when applied on the skin it will dry up immediately, it does not affect the eyes.

Substituters and adulterators, Tincture of Iodine contains deodorized wood alcohol, Iodine and water, now; he deserves more credit for the water he adds than he is aware of, because without the water it is enough to ruin anybody's eyes when left exposed for few times while using, especially in a warm room, while the water which has been added merely to economize in the cost, keeps it from evaporating so fast, nevertheless, it injures the eyes anyhow, and when you get Tincture of Iodine that does not dry up immediately when applied, and hurts your eyes when exposed that is IT.

Our Solution of Citrate Magnesia contains Magnesium Carbonate and Citric Acid, when these two are dissolved and added together it forms citrate magnesia, to this we add Syrup of Citric Acid which sweetens and flavors it, the whole makes a pleasant and refreshing purgative.

S. and A. Solution of Citrate Magnesia contains common Washing Soda, Tartaric Acid, Syrup and Water. The immediate effect of this Citrate Magnesia is to gradually eat away the mucous membrane or lining of the stomach, as a matter of fact in New York State a few druggists have been prosecuted for dispensing it; it is considered a crime even in this State, but unfortunately the law did not provide adequately for the prosecution of those offenders; furthermore, even they that dispense it recognize the injustice of dispensing that stuff and the only extenuating circumstances they claim is this: "Our customers have been getting this Magnesia for years and if we go and change the formula now they will recognize the difference in taste, thinking that we made a mistake, we stand to loose all our trade, therefore we are doomed to dispense IT forever."

Our Spirit of Camphor is a solution of 10 per cent. refined Camphor in pure grain alcohol when applied to the body it alleviates pain, dries up immediately.

S. and A. Spirit of Camphor contains Camphor, Wood Alcohol and Water, the Camphor is dissolved in the Wood Alcohol and water added to it until it precipitates the camphor, then a little more of that alcohol is added to redissolve the comphor which can now stand a little more water, the resulting compound reminds you of some corporation stocks that contain more water than anything else and you are asked to pay for IT (the water) just as well. Yes! and how about Seidlitz powders that contain only half the quantity of Rochelle Salt that should be in there, but is substituted with Bicarbonate of Soda because it is cheaper, or Tincture of Iron that is made up and sold fresh instead of keeping it at least three months as it ought to be done and as we do it before we dispense it, because age reduces the corrosive action of the Iron and is in better condition to circulate in the blood, or (as we do not think that the general public has got sufficient knowledge in pharmacy to comprehend the following form of substitution, therefore, we refer you to your physician and we sincerely hope that you will show him this circular) the practice of mixing fluid extracts with the required menstrum and replacing it for tinctures, it is a notorious fact that a tincture made up this way it not anywhere near as good as when it is made up by the official process and an Alkaloidal tincture it is positively criminal to do it. Last but not least we will compare the Tincture of Opium. (Laudanum).

A UNIQUE DISPLAY OF BORAX.

The Pacific Coast Borax Company had a display in one of the large show windows of the Siegel-Cooper Company, this city, which attracted the attention of Christmas shoppers. The exhibit is a reproduction of the famous twenty-mule team and triplet wagons, in miniature, all in crystalized borax. The teams and loaded wagons are shown making a trip from the mines in Death Valley, Cal., across the arid regions of San Bernandino County to the nearest railroad shipping point at Mojave, Cal., a distance of about 162 miles, and requiring ten days' travel. Through sixty miles of this journey there is no water, and one of the wagons contains a carrying tank for the supply. The wagons carry fifteen tons each of borax.

Beside the mule team, specimens of borax are shown in the window. The company has but recently taken up the idea of advertising, and is sending like displays throughout the United States. In two stores in Brooklyn during the holidays, the Pacific Coast Borax Company had booths for the display of borax. The company is making a strenuous endeavor to suppress adulterated borax, and has secured a number of convictions in different States where the law is stringent.

Our Tincture of Opium (Laudanum) is made from essayed, granulated Opium (the best grade on the market, contains 14 per cent. of morphine) and we make it 10 per cent. in strength. S. and A. Tincture of Opium (Laudanum) is made in different ways, the process will hardly intrst you, but for your physicians' benefit we will mention two ways that I have practised.

(a.) From Powdered Opium which does not contain more than about 10 or 12 per cent. morphine, this is made up by the old method of maceration and diluted to about one-half strength.

(b.) Gum Opium, which should be 10 per cent. morphine but, as a matter of fact, it does not range above 7 or 8 per cent. of morphine at the most, this is sliced up and cooked (cooking spoils just about half of the active constituents of opium), a piece of black licorice is added to make it look stronger and of course a little alcohol is added to keep it from getting sour, allowed to stand a week or two and there you have IT.

This weakening of Laudanum is rather a serious matter as we have tested certain kinds of Laudanum that did not contain more than 7-10 per cent. of morphine, while ours, which is the right kind, contains just double the amount.

Imagine for a moment the doctor prescribing Laudanum and not getting the desired effect he will increase the dose and if you happen to get that increased dose prescription in a drug store where you get double the strength, what would the result be? We therefore honestly advise your physician that if he prescribes it and does not get the desired effect to make sure first that he got full strength before increasing the dose.

Whereof, for all the reasons enumerated above and some more too numerous to mention, we reiterate our statement that we are entitled to your patronage for drugs and prescriptions and beg to remain,

Yours for Health,

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Sixth Annual Ball and Thirtieth Anniversary of this association will be held at Lenox Lyceum on Wednesday evening, January 30, 1901. The object of this ball is to promote a friendly feeling between the members of the Alumni and their business associates. No expense has been spared to make this affair a grand success. Among the features prepared for the occasion by the Executive Committee are a grand concert, music to be rendered by the Eighth Regiment band and orchestra combined. The committee would consider it a favor if remittances covering price of tickets be made at least one week prior to date of ball to the chairman of the Executive Committee, Fred. Borggreve, Long Acre Pharmacy, 1491 Broadway, N. Y. The Committee: Fred Borggreve, chairman; Geo. E. Schweinfurth, F. N. Pond. Dr. Geo. C. Diekman, Wm. H. Ebbitt.

Sub-Committee: G. H. Hitchcock, chairman; C. O Bigelow, W. S. Brown, H. H. Butler, F. H. Boyd, R. J. Bell, H. Burmeister, Wm. Brandt, S. H. Carragan, J. M. Chalwell, Geo. Crittenton, David Costello, J. E. Comerford, Wm. E. Cramer, L. W. De Zeller, H. J. Diecks, J. M. Doremus, John C. Denner, W. A. Demarest, John Delson, J. W. Dougan, A. T. Dargan, W. F. Downes, B. F. Ebers, E. J. Emelin, Lee H. Evans, J. W. Ferrier, E. P. Ferguson, H. N. Fraser, Wm. Falkiner, F. W. Figgis, L. W. Geisler, Sr., Oscar Goldman, J. P. Garrigan, F. D. Grotta, S. F. Haddad, A. J. Heinemann, F. B. Hays, A. C. Hueg, C. M. Hudson, Geo. E. Huether, Geo. Hess, Wm. Hauenstein, A. A. Jackson, T. J. Keenan, A. P. Kerley, Hugo Kantrowitz, J. Kahlman, Geo. C. Klippert, T. W. Linton, E. Lillibridge, J. L. Lascoff, J. H. Lawrence, Matthew Mahler, Caswell A. Mayo, M. Mandlebaum, A. A. McRae, G. Newwitter, Frank Olivette, J. M. Pringle, Jr., Chas. W. Parsons, John Patton, Wm. H. Porr, Wm. J. Quencer, Gilbert T. Reeder, J. H. Rogers, J. Ruprecht, H. W. Redding, W. F. Rawlins, J. J. Redmond, Arthur J. Reeder, S. V. B. Swann, R. R. Smith, H. J. Schnell, W. P. Stephenson, C. E. Smith, R. W. Sayer, Phillip Schaaf, H. A. T. Simon, H. E. Steinhilber, Wm. L. Schaaf, T. A. Smith, R. Schoenfeldt, M. R. Thurlow, Adolph Tsheppe, Carl Timmermann, Phil. Toussaint, Alex. Tsheppe, John M. Tobin, Chas. H. White, Fred. Wichelns, William Weis, U. B. Woolley, Thos. Weickert, E. H. Wiswell, Jos. L. Weber, W. D. Wiley, Chas, Weisz, Dr. Fred C. Wilson, Jacob Weil, Harry C. Yager.

EXAMINATION UNDER NEW PHARMACY LAW.

Several pharmacists, including a member of the new Board of Pharmacy, were discussing the new law recently, when one of them was overheard to ask: "Is there anything in the law which provides how the board shall prepare its questions for the examinations?" The member of the board answered him: "No, there is not. The matter is left with the board and I for one am going to object very strongly to one of the provisions proposed at the informal meetings of the board held recently. It relates to the method of distributing questions of the various examiners. From time to time rumors have gained circulation that members of the New York Board have sold advance questions on board examinations. While this is entirely untrue and is impossible for the reason that no member has access before examination day to any of the prepared questions but his own, such a possibility must be considered. From the present arrangement examinations under the new law are to be held simultaneously at different places in the three sections of the State, and the questions of the examiners are to be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the new board in sufficient time to permit him to place them with the chairmen of the sections by examination day. While I am not making any accusations, I am opposed to submitting my questions in such a way, as it affords excellent opportunity for busy bodies to make fraud assertions like the one made against us New Yorkers. My way of relieving this state of affairs would be to allow the members of each section to prepare each month a set of questions on one of the examination subjects. At present it is proposed to allow a different section to prepare all of the papers each month. Suppose we allow all of the sections to plan the examination in practical pharmacy; then each of the sections to prepare individual questions on chemistry, pharmacognosy and materia medica, alternating the subjects in the sections monthly. I think this would make it next to impossible for anyone to get the questions in advance, as no section would know what either of the other two had prepared. I shall propose such a method at the meeting January 7."

CANVASSING THE CITY.

The Executive Committee of the Joint Conference Committee started eight men canvassing Greater New York yesterday to obtain the consent of 75 per cent. of the retail druggists in the section to a revised schedule of prices (see Era, December 20). It is expected the work will be completed in about two weeks, when a meeting of the Joint Conference Committee will be held and the date fixed when the prices will take effect.

"The eyes of the drug trade of the country are on us," said a member of the committee last week, "and we feel, to use an old political expression, 'as New York goes so goes the country.' This section is a pivotal point. The real center of the drug trade is here, and many cities follow our lead. Across the river in New Jersey they are waiting to see what we will do, but I think they can safely proceed, as I apprehend over 90 per cent. of the retail pharmacists in this section will agree to the schedule. I have been informed that nearly all of the aggressive cutters on Broadway favor our plan, and in Brooklyn I have the personal assurance of the largest dealer that he is with us heart and soul. But when the price list is in effect, our work is only begun, as we have to watch for any violations. I assure you, we will do our best to keep the druggists united."

CONCERNING "THE JAMES PHARMACY."

A number of inquiries concerning the financial status and business reputation of "The James Pharmacy," No. 645 Madison avenue, this city, have come to the Era recently from firms who had received large orders for goods, but no cash. A reporter for this paper called at the pharmacy for information. A Mr. James was pointed out as the proprietor, but he declined to give his initials, nor would he give any information concerning himself or business. He stated he had recently purchased the pharmacy of Ellison & Co., druggists, at No. 957 Fifth avenue, and a sign reading "The James Pharmacy, successors to Ellison & Co.," was above the street door. This Mr. James said he could not give the financial standing of his firm without first consulting "a certain party," but that he would send "a letter with the information to-morrow." The letter has not yet been received. "The James Pharmacy" should not be confounded with the reputable house of F. K. James, No. 700 Eighth avenue, as the two have no connection. "The James Pharmacy" is not rated by the mercantile agencies.

DRUG MEN NAMED IN MAYORALTY CONTEST.

A daily newspaper is conducting a "mayoralty contest" through its columns, using the "please cut out this coupon" plan for obtaining a popular expression on the most desirable man for mayor of Greater New York. The possessor of a coupon may name any two men as first and second choice for the city's chief executive. Voters in the drug trade have expressed preferences for John McKesson, George J. Seabury and James Stillman as likely candidates for the office. Each of these men has received a goodly number of votes.

Some Estimates.

A newspaper estimate of the appropriations of general advertisers credits the Centaur Company and C. I. Hood & Co. with a yearly expenditure of $500,000 each. Dr. Pierce's bill is put down at $300,000, and the Pinkham Company, the J. C. Ayer Company and Scott & Bowne are said to spend $250,000 each. Brent Good is in the $200,000 class. In the list of advertisers spending from $100,000 to $150,000 apiece for publicity are the Sterling Remedy Company, Postum Cereal Company, Frank Stuart, California Fig Syrup Company, Warner's Safe Cure Company, Pond's Extract Company, Potter Drug & Chemical Company and Enoch Morgan's Sons.—National Advertiser.

WOMAN IN PHARMACY.

The old fogies cannot keep woman out of pharmacy; she is breaking in with great effect. One of the most recent acquisitions, and a very welcome one, is Mrs. Marietta Harmon, of Syracuse, N. Y., who, at the November meeting of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, achieved the highest general average ever secured in the State, her percentage standing being 90. At this meeting for examination the number of candidates was 116, of whom sixty-three passed, among this number being included those who received only the assistant's license.

Mrs. Harmon is the widow of Carl E. Harmon, a young pharmacist who died about four years ago, leaving to his wife the drug store at No. 615 Almond street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Harmon was at the time teaching school, but she decided in addition to continue the drug business with the aid of a licensed clerk. She personally superintended the buying and financial part, but, realizing the necessity for a greater knowledge of pharmacy, and the desirability of being a registered pharmacist herself, she decided to take up the study of this profession in all earnestness. Securing a competent instructor, she applied herself diligently to study, which, owing to her school and business duties, had to be done at night after closing of the store. It is therefore all the more honor to her that in the short time of five months she was able to so thoroughly equip herself that she secured in the board examination the exceptionally high standing. She is the recipient of many congratulations.

MRS. MARIETTA HARMON.

RUMOR OF LAW SUIT OVER N. A. R. D. IN NEW JERSEY.

It has been hinted that a well-known firm of aggressive cutters in a city in New Jersey within a few minutes riding distance of this city, is about to institute legal proceedings against an equally well-known local pharmaceutical association. The charge is that the members of the "pharmaceutical association" have combined to prevent the plaintiffs from securing goods to supply their trade.

The N. A. R. D. plan has been in operation in the city in question for the last two months and it is said the cutters have been feeling the effects of it.

A member of the association in talking over the situation recently said: "Our plan is working splendidly. The cutters do not display cut-rate signs in their windows any more, nor do they use as much advertising space in the papers. All of the members of our association are holding to the adopted price list and I think the cutters are beginning to feel it."

DR. SQUIBB'S SONS GET ALL.

The will of the late Edward R. Squibb, who died recently at his home, No. 152 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was filed for probate on December 21. No schedule accompanied the document, but it is believed that the estate is worth at least $1,000,000. The will is dated May 23, 1893, and the witnesses are William M. and George S. Ingraham. All of the estate is left to Edward H. Squibb and Charles F. Squibb, the sons of the testator. The will explains that the testator's wife, Caroline L. Squibb, and his daughter, Mary S. Munro, have received advances amounting to what he deemed their fair share of the estate.

GERRISH AGAIN.

F. L. Gerrish, exposed a few years ago for swindling the drug trade through the mail order scheme, has been inquired about recently. He seems to be connected with some corporation-forming project, the attorney for which is the well known Col. Halre, who has in the past few years achieved considerable notice through his defense of drug trade swindlers. Gerrish is said to give his house address as No. 355 West Thirty-second street, and his downtown address No. 45 Broadway, care of Judge Grow. Some people are quite curious to know what he is up to now.

NOTES.

—The members of the traveling force of Parke, Davis & Company, in this section, numbering about thirty-eight, took occasion to remember their manager or "father," as some have facetiously called him, Sidney H. Carragan, at the Drug Trade Club Monday afternoon, December 24, by presenting him with a handsome pair of diamond studded link cuff buttons as a mark of appreciation. The presentation of the gift was preceded by a dinner, of which the following partook: S. H. Carragan, M. O. Martin, Dr. Takamine, A. G. Bissell, Harry Thornton, Frank Cuddy, George H. Dawson, W. L. Bradt, George Andrews, F. P. Tuthill and George E. Reed. Immediately following the dinner Mr. Cuddy arose and in an excellent speech presented Mr. Carragan with the token of remembrance. Mr. Carragan was taken completely by surprise but responded in a fitting manner. Harry Thornton then read a poem apropos of the occasion by Nathaniel Nickolai and toasts were drunk to William Warren, manager for Parke, Davis & Company, and Mr. Carragan. The affair was pleasantly ended in speechmaking by those present.

—At the December meeting of the New York Board of Pharmacy the following were successful in passing: W. H. Bennett, Ephriam L. Ennis, Benjamin Goldstein, Henry Goldwater, Victor Halper, Herbert B. Harding, Max Jacobus, Thomas N. Lahey, Isaac A. Myerson, Henry K. Parker, Ralph Paul, Adrian Paradis, Marcus Rosenberg, William Schoelles, Rev. Hubert J. Straten, Alice W. Thonger, Maris L. Tobias, William G. Turner, John A. Valentine, David N. Weinberg, Bertram R. White, Max Wolfram, Jr., Fred H. Bettielle, Dominco De Lucas, Louis B. Epstein, Gennario Gragano, John Krack, Isaac Leat, Morris Leibowich, George A. Lewis, Samuel Meyer, Saul J. Selkin, Bernard Weinbaum, Katie Weiss, Edward S. Wolk and Augustus S. Wurzer, Jr. It is probable that many others of the 181 persons examined "passed the board," but up to Monday, December 24, the board had not completed the ratings. However, the others who are successful will be notified and given a chance to register before the old board passes from existence.

—An order was handed down by Justice Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court last week in the case of the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company against Christian A. Lotz, doing business as the Morris Chemical Company, in which the defendant is perpetually restrained from infringing on a patent of the plaintiff for an improvement in a compound of iodine with thymol. The order also directs that the defendant shall render an accounting of the profits accruing from his infringement from February 24, 1891. John A. Shields was named as master in the matter of accounting of profits. Justice Lacombe issued an order in another suit brought by the Farbenfabriken Company against the Orienta Chemical Company, of which a Mr. Frolich is president, restraining the defendants from infringing on the same patent as the one in the Lotz case, but the order grants only a preliminary injunction. The defendants did not appear against the order.

—The semi-annual election of officers of the Retail Druggists' Association was held at a meeting of the association Friday evening, December 21, and resulted in the following selection: President, J. Weinstein; first vice-president, C. H. Bernstein; second vice-president, B. Mishking; secretary, L. Marmor; financial secretary, A. H. Solotaroff; treasurer, George Ginsberg; trustees, B. Bockshitsky, M. Nissleson and A. Lindemann. It was decided to donate $50 to the Joint Conference Committee to carry out the work of canvassing the city. Arthur Brianson was elected to membership.

—The following druggists appeared before Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions, Monday, December 17, to answer charges of violating the pharmacy laws: Dr. William E. Jenner, No. 993 Columbus avenue, Louis Romanoff, No. 212 East 121st street, and John F. Evers, No. 2208 Lexington avenue. The first two pleaded not guilty, and were held for trial, while Evers acknowledged guilt and paid a fine of $50. Abraham Wolfe, No. 761 Amsterdam avenue, also charged with violating the pharmacy laws, was not able to appear because of illness, and his trial was set down for January 15.

—"Business is the dullest I have known it to be in years," said a proprietor of a store of the lower East side of town last week. "Why, giving our customers

Christmas presents has had no effect. Last year I had an extensive line of sundries of all kinds, and there was plenty of people buying; this year there's just as many people—a few more, perhaps—but they're not buying. In fact, I haven't seen a year since 1895 when business has been so poor. My story you'll find is the same as that of a good many other druggists in this part of the town."

——The bowling games of the Wholesale Druggists Association were continued on Saturday on Reid's alleys with the following results:Colgate & Company, 870; Johnson & Johnson, 755; Lanman & Kemp, 608; General Chemical Company, 630; Parke, Davis & Company, 797; Johnson & Johnson, 823; National Lead Company, 801; Lanman & Kemp, 687; National Lead Company, 824; General Chemical Company, 722; Colgate & Company, 730; Parke, Davis & Company, 755.

——Because of the nearness of the holiday season, the usual number of druggist visitors to the trade from out of the city was not great, and only a few called. Included among these were: Charles Minton, of Charles Minton & Co., Red Bank, N. J.; L. O. Grinnel, Asbury Park, N. J., and M. B. Cochran, Pittsburg, Pa.

——A bowling match is being arranged between teams representing the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and the class of 1901 of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. The game will be played at an early date. The stake is that the losing team "settle for the dinner for the crowd."

——The Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy gave the second reception of the season to the students of the college at the college building, on Wednesday evening, December 19. There was a large number in attendance, and the evening was pleasantly passed in dancing.

——The Hygeia Medical Company, of Newark, N. J., has incorporated under the laws of that State to deal in drugs and chemicals. The company is capitalized at $100,000, and the incorporators are J. Ingle, Jr.; A. G. Loomis and G. F. Brandenburgh.

——The Linton Pharmacy, No. 48 Union Square, has been incorporated under the laws of this State. It has an authorized and paid-in capital of $20,000, and the incorporators are Thomas W. Linton, Harry Malarky and William P. Case, of this city.

——The Emancipo Company, of New York City, has incorporated to manufacture remedies for drug addictions. The company has a capital of $30,000 and its incorporators are: W. Nittles and M. M. Cohn, of New York City, and W. A. Hilliard, of Brooklyn.

——The Bordeaux Chemical Company, of New York City, has incorporated with a capital of $1,000 to manufacture patent medicines. The incorporators are: C. B. Frazier, N. B. Winstock, of New York City, and J. Murphy, of Hoboken, N. J.

——The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club made Oakwood, Staten Island, the objective point for the weekly run Thursday, December 20. The season is about closed, the wheelmen taking their "runs" only when the weather is mild and clear.

——M. R. Mandlebaum and J. H. Whittet, local representatives of the William S. Merrell Chemical Company, are in Cincinnati in attendance at the annual dinner given by the company to its traveling staff.

——J. J. Peterson, who has conducted a pharmacy at No. 166 Franklin street for some time, has sold his store and gone to Buffalo, where he will reside. Mr. Peterson retired from business because of ill-health.

——W. C. Dambach, a well known retail druggist of Buffalo, N. Y., "stopped a short while" with old friends in the drug trade last week. He had just returned from a trip of several weeks in Europe.

——Mr. Zeigmeister has sold his store on Second street, near Avenue A to A. Weinstein, who was formerly employed by Goetzhoff and Bakst.

——The annual holiday vacation at the New York College of Pharmacy was begun Wednesday, December 19, and the college will remain closed, with the exception of the office, until January 3.

——Another judgment has been added to the long list filed against that "king of drug swindlers," Henry P. Crosher. Constantine Stephano is the complainant, and the amount is $309.

——The Brooklyn College of Pharmacy closed Saturday, December 22, for the holidays. Following the opening of college on January 2, the regular mid-term examinations will take place.

——The (MHA) Chemical Company, of this city, has incorporated to deal in chemicals, etc. Capital, $10,000. Incorporators: J. Weston, L. S. Marx and L. Scheer, all of this city.

——William Churchill, of the scientific department of the local branch of Parke, Davis & Co., who had been confined to his home for the last three weeks, is able to be about again.

——A meeting of the Drug Clerks' Circle was held on Wednesday evening, December 19, at which time arrangements were discussed for the ball to be given in February.

——The Koch Lung Cure Company, of Rochester, N. Y., has incorporated in New Jersey. Capital, $50,000, and incorporators: L. C. Tower, H. J. Brainard and K. K. McLaren.

——At the December session of the New York Board of Pharmacy about sixty-five senior students of the New York College of Pharmacy "were up" for examination.

——A slight fire occurred in the drug store of George Ginsberg, No. 225 Madison street, Tuesday evening, December 18. The damage was trifling.

——The American Chemical Society begins its twenty-second general meeting in Chicago to-day. The session will conclude to-morrow evening.

——A meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation is scheduled for this afternoon.

——H. H. Hagerty has secured a judgment for $99 against Charles F. Risley, of Charles F. Risley & Co., No. 46 Cortlandt street.

——Berthold Roubicek, of No. 2243 Eighth avenue, has purchased a second store of A. A. Rensen, at 161st and Caldwell streets.

——B. B. Hamlin, manager of the New York office for William R. Warner & Company, is confined to his home by illness.

——J. H. Corry has resigned his position at the Sherman Square Pharmacy, Seventieth street and the Boulevard.

——Mr. Voler opened a new store Monday, December 17, at Eastern Parkway and Wotkyns street, Brooklyn.

——A new drug store is to be opened at No. 3137 Broadway, corner of 125th street, by Harold L. Lesser.

——The Horse Review Company has secured a judgment against the Major Cement Company for $125.

——Henry R. Worthington has secured a judgment against the Carlstadt Chemical Company for $31.

——The well known "Chauncey Depew" of the drug trade, P. R. Lance, is in town for the holidays.

——"Wasself's Pharmacy" will open shortly at 124th street and Madison avenue.

——S. Volet has opened a new store at Pitkins avenue and Osborne street, Brooklyn.

——George Holran has accepted a position with Dr. Heron, druggist at Lakewood, N. J.

——E. P. Montague, of Lazell, Dalley & Co., is confined to his home by illness.

——A. H. Solataroff is repainting the front of his store at No. 91 Broome street.

——Mr. Hoffman will open a new store shortly at Madison and Montgomery streets.

——M. Studnitz has opened a new store at 118th street and First avenue.

——The annual dinner of the Drug Trade Club is to be held next month.

A Valuable Stimulant.

When the use of an alcoholic stimulant will save a life, it is imperative that only the best be administered. The purer the stimulant, the surer its action; and Hunter's Baltimore Rye has long possessed a reputation for purity. Because of its age and excellence, it is recommended to women obliged to use a stimulant. Order your supply of Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.

Get It All.

On another page of this issue of the Era, James W. Tufts tells you in an interesting manner how to obtain the largest profit from a glass of soda. If you have not a Tufts fountain he asserts that you have not yet put your fountain department on the most profitable basis. If you want helpful suggestions along this line, write to the American Soda Fountain Co., successors to James W. Tufts, 282 East Congress street, Boston, Mass.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Boston, Dec. 22.—In the recently issued annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy, there is much general information of interest to druggists as well as others not identified with the trade. In the main, it may be summed up that the board finds much among the trade worthy of commendation, as regards the way business is for the most part conducted. The board says, among other things: "That pharmacists have seriously suffered from unjust taxation and cut-rate competition cannot be denied. We have strong hopes that relief is near at hand, and that the government will readjust the stamp tax, placing the burden where it can be more equitably borne and where protection is afforded, and that a fair remuneration may be given those who toil in a profession requiring special skill and having to do with the agents of life and death. Looking backwards through the years since the organization of the board, we perceive that advancement has been made in the professional standing and in the qualifications of pharmacists, largely due to the excellent opportunities afforded within our own State for pharmaceutical instruction, and to the maintenance of a standard to which all must attain before being legally qualified to engage in the business or profession. We would emphasize the need of a proper preliminary education for all persons entering the business and desiring or intending to become pharmacists."

Regarding the conditions of the "model law" agreed upon by the American Pharmaceutical Association, the board says:

"Certain requirements as to age and experience must be established, which must be verified under oath before applicants can appear for examination before a board. When certificates are granted they are for a limited period. In this particular the laws of our State are defective. Since the enactment of the original pharmacy law, in 1885, to October 1, 1900, 3,952 certificates have been issued. To our best knowledge about 2,500 of these certificates are in use. Our agent is constantly finding certificates displayed, the persons owning the same either being deceased or having retired or forsaken the business, leaving behind their certificates, which are sometimes used by unscrupulous persons for illegal purposes. We therefore earnestly recommend a re-registration of all persons now engaged in the practice of pharmacy—not a re-examination, but a renewal of certificates, and that when issued they shall be for a limited period, either two, three or five years from date—thus providing for the future." The report shows that during the past year 306 candidates were examined for registration. Of this number only 37 passed and received their certificates, emphasizing the high standard set.

Referring to the enforcement of the pharmacy laws, the board says:

"The law requires that sales of intoxicating liquor of any kind (which includes alcohol) by retail druggists and apothecaries, for medicinal, mechanical or chemical purposes, shall be made only upon the certificate of the purchaser, which certificate shall state the use for which the same is wanted, and shall be immediately cancelled at the time of such sale in such manner as to show the date of cancellation. It also requires that there shall be a book of record, the form of which is also provided.

"We can see no good reason for maintaining a law requiring certificates in addition to the record, the law being of little or no effect, and an annoyance to worthy people, who fail to understand why they should sign twice in the same book, and to the pharmacist, who now has difficulty in obtaining signatures, many reputable persons refusing to sign until the law is explained to them as being imperative and the completion of the record absolutely necessary. The dishonest and unworthy are not so particular, and will sign any number of times to secure what they desire."

During the year covered by the report, twenty-six registered pharmacists died. There were about ninety complaints made to the board, and these were all investigated. About $3,700 was paid in fines for infraction of the pharmacy laws.

STARTLING EXPERIENCE OF A BOSTON WHOLESALE DRUGGIST AND HIS WIFE.

Boston, Dec. 22.—Andrew G. Weeks, president of the Weeks & Potter Drug Company, with Mrs. Weeks, had a narrow escape one afternoon this week in what might have been a more serious, or even fatal, runaway. Mr. Weeks lives at No. 409 Beacon street, and with his wife was out for a drive on Commonwealth avenue. Burns, their coachman, lost control of the horses, which made a wild dash of a mile or more, during which several narrow escapes from collisions occurred. At Cottage Farm bridge a sawing machine in a wood and coal yard added to the fright of the horses, which were further startled a moment later by a steam carriage dashing past at full speed. They tore along after that, and the coachman could only keep them in the middle of the street and yell for everybody to get out of the way. Mounted Officer Bates was at the corner of Brighton and Commonwealth avenues, and saw the runaways bearing down on him like a whirlwind. He at once put his own horse into a run, and when the carriage came alongside, spurred his horse to equal speed. As soon as it was possible, he leaned far over and seized the reins of one horse, and, the coachman redoubling his efforts upon the other one, the trembling animals were gradually brought to a full stop, so that Mr. and Mrs. Weeks could alight. Their horses were allowed to rest while they reached home in another carriage. Mr. Weeks warmly thanked Officer Bates, and later notified Police Headquarters, giving him due credit for great nerve in stopping the terrified horses.

NOTES.

——People (that is, some people!) will steal almost anything in these days. A man who was in the Springfield Court on a charge of vagrancy and was released, was brought in again the next night because he was found with a physician's case containing drugs and medicines in his possession, for which he could give no satisfactory reasons, saying that he had seen some boys with the case, and had taken it away from them, believing that they had stolen it, and that he was looking for the owner. He was allowed to go, as there was no one on hand to claim the case. This later was identified as belonging to a doctor in West Springfield. He does not think it possible that it slipped from his carriage without the aid of some person.

——There was a good attendance at the monthly meeting of the Boston Druggists Association, held on the evening of December 19 at Young's Hotel. The president, G. W. Cobb, presided. Capt. R. G. F. Candage, of Brookline, surveyor of the Boston and Marine Underwriters, delivered a lecture on "Boston Ships, and Their Service to City and Country." Capt. Candage is a firm believer in American ships and in the Frye bill now before Congress. The association adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Boston Druggists' Association heartily indorses the Frye Shipping bill as being in the interests of our exports, and that its passage would stimulate and benefit not only shipbuilders and shipowners, but all industries connected therewith, to the advantage of American labor and American capital.

——Dr. John Bowker, the noted traveler, and who was a druggist at Lawrence, spent last summer in "out of the way" Europe, returning by way of Paris, and the people and things he found in the French capitol make the topic of the illustrated lecture of twenty minutes which he is to give at Keith's the week of January 7. Dr. Bowker is now one of the great travelers of the world, having more than sixty countries to his credit, all of which have been studied in a careful and leisurely manner. As a lecturer his abilities are well known and he gains in popularity wherever heard.

——Owing to the fact that Joseph W. Creasley, proprietor of one of the drug stores in Amesbury, recently was before the District Court charged with a violation of the liquor law, on which charge he pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $50, the chief of police has sent a written notice to all of the drug stores in that city calling attention to the law in regard to the sale of liquor by druggists in no-license towns. This had the effect of making all the druggists careful, and it is doubtful if any liquor can be bought in Amesbury now without a physician's prescription.

——The Eastern Drug Company's bowling team is winning new laurels constantly. This week they played against letter carriers and clerks in the South End District. The drug clerks won two out of three games, the

players and their scores being as follows: Huggan, 227; Cullen, 233; Grant, 244; Quinn, 247, and Williams, 228, a total of 1,178 as against a total of 1,172 made by their opponents, who, it will be seen, played them a hard game.

——Dr. W. B. Southworth, a leading druggist of Malden, was re-elected as chairman of the Board of Aldermen there. He is one of a committee which this week visited Chelsea to inspect the Chelsea police station with a view of selecting plans for the new police station to be erected in Malden.

——Daniel Kelly, recently of the drug firm of Kelly & Callahan, in Woburn, and who sold out his interest to his partner, is again to go into the business. He will open a pharmacy in the newly renovated block on Main street in that city.

——Francis A. Lavelle, for some time a clerk at H. B. Merchant & Co.'s drug store in Clinton, has concluded his services at that place. He intends to rest until after the holidays and then decide upon his future.

——One sometimes sees queer things round and about drug stores. In a Malden drug store a startling sign to call attention to a certain lung cure reads as follows: "Are Your Lungs Worth Twenty Cents?"

——The week's exports from the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, $15,281; india rubber manufactures, $5,601; tobacco, $14,168; wax, $314; spirits, $15,135.

ELSEWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND.

——Charles C. Douglas, who for some years past has been in charge of the State Liquor Agency in Portland, Me., has ofttimes some queer experiences with odd characters. He is constantly obliged, in use of his best judgment, to refuse to sell liquor to people who demand it. Recently a well dressed man came to his agency and told him he wanted a pint of whiskey for medicinal purposes. He was perfectly sober and there was no reason for believing that he was not telling the truth. His name and address were taken, as the law requires, and Mr. Douglas then gave him the liquor. Greatly to his surprise, the man returned in about an hour and said he wanted another pint. The agent naturally refused to give it to him, at which he became quite indignant and asserted that he wanted it for "medicinal purposes" and "nothing else." Mr. Douglas positively refused to give him the liquor and he went out and over across the street and met a companion. They conversed for a few minutes and then the companion came over, and he was greatly surprised when he was turned down promptly. He said: "I haven't bought any liquor here to-day." "No," replied the agent, "and what is more you won't be likely to," and he went off. And the funny part of it all was that in an hour a young man who had not been seen before came in and asked for a pint of whiskey "for medicinal purposes." His name and address were taken and he then handed over a bottle which was the same identical one which the other two callers had used. It was recognized by the cork, which had a peculiar mark on it. The agent handed it back to him, saying "I guess I won't fill that bottle, it has been here too often to-day." He looked at Mr. Douglas for a second and then walked out without saying a word.

——A unique case at Clinton, Conn., is that where the Congregational Church upheld John B. Wright, a prominent druggist and a member of the church, when he was arraigned on the charge of violating the liquor law. The raid on his drug store was conducted by a clergyman who is assistant secretary of the Law and Order League of New Haven. He and his helpers seized a large quantity of liquor. On the Sunday night after the raid a temperance meeting was arranged to take place in the Congregational Church. The clergyman-secretary was advertised as the speaker, but the majority of the members were opposed to the meeting and sympathized with the druggist. The pastor and several prominent citizens told the secretary that he could not speak there. The anti-temperance party triumphed and the intended speech was not made.

——A company has been organized at Gardiner, Me., to be known as Forest Spring Water Co., with Z. F. Little as president, Walter Morse as the vice-president and G. W. Heselton as secretary and treasurer. The company has purchased the Forest Spring belonging to Walter Morse, and is planning to erect a bottling establishment with the idea of placing the water on the market.

——Before the adjournment of the Vermont Legislature the House passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in that State by an overwhelming majority. The bill to regulate the sale of drugs and poisons was killed because the members thought it would interfere with the business of small dealers in country towns.

——While druggists often have exhibitions in their shops which have no special bearing upon the trade or perhaps are merely incidental to it, it has remained for the Burpee Drug Store, in Waterbury, Conn., to have on view a large collection of reptiles.

——After being for some time with the Burlington Drug Company, at Burlington, Vt., Harry S. Burrows has resigned his position there and has gone to join Mrs. Burrows at Denver, Col., where she has been for several months.

——A fire that recently caused a total loss of nearly $5,000 broke out in the rear of the Star Clothing Company's store, at Dover, N. H., and extended through the block in the rear, occupied by J. E. Vickery, a druggist.

——The famous Sheriff Reeves—ever watchful and who "never sleeps"—searched the drug store of E. Gosselin & Bro., at the corner of North street and Elmwood avenue, in Burlington, Vt., but found no liquor.

——C. H. Murphy, at his Augusta, Me., drug store, has 4,000 minnows in the basement, which makes a pretty sight. They are intended to be used for live bait by fishermen.

——Louis St. Hilair, who for some years was employed by Underhill & Kittredge, at Concord, N. H., has been given a position in the Depot street pharmacy in that city.

——A new pharmacy at Contoocook, N. H., near Concord, has been opened by Davis & Reed (O. N. Davis and Frank Reed). It is to be managed by Mr. Reed.

——Charles Reed, after serving as clerk at Tetrault's drug store, at Augusta, Me., has gone to Caribou, at which place he has taken a similar position.

——J. J. Estes, of Rockland, Me., has lately been in New York selecting late novelties and other goods for his store. Mrs. Estes accompanied him.

——A line of jewelry, silverware and like things has been added to the stock of Holton's drug store at Newbury, Vt.

——Joseph Robbins, a former drug clerk at Concord, is now manager of a pharmacy at Wolfboro, N. H.

——An exhibition of Oriental goods lately has taken place at the Concord drug store, in Concord, N. H.

——A new clerk at George W. Merrill's, Portland, Me., drug store is Frank Sholes.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—The third of the series of pharmaceutical meetings was held Tuesday, December 18. James T. Shinn presided. Owing to the number of practical matters which were brought forward the meeting was an exceptionally valuable one. The first speaker was Dr. Henry Leffman, who gave a most interesting talk on the subject of "Explosives," illustrating with numerous samples of the powders used in blasting and in modern warfare, and also giving a few practical demonstrations of the mode of action of explosives. J. Percy Remington exhibited and described "A Pharmacist's Apparatus Stand," which is designed for carrying on a large number of operations at one time, such as those of evaporation, filtration, percolation, etc., with the greatest possible economy of space. F. W. Haussmann read a paper on "The Discoloration of Syrup of Iodide of Iron," which property he had proved not to be due to free iodine as has been generally supposed. Those taking part in the discussion of this paper were: Messrs. Leffmann, England, Shinn, Weidemann and Lowe. M. W. Bamford showed that lard could be made satisfactorily and economically by pharmacists from the crude animal fat, and exhibited specimens which he had prepared. This subject was discussed by Messrs. Lowe, Wiegand, Shinn, Haussmann and Kraemer. A valuable paper on "Adulterations of Essential Oils," by Dr. G. R. Pancoast and Lyman F. Kebler, was read by the latter. The authors enumerated a number of the adulterants of essential oils and gave tests and methods for their detection. Mr. Kebler also said that the demand for cheap products was one of the chief causes leading to the adulteration of products of this kind. He did not hold importers responsible in all cases for this condition, for in many cases the adulteration is beyond their control.

It was announced that Professor Jas. H. Beal, of Scio, Ohio, was expected to be present at the next meeting.

The "social meeting," under the auspices of the class of '01 was also held Tuesday, at 8 p. m. The Museum Hall could scarcely hold all the guests who came to enjoy the hospitality of the future pharmacists, and up to a late hour there was still scarcely room for the dancers on the

floor. The function was one of the most successful and enjoyable of the season and reflects great credit in its management on the committee of the third year class. Light refreshments were served during the evening in the lower halls, at which '01 presided in a manner most genial, giving the guests specimens of their pharmaceutical skill in attending to the wants of all at one time.

THE WOES OF A CUTTER.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—C. G. A. Loder, who conducts a "cut rate" drug store at Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, has begun suits in the Common Pleas Court against the members of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists, claiming that he is the victim of a conspiracy to drive him out of business, a conspiracy that extends over the whole United States. As yet no summons have been served on members of the local association, and the opinion is generally held that Mr. Loder has been given the benefit of some shrewd free advertising in the daily papers that have devoted a column or so to this case.

The suits are based on the assertion that members of the several associations have entered into an agreement not to sell Mr. Loder any goods because he refused to enter into an agreement to maintain a higher scale of prices that had been agreed on by them. The "boycott" as Mr. Loder calls it, went into effect November 1, and he claims that since that time no member of the allied associations would sell him goods, although the orders were accompanied with cash. The usual plea of the cutter is given, "that he has the right to sell goods at whatever price he wants to," and of course the other side of the question is overlooked, i. e., that the wholesaler has an equal right not to sell to any party that he does not want to have deal with him. The outcome of the case will be watched with much interest, as Mr. Loder is practically the only Philadelphia druggist who would not agree to the scale of prices suggested by the local association, and has expressed his determination to test the legality of the position assumed by wholesale dealers.

NOTES.

—The Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Bowling League held its initial meeting Saturday last at the Drug Exchange, with D. E. Bransome in the chair. The organization was speedily effected and a number of members were enrolled, committees being appointed to arrange for rules to govern the league games and for other necessary details. The organization promises to be a success from its very start. Nearly one hundred members have signed the membership roll and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. A large share of the credit for the inception and success of the league is due Mr. Bransome, J. & J.'s representative here, who has done yeoman's work in bringing the talk of the various schemes down to a practical working basis and stirring up the members' enthusiasm to the boiling point. The following firms are represented by clubs: Smith, Kline, French Co. (store), Smith, Kline, French Co. (laboratory), The J. Elwood Lee Company, Shoemaker & Bush, Robert Shoemaker & Co., Whitall, Tatum & Co., Hance Brothers & White, Aschenbach & Miller, V. H. Smith & Co., H. K. Mulford & Co. A number of representatives of different houses in other cities will form an "Allied Interests" club, which will also be a member of the local league. It was decided that there should be an inititation fee of $1 per member; the monthly dues will be fifty cents, or more if it should be found that this sum is not enough for expenses. The following officers were elected: President, D. E. Bransome; treasurer, H. Starkey (R. Shoemaker & Co.); secretary, R. MacFarland (Shoemaker & Bush). Committees composed of one representative from each club were also appointed on "schedule" and "alleys." The first contest will be held some time in January.

—A word of warning might be given to Philadelphia druggists in connection with the "Universal Trade Association," of Detroit, which managed to secure many good dollars from the trade a few years ago. There is an agent of this concern now making the rounds of Philadelphia trying to collect bills from druggists who had formerly subscribed for the organ of the U. T.A., no matter whether they have discontinued their subscriptions or not. As a matter of fact, this paper has not been sent out regularly for some time, and no druggist should pay the slightest attention to the threats of this agent if he attempts to bluff them into paying subscriptions for it.

—T. H. Potts is telling quite a joke on one of his best customers, who rushed into his store the other morning in great fear of death and called for doctors and antidotes of all sorts and kinds. It seems that this gentleman had eaten freely of buckwheat cakes for breakfast and then discovered that the cook had mixed them up with plaster of paris instead of flour. Mr. Potts assured the party of the harmlessness of plaster of Paris as a substitute for flour, gave him a dose of salts and collected the usual fee.

—W. L. Cliffe, the well known Kensington druggist, has been confined to his bed with a heavy cold for several days. Happily he is now on the road to recovery and is around again. The counsels of Mr. Cliffe were greatly missed at the meeting of the committee appointed by the P. A. R. D. to formulate a new State pharmacy law, which met last Wednesday, as he is one of the best posted local men on pharmaceutical legislation.

—Proceedings in the suits against druggists who had violated the State Pharmacy Law, as announced in the Era last week, came to a rather lame conclusion when brought before Magistrate Devlin. This official refused to go on with the suits unless an amount sufficient to cover the costs was deposited with him in advance. This the Board's attorney would not do, so the suits still hang fire.

—A. Swisher, assistant to D. E. Bransome in persuading druggists to stock up with Johnson & Johnson's goods, who is commonly known to the trade as "the man with the confidential way," will enter into the uncertain state of matrimony in the near future. These who know Mr. Swisher best are still wondering if he popped the momentous question above a whisper and how.

—Robert McNeill, of Kensington avenue and York street, has made a number of alterations in his store, having taken the entire upper floor of the building, which is to be devoted to a stock of physicians' and surgeons' supplies and sick room sundries. This new improvement will give Mr. McNeill the largest floor space of any drug store north of Arch street.

—A very enjoyable progressive euchre was given by Mr. and Mrs. Stiles at their home last Monday evening, the occasion being Mr. Stiles' birthday. Mr. Stiles still maintains the secret of what birthday it was and is going around looking ten years younger since.

—Changes: H. C. Cooley & Co. have retired from business; F. W. Jordan has moved in from Tacony and is now located at Thirteenth and Vine streets.

—E. H. Heyl has purchased the drug store at Seventeenth and Norris streets, making extensive alterations in its equipment.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the A. P. W. Paper Company in this issue. This company is advertising in all the leading monthlies a Year's Supply of Superior Toilet Paper for One Dollar, delivered anywhere in the United States, and is actually paying for delivery at distant points double the cost of the goods. This appears a costly way of advertising, and indicates unusual confidence in the superiority of the goods. This superiority is evidently relied upon for future orders, which must go to such of the trade as are prepared to supply it. Obviously the advertiser will not continue longer than necessary a delivery system exceeding the price of the goods. Competition has flooded the market with so-called cheap rolls coarse in quality, short in count and dear at any price. The efforts of this company to convince consumers by actual demonstration that fine grade paper is really the cheapest per 1,000 sheets and more desirable in every way will undoubtedly be successful, and it will be to the interest of every dealer to have in stock The A. P. W. brand.

Wine of Cardui.

The Chattanooga Medicine Company are extensively advertising Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black Draught by the distribution of the Ladies' Birthday Almanac for 1901. This almanac has an annual circulation of 15,000,000 copies, and last year attracted considerable attention because of its accurate prediction of the Galveston storm in September. If you desire a fine assortment of Ladies' Birthday Almanacs, Cardui Book, etc., address The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

The distillers of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey desire to emphasize the fact that theirs is the only whiskey taxed by the Government as a medicine, and that they pay the tax. Consequently, this tax is neither an annoyance nor burden to the jobber or consumer.

BALTIMORE.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Baltimore, Dec. 23.—Samuel Blum, Philip Blum and Isaac Harris, until recently engaged in business at the corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, will be called upon to appear in court and answer the charge of having obtained goods to the value of $25 from McCormick & Co., manufacturing chemists and drug millers on South Charles street. This is not the only case against the accused. Various other delinquencies of a similar nature are alleged against them, the total value of the merchandise secured being placed at $1,000. The firm is now in the hands of receivers, and the prosecuting houses aver that it proceeded to order large quantities of articles when it had already become heavily involved and with the express purpose of defrauding creditors. Goods, it is said, were sold by the firm at a lower price than it had agreed to pay for them, which is regarded as evidence of dishonest intent. The outcome of the case is awaited with much interest.

Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, Dec. 22.—The Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club opened this week's games with three contests between Muth Bros. & Co. and McCormick & Co., or rather, these two teams were to have contested. But the first mentioned quintette forfeited the game to its opponents, who rolled them without competition, scoring 751, 694 and 655 points respectively. M. Smuck was high man with 202 points and an average of 166 1-3. Last night the Root and Herbs met Sharp & Dohme, the latter getting two out of the three contests by 697, 723 and 689 points against 658, 743 and 758 respectively. No particularly high scores were made during the evening. The games of the week leave the teams in the following position.

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
Root and Herbs	16	5	.761
McCormick & Co	15	6	.714
Sharp & Dohme	14	7	.619
Jas. Baily & Son	14	7	.667
Muth Bros. & Co	7	14	.333
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	4	17	.190
Parke, Davis & Co	2	10	.111

Honor for Dr. Dohme.

Baltimore, Dec. 22.—Dr. A. R. L. Dohme has been asked by the president of the Johns-Hopkins University to deliver the lectures on pharmacy which Prof. Abel, who suffered a serious injury to his eyes by the explosion of a vacuum vessel, had been assigned to give. Dr. Dohme has accepted and will begin this important work in January. The choice of Dr. Dohme by President Gilman is at once a flattering compliment and a high tribute. Prof. Abel will, fortunately, not be blind, as was at first feared. The sight of one eye is assured, while the condition of the other cannot yet be determined, although the oculists have strong hopes of saving it.

A Club for Drug Trade Members.

Baltimore, Dec. 22.—A suggestion worthy of careful attention and thorough consideration has been made by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, this being that a club for members of the drug trade be organized in location convenient to the different houses. Such a club could devote itself to athletics and provide other entertainment, like billiards and bowling, and would hardly fail to attract an eligible list of members. It would dispose of the objection sometimes hinted at, of being compelled to meet in a more or less public place, and would afford sufficient variety of diversion to satisfy all tastes. Employes of the wholesale and manufacturing houses, as well as retail pharmacists, could gather there in social intercourse and find the means to foster closer relations. Visitors could be entertained and the club could be made the means of cementing friendship and comraderie, besides promoting the advancement of members in other directions. The idea has been received with much favor and may lead to tangible results.

NOTES.

——The monthly dinner of the Wedgewood Club, which would ordinarily have taken place last week, was omitted owing to the close proximity of the holidays and the preparations incidental thereto. To make up for lost time the next banquet will be unusually elaborate.

——The Baltimore Chrome Works, at Fairfield, Anne Arundel County, near Baltimore, which were destroyed by fire some time ago, will be rebuilt. The contract for the reconstruction of the works has already been given out.

——The past week has been a very quiet one in the retail drug trade. Few visitors came to town, and those who called were usually from the immediate vicinity of Baltimore.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 20.

——Bennett Bros., of Fulton, cannot be accused of a lack of enterprise. On Saturday morning their drug store, consisting of the building and the entire stock, was destroyed by fire and before twenty-four hours had passed they had purchased another store and were doing business. Immediately after the blaze had destroyed their own stock they were in negotiation for the purchase of the store conducted by R. A. Kellam and it took but a short time to close the deal. Mr. Kellam, the retiring druggist, has not yet decided upon a location.

——Charles Scribner, the druggist at Sixth and Jefferson streets, who threw an inspector for the Kentucky Heating Company out of his store last week, was presented in the police court on Tuesday morning and was dismissed. Mr. Scribner is now receiving the congratulations of his friends and is thinking seriously of entering the prize ring. He is being complimented on the artistic manner in which he rid himself of the intruder.

——Emmett Logan, colored, was arrested in Louisville on Tuesday by the detectives and it is believed that he looted some drug store. He had in his possession about fifteen ounces of cocaine and he attempted to dispose of it at a ridiculously low price in the district inhabited by the members of his race. He came here from Cincinnati, but so far no robbery has been reported. He also had a quantity of morphine and opium.

——Leech & Ellis, the wholesale druggists of Glasgow, have finished their new building and will be ready to occupy it in a few days. The firm was visited by a disastrous fire about six months ago and their entire stock was lost. The new building is one of the handsomest in the southern part of the State. It is much larger than their old building and the firm expects to do an increased business.

——The Maysfield newspapers are wondering what became of Byron Johnson, a young man who went there from Calvert City and purchased a drug store from Gilliam & Albritson. It is said that he packed enough of the stock to pay for his investment and left town between the setting and rising of the sun. Messrs. Gilliam & Albritson took charge of the deserted stock and continue in the business.

——R. B. Phelps, for many years a druggist at High Bridge, Ky., is disposing of his stock of drugs and will shortly remove to Louisville. He is very much impressed with the way the business is conducted in the metropolis of Kentucky, and is confident that it offers more possibilities than do the rural districts.

——Col. E. P. Burr, one of the best known druggists in the State and for many years a druggist at Auburn, Ky., will sell his stock of drugs to Sherman Whitaker, of Beaver Dam. Col. Burr will accept a position with a Louisville wholesale house.

——James Evans, a druggist of Owensboro, and Miss Eva Stanton, of this city, were quietly married at the residence of the bride in Portland on Wednesday afternoon. They left immediately after the ceremony for a trip in the East.

——Greenville will soon have a new drug store. G. E. S. Countzler, of Sebree, spent last Thursday and Friday in Greenville discussing the project with the citizens and it is likely that he will open a new store there in the near future.

——L. A. Pettus, of Livingston, has severed his connection

with Hocker & Co. at Crab Orchard and has accepted a position in his home city. J. H. Hagan has accepted the position at Hocker & Co.

——Drs. Alf. Palmer and A. W. Parls, of Fulton, Ky., have removed across the line to Tennessee where they have purchased the drug store formerly conducted by H. J. Collins.

——J. T. Crecelius, the druggist at Twelfth and Market streets, who was ill of appendicitis, is now out of all danger and will soon be able to take charge of his business.

——J. T. McElrath, of Murray, has purchased an interest in the Yelser-Wells Drug Company, of Paducah, and will leave at once to take charge of his new position.

——N. B. Kingsley, of Greenville, has accepted a position in the drug store conducted by S. C. Gist at Central City.

CHICAGO.

N. W. D. A. ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE BANQUETS.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—The Committee of Entertainment of the 1900 meeting of the N. W. D. A. and the P. A. of A. met in the Tower room of the Union League Club in Chicago, Saturday evening, December 15, and held a very pleasant informal banquet. All the gentlemen brought their wives. Among those present were: Messrs. C. F. Weller, G. P. Englehard, M. L. Barrett, E. H. Buehler, F. M. Odena, E. D. Kenfield, J. R. Kathrens, Godfrey H. Ball, A. F. Murray, G. D. Searle, Thomas A. Cobb, J. J. Kearney, C. F. Matthews, B. T. Van Alen and ladies.

The room was festooned with American flags, the mantle banked with holly and the table was decorated with crysanthemums, pinks and ferns. Mr. Weller made a fine address, congratulating the committee on its success. Mr. Kenfield paid an eloquent and graceful tribute to the ladies. Mr. Engelhard's speech was in a patriotic vein.

The menu was a success both as to contents and artistic merit.

All the gentlemen made brief speeches. A permanent organization was formed to meet and banquet once a year.

The address of B. T. Van Alen was one of the most enjoyable features of the evening. Mr. Van Alen said:

Mr. Toatsmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have not misjudged the temper of this meeting, we have passed the danger point, and are now lodged in safety behind the ramparts so recently resounding with the booming of champagne corks. Hence it appears safe to speak of "the men behind the fun." We are assembled to-night to celebrate our oneness of purpose, for, to the perseverance and self-sacrifice of this body is due the success of the recent entertainment of the N. W. D. A. and P. A. of A. Not one of this assemblage was a fossil; not one seeking an office; not one a doubtful factor; not one fostering petty jealousies; not one courting preferment. But each man was imbued with ardor for the work, and taking the Chicago "I Will" from the bosom of Chicago's trade mark, placed it upon his heart. The life of this committee has been short, but their accomplishments have received approval from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the snow-clad wilds of Canada to the murmuring waters of the Gulf. Realizing that some potent factor had dominated the selection of this assemblage of workers, and in order to learn the reason of their individual appointment, I began a careful examination into the family history of each member, and to secure this information, opened correspondence with a bureau of heraldry—the location of which I positively refuse to disclose—and applied for a complete sample line of information not to exceed 25 cents' worth on each man. Here follows what was received, and I did not consider it a grievous sin to help out the few historical facts given me.

B. T. Van Alen was born of poor but respectable parents, at a time when silver cups were the substantial influence held out by admiring grandparents in influencing the baby's name, hence the name "Benjamin," meaning "the son of my right hand," and I assure you all of his ancestors had right hands. He has felt them, and his recollection is that they were larger and heavier than the hands of parents of the present day. The prefix "Van" of a Dutchman, means in English simply "from," but half the half Dutchmen don't know where they are from or what their original Dutch name in Holland was. This man's readiness to make speeches and exploit his Dutch ancestry has been known to drive a cheerful assemblage into depression and occasionally a section of it, to drink. Hence the committee delegated him to make the association announcements, which for the first time now explains the large receipts of the Auditorium bar.

Chairman Charles F. Weller. His name appears annually in our archives, dating back nearly to the year 1801, at which time he was chairman of a juvenile congress. The origin of the name is uncertain, but a record has been found giving an account of an examination in a district school in which a pupil, being asked to decline "Weller," promptly replied, "Well, Weller, Wellest." The teacher asked for an explanation, which was given as follows: "When in the drug business in Quincy, St. Louis and Omaha, he always did "Well;" as an officer of volunteers in the Civil War he did "Weller;" but as chairman of the 1900 Entertainment Committee of the N. W. D. A. he did "Wellest." He is a Christian gentleman of the good old Methodist school, and one who has never failed to respond with alacrity and zeal to all calls made upon him, either by the clergy or the boys. He is noted for his love of children and he set a good example in inculcating character and in making the children what they ought to be. He is eight times a father and eight times a grandfather—may he live to be eight times a great grandfather.

George P. Engelhard—hard signifying "earnestly; not easily done;" the bureau intimated his descent from a Baron Von Engelhardt, of Dresden, who was the possessor of a 12-inch equatorial refractor, used for observation of comets, double starts, etc. Hence the marked ability of our confrere to make observations, take notes and publish them for the delectation of the Knights of the Mortar and Pestle.

M. L. Barrett, surnamed Mark, has made a reputation as a treasurer and holder of bonds. He has persistently declined investment in matrimonial bonds, never having been able to procure them at par. His ancestry is undoubtedly English and probably includes the family of Elizabeth Barrett, the English poetess, known as Mrs. Browning.

F. M. Odena. (This information cost thirty-five cents.) The bureau suggested his probable descent from Odenathus, Prince of Palmyra, a Roman Senator and great merchant prince, who enjoyed all the luxuries of the ancient world, silks, jewels, pearls, and the like. He dispensed hospitality with open hand and had the widest circle along the trade routes, collected a troupe of dancing girls, and, forming a great caravan, took all on "A Trip to Africa."

E. D. Kenfield. The bureau stated that his name was derived from "ken"—to know—and "field"—all out doors— which includes both land and water. He has a marked affinity for water, and is credited with drinking nothing else. He recently chartered the largest passenger steamer on Lake Michigan and invited some 400 of his friends to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of Gambrinus, presenting each lady and gent, with a beautiful medal. Of his infant history we have but a fragment. The amount of work he accomplishes is simply phenomenal, but his humor is always prominent. On the trip just referred to he is reported to have politely approached a most charming lady with the remark, "Isn't the water just delightful? I could live on it, couldn't you?" She replied: "Well, I think not. My health occasionally requires something stronger."

E. H. Buehler. The Bureau states that he began life very young. Among the Pennsylvania Dutch he made a local reputation as a successful commercial traveler; always demanded full fare at the hotels and protested against the refusal of half fare on the railroads. He came West over twenty years ago and settled in an educational suburb of Chicago where he expanded his name from E. H. to E. Handy Buehler. He displayed his patriotism by distinguished service in the Army during the War of the Rebellion, proving handy as a reserve at Gettysburg, and has always been handy in responding to subscription lists. He is most wonderfully successful in getting up banquets. Here, too, his enthusiasm in his work has made his handy name beloved by all. His church activities and Christian life have been encouraging examples to all with whom he has come in contact. He is married, but stays out nights when he feels like it, has a den where he smokes, the latch string of which always hangs out. It is reported that upon a visit to Canada the customs officer asked if there was anything dutiable in his trunk. He replied, "Yes, a few so-called cigars." The officer took a look at them, smelled them and remarked: "Mr. Buehler, if you will give me your word of honor as a gentleman that you will take those ropes out of our Dominion when you return home I won't charge you a cent duty."

J. R. Kathrens. Tradition connects his name with the Katrine Loch in Scotland, and the mass of subscriptions which were received through his persistent efforts as chairman of the Finance Committee would probably cover the surface of that body of water. The road from oysters to cafe noir is a long one and Kathrens has never been known to fall by the wayside, for he is filled with the "Best Tonic" now on the market.

Godfrey H. Ball. The name "Ball" signifies a round body. This gentleman was born in Australia, hence "After the Ball" snowballs and high balls are all foreign to Godfrey. During the convention a gentleman asked: "What's got into Ball? He goes in bathing half-a-dozen times a day." "Oh, nothing unusual. The doctor advised him to take a lunch upon coming out of the water." Ball believes that absence of fraternity impairs usefulness and as fraternity is the most perfect flower that has yet been developed by the tree of human life, an admir-

"The deciphering of the ancient cuneiform inscriptions

able selection was made in placing this gentleman upon the Flower Committee.

A. F. Murray. Noah is the first seafaring man we read of, and next in antiquity is the family of Murray. Nothing in Scotch history is complete without a Murray. The Murray kilt, the Murray plaid, the buckles and bagpipes, have all been prominent for many generations. The bravery of the Murrays as depicted in the story of the "Scottish Chiefs" influenced his selection as chaperone to faint hearted men on the Stock Yards excursion. Murray was feeling somewhat ill the day after the banquet, but was soon relieved by a young lady on the boat who recited to him the following gem of poesy:

"After too much business,
After too much sup,
After seeing the elephant,
Bromo Seltzer will brace you up."

G. D. Searle is by profession a chemist, which fact dominated his selection as chairman of the Reception Committee. Searle maintains that quacks in medicine excite the malady to profit by the cure and retard the cure to augment the fees. For quacks he has no love. He insists that good health is dependent upon observing the following code of rules:

To avoid appendicitis, carry a book without an appendix.

To avoid prickly heat, go to jail where you can't break out.

To avoid the grip, ride on a trolley car.

To avoid the gout, work for a dollar a day.

To avoid the blues, wear black.

Thomas A. Cobb. The bureau stated his name was derived from Cob, signifying a strong pony, an automobile, hence his genealogical record suitably placed him in charge of the gasoline parade.

J. J. Kearney. This man's ancestry is suggested as being Irish. He is an oracle among his neighbors, who daily collect around him to hear the thrilling account of the tally-ho ride, upon which occasion he was so cool amid danger. A friend of his, meeting an acquaintance last summer, remarked: "I hear Kearney is doing well since his marriage." "Yes, he sports a carriage and pair now." "Is that so?" "Yes, I saw him pushing it in the park yesterday."

NOTES.

—G. W. Mathison, Western representative of the Emerson Drug Company, accompanied by his wife, left yesterday on his annual Eastern trip, to visit the cities of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

—Robert Wilson has sold his store at Monroe street and Ashland avenue to John Byrnd. Mr. Wilson will continue the store at Van Buren street and Ashland avenue.

—August Cunradi has sold his store at Thirty-eighth street and Archer avenue to Julius Cunradi, of Cunradi Brothers, Twelfth street and Wabash avenue.

—J. H. Wilcox has sold his store at Twenty-third and State streets to F. Wilson, who will move it to Boise City, Idaho.

—J. Gohl, a Western representative for Whitall, Tatum & Co., passed through Chicago this week on his way East.

—August Uhland, representing Sharp & Dohme in Denver, was in Chicago this week.

DETROIT.

—The Detroit Druggists' Bowling League, which comprises teams from Parke, Davis & Co., Nelson, Baker & Co., the Michigan Drug Company and Farrand, Williams & Clark, will play its first series of games the first week in January, and expect to keep at it until the season closes. Detroiters are enthusiastic over bowling, but up to date the druggists have been too tired to do much more than go to bed after working hours were over. They hope for a little more leisure now that the holidays will soon be past history.

—The Detroit College of Medicine closes to-day at noon (December 21), for its holiday vacation, and the boys of the pharmacy department go away with the others. College will open again on January 7.

Ouch!

A suggestive name for a vaccination shield. The druggist who has a supply of these shields in stock can always respond to an appeal for relief from the discomforts attendant upon vaccination. The Ouch is a pad made of chemically pure and antiseptically prepared wood pulp, which prevents clothing or infectious matter from irritating the sore. It adheres to the arm by means of rubber adhesive straps, so there are no strings to tie or slip and no stopping of the circulation. The reasonable price of this shield should make it a quick seller. For particulars regarding prices, write to Krembs & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE NORTHWEST.

COCAINE RESTRICTION.

Twin City Movement to Lessen Sales of Certain Drugs by Legislation.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 20.—The latest reformatory movement attracting attention in St. Paul and Minneapolis—more especially the latter city—looks toward the restriction of sales of cocaine, morphine and kindred drugs. When the Legislature meets next month a bill with this object in view is to be introduced. It is understood that this measure has the support of the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Association and that its purpose is to place the several most sought drugs upon the same basis in the drug stores as alcoholic liquors.

There has been a tremendous increase in the use of cocaine as a sedative within the last few years, and, owing to an erroneous impression that it is less harmful in its effects than morphine, many people have fallen into its use who would never have become addicted to the morphine habit.

Under present conditions the drug stores sell the drug in small quantities on call, the majority of them compelling the purchaser to sign the poison book, but such precautions have no effect whatever in checking the growth of the demand. The use of cocaine for toothache and neuralgia has led hundreds of persons, especially women, into forming the cocaine habit. The number of persons in the two cities who are confirmed users of the drug is so large that the attention of the medical fraternity has been directed towards devising means of prevention.

Dr. R. O. Beard, of Minneapolis, when questioned, said he doubted whether the proposed law would be effective, for the reason that people in search of these drugs would obtain them in one way if they could not do so in another. He favored any measure that would restrict the sale of such drugs, but considered that the law relating to sale of alcoholic liquors was far from being effective, and he feared that a similar law concerning morphine and cocaine would fall short of its purpose in the difficulty of its enforcement.

Thomas Voegeli, of Voegeli Bros., the Minneapolis druggists, announced his belief that some such restrictive law was absolutely necessary. At present there was no authority vested in the druggist to refuse purchasers of morphine or cocaine in small quantities. The number of people calling for such drugs was very large and on the increase.

"So far as our firm is concerned," said Mr. Voegeli, "we exercise all possible discretion in selling cocaine and morphine. We have a class of purchasers to whom these drugs are absolutely necessary, not in small doses but in large ones. These are the unfortunates known as morphine and cocaine fiends. A serious difficulty that presents itself to my mind is this: What are we going to give these victims of morphine and cocaine that will prove in any way a substitute for the drugs their systems demand? I know of nothing that will fill the bill. Physicians are aware that to remove from such cases the drugs which alone sustain them, will be to precipitate innumerable cases of utter collapse.

"But, on the other hand, there should be a law giving the druggist authority to refuse selling either of these drugs except upon prescription to persons other than habitual users. I am heartily in favor of any legislation which can be depended on to lessen the evil which now unquestionably exists."

DRUGGIST WITH AN ILLUSTRIOUS ANCESTOR.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21.—It was discovered this week that Minneapolis numbers among her druggists a grandson of George Fredrich Grotefend, who, nearly a hundred years ago, achieved fame as the translator of the Persian cuneiform inscriptions. The translation was furnished by Mr. Grotefend to the Royal Society of Gottingen, Prussia. The grandson, H. F. Grotefend, who has a drug store in Minneapolis, thus refers to his grandfather's achievement:

of the Persepolis was for the world one of the most important and scientific discoveries of its kind. The discovery occurred Sept. 4, 1802, after Neibuhr had returned from his oriental trip, bringing with him several more or less accurate inscriptions from the ancient monuments of Babylon and the palaces of Persepolis. The whole scientific world was agitated about these relics, and all connoisseurs of the oriental languages endeavored to decipher and explain the inscriptions chiseled in the ancient stones. Their attempts were all in vain, as there was nothing to guide. The inscriptions remained a puzzle in spite of the efforts of the scientists to solve them. They finally gave up the work in disgust, some even going so far as to declare them mere garnishments. My grandfather, who was known for his extraordinary sagacity and ingenuity, and had made classical philology his favorite study, then took hold of the work of deciphering the puzzling problems. He worked with unceasing zeal until his efforts were rewarded, and he could prove beyond a doubt that they contained the characters of the oldest language of the world. He afterwards published several scientific dissertations and important large works, which study was the object of his life's work."

Would Accommodate An Aged Statesman.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21.—As is well known, Daniel R. Noyes, the wholesale druggist of this city, was a prominent member of the committee that recently met in New York to put the final preparatory touches upon the work of revising the Presbyterian creed. When he returned to St. Paul Mr. Noyes was called upon by Alexander Ramsey of this city, the octogenarian who was formerly Governor of Minnesota, United States Senator and Secretary of War in President Arthur's cabinet.

"You did your work pretty well, Mr. Noyes," said the old Governor, who is likewise a good Presbyterian, "but there is one thing I would like to have omitted from the creed."

"Just name it," returned the man of drugs, "and I'll see that the thing is fixed up to suit you. What would you have left out?"

"Final condemnation," said the retired statesman.

And Mr. Noyes, with the suave smile so characteristic of him, assured the old gentleman that if a little thing like this was necessary to his peace of mind it would certainly be attended to.

Afraid of Substitution.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21.—Fred. Conger, the St. Paul druggist, narrates a joke that is strictly Truthful James, for it happened to him personally. One of his customers had a prescription filled of which bismuth was an ingredient. As every drug dealer knows, this is subnitrate of bismuth. In a few days the customer came in and presented another bismuth prescription. "I want bismuth this time, and no mistake," he said. "Why," replied Mr. Conger, "you always get bismuth when the prescription calls for it." "Not so sure about that," retorted the buyer, "for see what the doctor has written: 'Bismuth sub-nit.'" And Fred straightway had such a fit that the patrol wagon was summoned.

NOTES.

—Successions: C. B. Atzen, Thor, Ia., by A. O. Peterson & Co.; Olinger & French, Maxwell, Ia., by the French & Laself Co.; Landon & Burchard, Plainview, Minn., by Burchard & Laack; N. F. Sturges, Clinton, Ia., by Sturges & Campbell; Lee Warren, Bozeman, Mont., by the Warren Drug Co.; Donaldson & Hoover, Truman, Ia., by the W. L. Houver Drug Co.; Jones & Olds, Wells, Minn., by L. N. Olds & Co.; J. E. Hammond, Silverton, Ore., by J. A. Brisbane; the Bonaparte Drug Co., Bonaparte, Ia., by W. I. Bogle; E. W. Galther, Toledo, Ore., by Galther & Talt; the Lovilia Drug Co., Lovilia, Ia., by I. T. Williams, under same style.

—A verdict of $1,000 and interest for the plaintiff, the full amount asked, has been rendered in the case of Emile De Raiche, of St. Paul, against the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company. The action was brought to recover on a policy on the plaintiff's drug store, which was destroyed by fire last July.

—Romans & Rohrback will next week move into the new building at Fourth and Wabasha streets, St. Paul, diagonally opposite the place they have occupied several years, which has for many years been one of the familiar drug corners of the city.

—It is currently reported (and believed) that D. E. Billington, of St. Paul, has recently taken unto himself a wife. In fact, it is said he has himself admitted the soft impeachment.

—This was a bad week for fires among druggists. Among those burned out were W. J. Conley & Son, Elk Point, S. D.; A. J. Salts, Corning, Ia., and F. B. Leach, Thompson, N. D.

—J. N. Palmquist, who had started for the Far West, has returned to this city. He says the farther he went West the better it seemed to him to return to Minnesota.

—A. A. Tozer has started in at Everett, Wash.; C. L. Rich at Litchville, Minn.; D. C. Englund at St. Paul, Minn., and J. F. Hilton at Thayer, Neb.

—A. G. Laack, a Cass Lake, Minn., druggist, has removed to Plainview, where he has purchased an interest in the Landon & Birsher drug store.

—Andrew Bottelson, who recently sold his drug store at Blue Earth, was in the city for a brief visit the end of this week.

—E. E. Beard is reported to have begun business as manufacturer of drugs at New Whatcom, Wash.

—M. E. Coan, proprietor of the Clarendon Pharmacy, Wabasha street, has moved across the street.

—J. L. Townsend, Payson, Utah, has established a general store in connection with his drug store.

—Victor Lagerquist, a hotel keeper at Hillyard, Wash., has entered the drug trade likewise.

—C. L. Barewald, Buffalo, Ia., and the Bitter Root Drug Co., Hamilton, Mont., have sold.

—The Bitter Root Drug Co., Hamilton, Mont., and the St. Paul, Minn., Paint Co., have sold.

—Samuel Haas, president of the Harle-Haas Drug Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., died this week.

—Claude McNeal, Spooner, Wis., has sold his interest in Cox & McNeal to Kate E. Cox.

—J. F. Koontz, Humboldt, Ia., and the Everett, Wash., Drug Co. have given bills of sale.

—E. N. Arvidson has gone back to his old place with Dr. E. M. Johnson, at Cloquet.

—J. W. Bowden has gone to Rice Lake, Wis., to take charge of a pharmacy there.

—New stores: A. A. O. Tozer, Everett, Wash.; S. M. Champlain, Swanville, Minn.

—Charles F. Curtis, Owatonna, Minn., has located at Beresford, S. D.

—Macy & Moore, Coquille, Ore., are reported moving to Oregon City.

—J. N. Palmquist has gone to Thomas' Pharmacy, Cottonwood.

—The Gibbonsville, Idaho, Drug Co., is retiring from business.

—The Peters Drug Co., Ottumwa, Ia., has been foreclosed.

—F. B. Leech, Thompson, N. D., was burned out this week.

—The Central Drug Co. has incorporated at Astoria, Ore.

—R. T. Storey, Albion, Idaho, has admitted a partner.

—C. H. Carroll, Marcus, Wash., has removed to Colville.

—B. R. Bowlby, Nez Perces, Idaho, died this week.

—Frank Yost, St. Paul, has removed to Minneapolis.

—Harry Schoch has returned to St. Paul.

—H. A. Moore, Monroe, Wash., is dead.

While it may not be possible for every salesman to secure a barrel of orders each day, he may secure quite a bunch if he makes it known that his house will promptly supply N. Y. Q. products on demand. You may serve yourself, your jobber and the New York Quinine & Chemical Works by occasionally contributing to the success of your favorite salesman by specifying N. Y. Q.

ST. LOUIS.

Drug Clerks Elect Officers.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society held its annual meeting and election of officers last Thursday night. The attendance was very slight for such an occasion. This was partly due to some mishap in getting out the notices, as several of the leading members knew nothing of the affair until it was all over. There was very little business of importance transacted. It was decided to give a ball in January, all arrangements, etc., for which were left with the Executive Board and Entertainment Committee. The Committee on Ball reported that the society came out about $85 ahead on the last affair. The treasurer reported a balance of over $200 on hand and all bills paid. Charles Witt, in charge of the Bureau of Information, said that he had several requests for competent clerks and no applicants for positions. He said this had been a record-breaking year for scarcity of competent clerks. The following officers were duly elected and will be installed at the regular meeting in January; President, I. A. Schulers; first vice-president, G. R. Gibson; second vice-president, Carl G. Klie; secretary, A. W. Kauffman; treasurer, Theo. F. Runge; chief of Information Bureau, Chas. Witt; Executive Board, L. H. Schlenker, C. F. C. Bausch, Chas. Roth.

NOTES.

—The boys are telling a good joke on Michael Aurendes, the well-known representative of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co. He not only looks after a large portion of their city customers, but makes weekly trips to the nearby towns. Last week while at St. Charles he met with a little accident. He put on a pair of new twelve-dollar trousers, of which he was very proud. While seated in H. D. Meyer's drug store of that city he took quite a fancy to Mr. Meyer's favorite dog. The dog took quite a fancy to his new trousers, but this Mr. Aurendes did not discover until there was a large hole chewed in the rear of the lower portion of his pants. Mr. Meyer declared that Mike was asleep, while Mike claims he was so interested in talking politics that he did not notice what the pup was doing.

—The Barnes Medical College has decided to give all medicine free of charge to worthy patients at their clinics. This is something which has never been tried by any local medical college. It is intended to overcome the difficulty which all the colleges experience in getting enough patients to go before the classes for examination and treatment. It will probably greatly increase the number of patients at the clinics. The city has a dispensary where worthy charity cases are treated and supplied with medicine free. There is an average of over one hundred patients treated every day at this clinic. The appointments are all secured and held by political pull and the patients complain that they do not receive the careful attention and treatment that they do at the college clinics.

—An attempt was made last week to secure warrants against forty of our local druggists on a charge of substituting and using inferior and adulterated drugs in filling prescriptions. Dr. Edmund Y. Meyers, chairman of the Committee of Permanent Physicians, first called on the Board of Health to take up the matter, but was advised to go to the Prosecuting Attorney, which he did. Here he was advised to secure more evidence before warrants could be issued. It seems this committee has been collecting evidence in this line for some time. They will not give out the names of the druggists until they are sure of securing the warrants.

—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' excursion No. 3 was given on December 5 and 6. This time they went to Vincennes, Ind. Geo. R. Merrell, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., and E. C. Cochran and J. W. Estes, of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., looked after the druggists 'end of the affair. They stopped at forty different towns and called upon 120 druggists. The object of these excursions is to bring the wholesalers more in touch with the country merchants. They go and pay them a purely social call. The next excursion will run to Oklahoma soon after the first of the year.

—B. W. Westendorff recently returned from Seattle, Wash., where he has been spending the past year, and has purchased the drug store at Eleventh and Madison streets from W. E. Stille. Mr. Westendorff is an old time local drug clerk. He got the gold fever some time ago and started for the Klondike, but upon reaching Seattle and being offered a good position there and hearing the tales of the many disappointed and destitute returners from the gold fields, he decided to give up the idea of getting rich in a hurry.

—An Indiana patent medicine proprietor has recently been distributing advertising circulars around this city and in them are some statements which will do anything but make his preparations popular with the druggists. He says his preparation will be sold by the grocers, and as a reason the circular says, "Because the grocers, as a class, are more honest than the average wily druggist who will try to palm off the so-called "just as good" or a worthless counterfeit for the genuine."

—Word has just been received from Wm. Oldendorff, a former drug clerk who has spent some time in Alaska, the Klondike and lastly Cape Nome. He recently returned to Seattle, Wash, where he holds a good position. He advises all his friends to keep as far away from those gold fields as possible. He returned with considerable less money than he went there with.

—All the local wholesale houses report that this has been a very successful and prosperous year for them. Their collections have been good and their sales much larger than any previous year. When asked if they had any new policy or plans to put into effect with the New Year, they said no, that everything would be run as before with little or no change.

—William F. Kahre, druggist at Thirteenth street and Geyer avenue was recently called to his old home, Evansville, Ind., by the death of his mother. He is one of the leading members of the Druggists' Cocked Hat League and that organization passed resolutions of respect and sent an elegant floral offering.

—At a meeting of the Druggists' Cocked Hat League last Thursday night the following results were recorded: Meyer Bros. Drug Co. 3, J. S. Merrell Drug Co. 2; Moffitt-West Drug Co. 3, Mound City Paints 2; Eli Lilly & Co. 3, The Searle & Hereth Co. 2.

—The abstract of the proceedings of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention held at Washington last May has been prepared by the secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, and is ready for distribution. It is compiled in accordance with the resolution adopted by the convention.

—The Meyer Bros. Drug Co. will close at noon next Friday and remain closed until Monday morning in order to take stock. The J. S. Merrell and Moffitt-West Drug Companies will probably not close at all, but the employes will work overtime.

—Every winter there is quite a number of our local drug stores broken into and robbed of cigars, perfumery, etc. So far this year they have all escaped, but it would be well to take warning and use every possible precaution.

—The students of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy petitioned the Board of Trustees to grant them three weeks' holiday vacation instead of two weeks as had been provided. Their request was not granted.

—Wm. Pfeffer has purchased the drug store at Thirteenth street and Geyer avenue form William J. Kahre. Mr. Pfeffer has been chief clerk at this store for several years.

—Frank L. E. Gauss, Missouri representative for The Searle & Hereth Co., with headquarters in this city, has been confined to his home by illness for the past week.

—Chas. Stockhausen, for the past year in charge of the drug store at Mississippi and Park avenues, has quit the drug business and is now manager of a steam laundry.

—The St. Louis, Paint, Oil and Drug Club will hold its last meeting of the year at the Mercantile Club tonight. It will be known as "Ex-Presidents' Night."

—L. F. Able, chief clerk at the Garrison pharmacy, Garrison and Easton avenues, was recently married to Miss Elizabeth Rader, of the West End.

—A. W. Pauley, druggist at Fourteenth and Madison streets, is receiving congratulations over the arrival of a young daughter in his family.

—R. N. Gray, druggist at Sarah and Choteau avenues, has moved his store into a new building across the street from his former location.

—A large number of our local druggists will spend a portion of the holidays with friends or relatives in the country.

—Wm. Junghans, druggist at Taylor and Garfield avenues, has been quite ill for the past week.

—J. E. Kuch, druggist at Jefferson and Shenandoah avenues, is rapidly recovering from an operation for cancer of the stomach.

—William Berryman has come into possession of the Terminal Hotel pharmacy, located in the west end of the Union station.

—R. H. Knoll, druggist at John and Florrisant avenues, was married last Tuesday to Miss Louise Brenecke, of the North Side.

—Edward Binschadler, secretary of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., has been severely ill at his home for the past two weeks.

—H. F. Fricke is preparing to open a new drug store at Jefferson avenue and Benton street. He already has two stores.

—Hermann Bros., of Carondelet, have purchased the Reves pharmacy at St. Ange avenue and La Salle street.

—Louis Bray, formerly with E. A. Bernius on Easton avenue, is now chief clerk at the Belt avenue pharmacy.

—W. E. Stille has purchased the drug store at Seventeenth street and Cass avenue from Dr. Paul Weeks.

—Dr. J. P. Fitzpatrick has moved the store which he recently purchased from 3110 to 5633 Easton avenue.

—Brenner & Duering have opened their new drug store at Jefferson avenue and Hebert street.

—H. Sheolnick is embarking in the drug business at Twentieth and Mullamphy streets.

PITTSBURG AND VICINITY.

THE DRUG COMBINE.

Many South Side Stores Bought by the P. C. Schilling Company.

Pittsburg, Dec. 22.—The P. C. Schilling Company, whose large holdings in the drug line were recently published in the Era, has now made an invasion of the South Side, the result of which is the control of ten stores on that side of the Monongahela River. The company's latest acquisition is a store owned by Jacob Schlein, the Thirty-eighth Ward. The corporation is now conferring with B. J. Stenger, of Sixteenth and Carson streets, with a view of either buying his store or gaining a controlling interest in it. Mr. Stenger owns two stores, one at Sixteenth and Carson streets, the largest on the South Side, and another fine establishment in Homestead. C. A. Rowe, manager of the South Sixteenth store, stated that Stenger's stores are not on the market, though he actually acknowledged having been approached by the Schilling people.

Among the stores purchased by the Schilling combine are those situated at Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets. The names of the former owners are still over the doors, but all prescriptions are affixed with the Schilling company labels. This company now owns about fourteen stores in various parts of the city, exclusive of its South Side holdings. There is not the slightest doubt that in a short time it will control all drug stores on the South Side, which means also those on Mt. Oliver, Mt. Washington, Duquesne Heights, Beltzhoover and Knoxville.

Alleged False Pretenses.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—S. E. Zang, the druggist at No. 633 Rebecca street, Allegheny, who was recently closed by the Sheriff, is now encountering more serious troubles. On December 15, R. S. Levin, of the Druggist Sundry Company, of 307 Third avenue, Pittsburg, made an information before Alderman John Groetzinger, charging him with false pretenses. It is alleged that on December 12 Zang purchased a bill of goods from the prosecutor and stated that his liabilities were only $200. On this standing he was given the goods to the amount of $26.16. The defendant, it is alleged, promised that he would get the matter fixed up, but several larger executions appeared in the hands of the sheriff in the meantime and his place was closed. Mr. Zang gave bail for a hearing.

After Impure Drugs.

Pittsburg, Dec. 22.—Suits have been ordered by an agent of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board against Dr. R. S. Kennedy, Eighteenth street and Penn avenue, Dr. Christian Nelson, 198 Woodlawn avenue, Allegheny, Mrs. Pauline May, 506 Market street, all owners of drug stores, and G. B. Ryland, manager of Kaufmann Brothers' drug department, charging them with selling adulterated drugs. The informations were made under an act of Assembly, approved by Governor Hastings, in May, 1897. Other suits, it is said, are to follow. The agents are securing drugs from various drug stores and submitting them to Chemist A. S. Aschman for analysis. The informations made are from the chemist's reports.

Drug Clerk Burned by Acid.

Pittsburg, Dec. 22.—W. S. Pasche, a clerk for E. T. Walther, at Jackson and Buena Vista streets, was painfully injured by the explosion of a bottle of nitric acid. His hands, face and arms and the upper part of his body were burned by the fluid. Mr. Pasche was working in the compounding department when the explosion occurred. The acid bottle was on the table when the bottle burst into a thousand pieces, and the fluid was thrown over Mr. Pasche. Fortunately he closed his eyes or his sight would have been destroyed. While the injuries are painful they will not result seriously.

After Meadsville Druggists.

Pittsburg, Dec. 22.—Detectives in the employ of the State Board of Pharmacy were in the town of Meadville, near Pittsburg, lately, and made the rounds of the drug stores. They found that five of the Meadville druggists had neglected to comply with the law relative to displaying the certificates of registration, and ordered each to appear before an Alderman and pay a fine of $10. All the druggists had secured renewals but had not complied with the law as regards posting the renewals. There is some talk of appealing these cases.

NOTES.

—A story anent Druggist J. C. Dent, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and his sportsmanlike proclivities was brought to Pittsburg recently by one of his friends. It appears that Mr. Dent, armed with a fine shotgun, went hunting after wild turkeys. He was placed by obliging companions in a comfortable spot behind a large tree where wild turkeys were said to abound. Mr. Dent sat for some time when directly two fine gobblers made their appearance, pecking here and there, up almost to the muzzle of the gun. They disappeared in their leisurely manner and Mr. Dent sat on until the shades of night came on. He then sought his friends who had bagged considerable game. In reply to their astonished inquiries, Mr. Dent said that he hadn't seen a "wild turkey," only two tame ones, which he didn't like to shoot. The sodas were upon Mr. Dent, who enjoyed the chaffing of his friends.

Druggists of Western Pennsylvania are having a salty dose of the law, as may be noted from above items. Geo. S. Morron, of Canonsburg, was sentenced on Dec. 17, to pay the costs, a fine of $500 and to undergo three months' imprisonment in jail on the charge of selling liquor without a license.

—An answer was filed in the suit of the city of Pittsburg to recover taxes from the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy. It is alleged in the answer that the college is exempt from taxation as it has earned no profits and is sustained mainly by friends.

—Druggist Albert O. Evans, Ross Lytle, H. C. McCormick, J. C. Moore, Arthur A. Clarke, of Connellsville, and W. A. Belghley, of New Haven, Pa., were arrested on the charge of failing to display their certificates.

—Charles R. Goetze, of Wheeling, has sued eight wholesale and retail druggists of that city for $50,000. He is a cut rate druggist and alleges a conspiracy to keep him from buying goods in Pittsburg and Wheeling.

—W. P. Sykes, a druggist at No. 331 Fourth avenue, pleaded guilty to a charge of filling prescriptions without having the proper credentials. He was fined $30 and costs.

—Siegfried's drug store, at Warren, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the morning of December 22. The loss will be about $2,000.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS' DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ARKANSAS.—Antoine.—Z. L. Kirkham, sold to H. E. Van Camp & Co.
CALIFORNIA.—Los Angeles.—Thomas Drug Co., Spring and Temple, sold to McLean & Gleason.
CONNECTICUT.—Lakeville.—E. R. La Place, sold to E. A. Eldridge.
New Haven.—G. B. Hanover, 251 Howard avenue, sold to A. B. Simpkin.
GEORGIA.—Allapaha.—George A. Paulk, succeeded by Paulk & McElroy.
Moultrie.—A. B. Peters, deceased.
ILLINOIS.—Asa Oren, corner Sixtieth and Centre avenue, sold to O. A. Hupfeld.
Kankakee.—Albert Kurrasch, Sr., 175 Court street, sold to C. E. Patrick.
Kewanee.—Parsons & Cornish, succeeded by N. A. Parsons & Co.
Mattoon.—Charles W. Sellew, sold to F. O. Finfrock.
Milford.—F. D. Dempster, sold to Campbell Bros.
North Henderson.—D. L. Rowe, sold to J. Neil Cox.
Raymond.—C. A. Preston, deceased.
INDIANA.—Alfordville.—M. L. Arthur & Bro., succeeded by H. M. Arthur.
Franklin.—Wm. B. Jennings, sold to Dr. D. H. Miller.
Logansport.—J. E. Strecker, 516 Broadway, sold to F. J. Briggs.
Shirley.—Houck & Wiggins, succeeded by A. S. Houck.
Zionville.—Albert E. Smith sold to J. J. Knox & Co.
IOWA.—Adel.—McCullough Drug Co., sold to Krabiel Drug Co.
Blanchard.—C. C. Clark, sold to Arthur Wm. Davies.
Mount Pleasant.—J. E. Holland, 105 North Jefferson, sold to Bosworth Bros.
West Liberty.—E. L. Henderson, sold to C. A. Burt & Co.
KENTUCKY.—Auburn.—Burr & Co., sold to T. L. Whitaker.
Rowletts.—Dr. J. W. Gaines, sold to W. L. Sanders.
MAINE.—Skowhegan.—H. W. Cushing, 107 Water street, sold to G. R. Fogg.
Yarmouth.—F. W. Bucknam, sold to B. L. Alden.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Foxboro.—W. A. Ferguson, deceased.
Salem.—Benjamin Webb, 54 Essex street, deceased.
Springfield.—Worthen & Co., 284 Chestnut street, assigned.
Worcester.—E. D. Buffington, president and treasurer of the Buffington Pharmacy Co., 300 Main street, deceased.
MICHIGAN.—Grand Rapids.—Estate of W. H. Wills, Fifth avenue and South Division street, sold to E. J. Fletcher.
Saginaw.—A. L. Klemm, 2700 South Washington avenue, E. S., sold to Enos C. Kinsman.
MINNESOTA.—New Prague.—F. Mikiska, sold to Robert Iltis.
MISSISSIPPI.—Sardis.—R. P. Jenkins, assigned.
Yazoo City.—J. W. Rucker, sold to H. L. Crook & Co.
NEBRASKA.—Beatrice.—P. W. Clancy, sold to Miller & Jones.
Lindsay.—H. E. Ayars, sold to G. D. Walker.
NEW YORK.—Binghamton.—Williard Day, 21 Main street, incorporated as Day Drug Co.
New York City.—J. F. Comerford, Columbus avenue and Fifty-ninth street, sold to Ward & Lindemann.
——Otto Lenz, 498 Second avenue, sold to H. Reaske.
OHIO.—Milo.—George Meyer, assigned.
Tiffin.—J. F. Marquardt & Son, 60 South Washington, sold to J. H. Morcher & Co.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia.—F. P. Riedenauer, 5624 Germantown avenue, sold to Smyser & Scott.
VIRGINIA.—Berkeley.—J. B. Floyd, deceased.
WEST VIRGINIA.—Charleston.—George Ort & Co., succeeded by Ort & Klostermeyer.

——A meeting of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy for the examination of candidates for license to practice pharmacy will be held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 15 and 16, 1901. Application blanks may be had from the secretary of the board, William Simpson, Raleigh, N. C.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued December 4, 1900.

662,951.—Ludwig Mach, Jena, Germany. Manufacture of alloys of aluminum and magnesium.
662,952.—Ludwig Mach, Berlin, Germany. Making aluminum alloys.
663,071.—Alexander Besaw, West Depere, Wis. Compound for exterminating weeds.
663,088.—Paul Naef, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for making chlorin.
663,089.—Paul Naef, New York, N. Y. Making chlorin.
663,167.—Charles M. Hall, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Making alumina.
663,220.—Charles De La Harpe, assignor to Dye Works, formerly L. Durand, Huguenin & Co., Basle, Switzerland. Gallocyanin-sulfonic acid and making same.
663,221.—Charles De La Harpe, assignor to Dye Works, formerly L. Durand, Huguenin & Co., Basle, Switzerland. Leucogallocyanin-sulfonic acid and making same.
663,224.—John J. Georges, assignor of one-half to W. W. Georges, Washington, D. C. Bunion or corn shield.
663,370.—George Taylor and I. Ray, London, Eng. Liquid Hydrocarbon.

Issued December 11, 1900.

663,408.—George E. Bateman, Larimore, N. D. Label holder.
663,646.—Allen J. Tait, Oakland, assignor to D. H. Priest, San Francisco, Cal. Filter.
663,691.—Robert N. Barger, Hopedale, Ill. Syringe.
663,719.—Hermann Becker, Paris, France. Electrolytic apparatus.
663,723.—William J. Brown and J. R. Beer, assignors to V. G. Osterroth, London, Eng. Apparatus for making and dispensing infusions.
663,728.—Melvin B. Church, Grand Rapids, Mich. Fly catching device.
663,754.—Carl Harries, assignor to Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, vormals E. Schering, Berlin, Germany. Unstable acetonalkamins and making same.
663,759.—Carl Hoepfner, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Producing solutions of zinc chlorid, etc.
663,840.—William M. Zitt, Chicago, Ill., assignor to McConnell Asbestos Company, Limited, Pittsburg, Pa. Making light magnesia.

Issued December 18, 1900.

663,869.—Carlos V. Cudlipp, Lima, Peru. Device for destroying flies.
663,870.—Carlos V. Cudlipp, Lima, Peru. Device for destroying flies.
663,952.—Josepb A. Beck, Allegheny, Pa. Non-refillable bottle.
663,997.—Roland Morrill, Benton Harbor, Mich. Atomizer.
664,318.—William A. Hall, Bellows Falls, Vt., assignor to Casein Company of America, of New Jersey. Making soluble casein.

TRADE MARKS.

Registered December 11, 1900.

35,570.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations. Roger & Gallet, Paris, France. The word "Leanique."
35,572.—Certain Named Tonic. Henry M. Hunt, St. Paul, Minn. A representation of the bust of an Indian and the compound word "Vig-O."
35,573.—Certain Named Specific. Hunt & Hunt, St. Paul, Minn. The word "Irene," and the representation of a bottle.
35,574.—Remedy for Certain Named Diseases. John S. Broas, Jersey City, N. J. The hyphenated word "Nux-Fos."
35,575.—Remedy for Zymotic Fevers. William C. Hamilton, Topeka, Kansas. The representation of a fever octopus.
35,576.—Remedy for Certain Named Diseases. John J. Pheelan, New York, N. Y. The representation of an invalid having one arm in a sling and the other arm grasping a crutch, one leg being bent and the other straight and bandages appearing on various portions of the body.
35,577.—Medical Compound for the Cure of Lung and Throat Diseases. The Vapo-Cresolene Company, Stanley, N. J., and New York, N. Y. The representation of the reclining figure of a child in connection with a censer or vaporizer giving off a cloud of vapor.
35,578.—Medicine in Capsule Form for Certain Named Diseases. Grape Capsule Company, Allentown, Pa. The word "Colsathyl."
35,579.—Certain Named Specific in Granular Form. Chas. Truax, Greene & Company, Chicago, Ill. The compound word "Laxo-Lithine."
35,580.—External Remedies. William L. Tucker, Waco, Tex. A fac-simile signature of the registrant, a mor-

tar having his picture thereon and a pestle therein, and a farm scene.

35,581.—Salve. George W. Sprague, South Presque Isle, Me. The letters "G. W. S."

35,582.—Salves, Tablets and Ointments. Manilla Manufacturing Co., Roaring Spring, Pa. The representation of a battleship.

Registered December 18, 1900.

35,595.—Syrup Dispensed in Soda Fountains. J. Hungerford Smith Company, Rochester, N. Y. The compound word "Pan-American."

35,604.—Cologne Water. Johann Maria Farina, Cologne, Germany. The letters "J. M. F." in connection with the numeral "4."

35,605.—Hair Tonic. Alonzo Frank Richardson, New York, N. Y. The representation of a frame and microscope.

35,606.—Tonic Medicine. Charles H. Grube, New York, N. Y. The word "Vitone."

35,607.—Kidney, Blood and Nerve Cure. Justus Loomer, Everett, Mass. A portrait of the registrant.

35,608.—Ointment. Charles A. Torrey, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. The words "Butter" and "Pine."

35,609.—Medicated Plasters. Robert Thomas, Jr., Thomasville, Ga. The word "Pinene."

35,610.—Medicated Plasters. Robert Thomas, Jr., Thomasville, Ga. The representation of an alligator.

LABELS.

7,942.—Title: "Ferte's Celery Headache Tablets." For a tablet. Emil P. Ferte, Butte, Mont. Application filed November 13, 1900.

7,943.—Title: "Derma (I. McG. A.) Tone." For a medicine. Irwin McGregor Adams, New York, N. Y. Application filed October 23, 1900.

7,944. Title: "Red Cross Capillaries." For a hair tonic. Red Cross Chemical Company, Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass. Application filed November 5, 1900.

7,945.—Title: "Stansbury's Hair Restorer and Dandruff Cure." For a hair restorer. Harry Stansbury, Kansas City, Mo. Application filed October 25, 1900.

7,951.—Title: "Miners' Asthma Cure." (For a Medicine.) The E. Dean Morlan Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Application field November 19, 1900.

7,952.—Title: "Dr. Camel's Thick Neck Cure." (For a Medicine.) John Lamparter & Co., Akron, Ohio. Application field November 15, 1900.

7,953.—Title: Dr. Camel's Congo Blood Pills." (For a Medicine.) John Lamparter & Co., Akron, Ohio. Application filed November 15, 1900.

7,954.—Title: "Dr. Camel's Congo Compound." (For a Medicine.) John Lamparter & Co., Akron, Ohio. Application filed November 15, 1900.

7,955.—Title: "Red Cross Antiseptic Dentifrice." (For a

The Mineral Water of Spain.

On a mountain in the Pyrenees of Spain, near the village of Rubinat, is the spring from which gushes forth 20,000 pints daily of a rich, mineral, health-giving water which has been named Serre-Rubinat, and which is bottled at the spring and from there sent everywhere to relieve the suffering of mankind and incidentally enrich all who handle it. The American agents, who have but recently received a large consignment of Serre-Rubinat, will make good terms with their friends in the trade who will put this first-class article on sale. See their advertisement in this issue of the Era, or write to Serre-Rubinat Co., 2-4 Stone street, New York.

Old Duroy Port Wine.

The Duroy & Haines Co., Sandusky, Ohio, have a supply of Old Duroy Port Wine which they offer to the retail drug trade with the assurance that it is the best wine ever offered for the money. As it is sold only to the retail druggist the demand for it must be supplied by you. Send for prices and full particulars.

Artificial Limbs.

One of the oldest firms in the country engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs is the George R. Fuller Company, No. 15 South St. Paul street, Rochester, N. Y. As this company allows a liberal commission to the druggist who may take an order for their goods, we advise you to send for their catalogue.

A Twentieth Century Greeting.

John Matthews, in behalf of the American Soda Fountain Co., extends to all the trade, to friends and those who think they are not friends, greeting and good wishes. Read his message on another page of the Era and find in it an inspiration for 1901.

STATE OF TRADE.

Quiet Conditions Have Prevailed.

New York, Dec. 24.—Very few important price changes were noted, and generally quiet conditions have prevailed in the various departments of the wholesale drug and chemical markets. Consequently the volume of business has reached only narrow proportions, but nothing has been heard in the way of complaints and dealers appear well satisfied. Opium has maintained a fairly firm position considering the slow demand from consumers, the stimulating influences being found in the continued strong tenor of advices from primary markets. Previous reports of heavy damage to the autumn sowings have been confirmed, and late cable advices are to the effect that the winter sowings have been seriously injured by frost. According to reliable authorities the next crop will probably be comparatively small, and as the visible supply is somewhat below the usual average, holders in producing markets are decidedly firm in their views. Morphine and codeine are in fair demand for consumption, but competition among manufacturers has a more or less disturbing influence.

The quinine situation has undergone no material variation. There has been very little consuming inquiry and speculative operators are inclined to await the outcome of the next Java quinine auction, which is scheduled for Friday next, and the Amsterdam bark sale on the 6th prox. Cocaine, while showing no quotable change, is somewhat easier, and manufacturers are again willing to book orders for either prompt or forward deliveries. Chloral hydrate is in demand at the recently reduced figures, but manufacturers decline to enter contracts and will sell only in a limited way for immediate delivery. Menthol is offered more freely and with the demand rather slow holders have modified their views to the extent of reducing their inside quotation fully 10c. per pound.

In the department of essential oils several changes in quotations have occurred. Bergamot is firm at advanced prices, the improvement being wholly due to higher primary markets. Cassia is weak and lower on account of similar conditions abroad. Both natural and artificial sassafras are slightly easier. Oil of Canada snake root is scarce and higher. Expressed limes shows a decline of 10c. per pound.

Among the roots, ipecac is a leading feature, prices having declined about 15c. per pound owing to lower cable quotations from London, together with some competition among local holders. Cantharides are in reduced supply and holders of the light available stock have advanced their quotations fully 2c. per pound. Cubeb berries are exceedingly dull and concessions in price have failed to stimulate the consuming demand. Cacao batter is offered at slightly lower figures, but consumers are well supplied and the movement is light and unimportant. Colchicum seed continues to harden in price under steadily diminishing supplies and a further advance is noted. Holders of carnauba wax have shown more inclination to sell and concessions in price have resulted in fairly liberal purchases by manufacturing consumers. Oxalic acid is a fraction higher owing to reduced offerings, English brands having been withdrawn from the market.

No Special Excitement.

Boston, Dec. 22.—No special excitement has marked this week and business has kept on its way undisturbed. "Trade is evenly good," one prominent man says, and from other opinions expressed this just about sizes up the present situation. The holiday trade has given a bit of added life because druggists receive many calls for perfumes, colognes, toilet waters and toilet articles suitable for gifts. The demand for these articles also lends a little extra life to the general trade. Everybody's mind is on the holidays and the annual problem of gift making, and one man facetiously remarked, when questioned about trade, "People haven't time just now to be sick." He apparently looked upon illness of any kind as a mere matter of convenience. There has been no feature of special note in the wholesale trade. Drugs and chemicals have been, as a whole, in only fair demand, no one thing standing out prominently in showing special activity. Prices therefore have been little affected. The same may be said of dyestuffs and tanning materials. Alcohols and cologne spirits are fairly active. Waxes show no great life or activity.

Some Improvement in Quakerdom.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—Business has been quite steady for the past week, showing somewhat of an improvement over that of the week before. Holiday goods find ready sale and business in these lines is reported as being very satisfactory. The recent changes in the weather have caused about every other person to "catch a cold" and the sales of remedies are consequently brisk. The "holiday spirit" seems to extend this year even to the druggist, and almost everybody declares that money is more plentiful this year than for many seasons.

There is no change of note in the conditions of trade

in wholesale circles business being commonly reported as quite brisk and satisfactory. Large orders for heavy chemicals were booked by a local firm for January delivery, the line being in use for color printing of cloths and yarn goods.

Business Only Fair.

Baltimore, December 22.—The drug trade, wholesale, manufacturing and retail, has been only fair this week. In the jobbing houses a large part of the clerical force applied itself to the work of stock taking and similar labors incidental to the expiration of the year, while the same was the case in the manufacturing establishments. Attention was diverted from the regular pursuits and no attempt was made to push business. The retailers on their part met with about the usual encouragement and experienced somewhat augmented receipts owing to the sale of special holiday goods. The drug market was featureless and the movement of goods in all lines of moderate volume. The year, however, will average up very well.

A Splendid Trade in Detroit.

Detroit, Dec. 22.—A splendid trade is reported by the wholesalers for the first three days of the week. Not only have buyers ordered tag ends in the sundry lines, but straight drugs have been in great demand. One house said the trade for the three days really amounted to half a month's work. Retailers about town are equally satisfied with the business they have done. Fancy articles, such as atomizers and "ebonoid" goods, have sold better than ever before.

Continued Improvement in Collections.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 22.—The most noticeable feature of the past week's operations has been the continued improvement in collections. The jobbers note a wide contrast between now and two months ago and within the next week or ten days are looking for a very large increase of receipts in settlement of outstanding accounts. Retailers, too, are well satisfied, only one or two who were questioned having responded with the old familiar statement—"collections are slow." Some of the druggists are rushed with the holiday trade. Others, who do not get or even expect much of this, are nevertheless secure in view of the sustained excellence of their general business. There is so much sickness that the man behind the prescription counter has his hands full night and day. Some retailers whose holiday trade is confined mostly to perfumeries complain that they have miscalculated and stocked themselves up too liberally with this class of goods. The cigar trade appears to be increasing.

The "Quaker City" Oval.

The ideal prescription bottle should be large and neat in appearance, symmetrical in shape, have sloping shoulder to facilitate the pouring out of contents, and a lip so finished that there are no sharp corners to chip off, leaving ragged and sharp edges—a great deal to require of one bottle, but the Quaker City Oval comes up to the standard. It is made of clear flint glass, has a large, oval label surface, and will contain exactly the number of ounces indicated by a neat figure on the back of the bottle. For prices, write to the manufacturers, Saltsburg Bottle Works Company, Pittsburg, Pa. If you desire samples, enclose three two-cent stamps to cover postage.

High Grade Chemicals.

Our representative recently called on the Thomsen Chemical Company and learned that during the past few months they have enlarged and improved their facilities for turning out their well known and high grade products. They are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, at lowest market prices, and desire to call special attention to their Sodium Sulphite, both crystallized and granulated; crystallized Hyposulphite of Sodium, Sodium Phosphate in all forms, Tri Sodium Phosphate, Ammonium Phosphate, Solution Chloride of Antimony or Butter of Antimony and Epsom Salt. For catalogue, address Thomsen Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.

Mineral Water.

The Red Jacket Mineral Water has been placed upon the market for use in cases of indigestion, constipation, kidney complaint and rheumatism. For further information and price list, address the Red Jacket Mineral Water Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

American Soda Fountain Co 18
A. P. W. Paper Co ....Cov D
Chattanooga Med. Co...Cov B
Danbury Pharmacal Co..... 2
Ideal Rubber Co.....Cov C
Kerelis Chemical Co..... 2
Lanahan & Son, Wm..... 8
Major Cement Co..... 11
Matchett, R. 10
Matthews, John..... 4
New York Quinine & Chemical Works.....Cov D
Saltsburg Bottle Wks Co.. 3
Sharp & Dohme..... 1
Welch Grape Juice Co..Cov D
Wells, E. S..... 7

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 24.—Another week of quiet conditions has passed and affairs incident to the midwinter holiday season have received the bulk of attention. There is no change, however, in the tone of the market, and a continued steady feeling is manifested on the part of dealers and prevailing conditions appear to be satisfactory.

OPIUM.—The demand has continued light and unimportant but the market retains a firm undertone and jobbing prices are well sustained at $3.55@3.75 for 9 per cent. and $3.65@3.85 for 11 per cent., according to size of order.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Business in a jobbing way is of average volume and quotations are unchanged at $4.75@5.00 for 13 per cent. and $5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent., the inside figures for single pounds.

MORPHINE.—There is no abatement of activity and prices continue steady on the basis of $2.40@2.60 for eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—Only a light consuming demand is noted, but the steadier feeling mentioned last week is retained and jobbing quotations continue firm on the basis of 30@31c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, according to brand and quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Jobbers have again revised their quotations and the corrected figures show an advance to $1.35@1.50 in pound bottles, $1.45@1.60 in halves, $1.55@1.70 in quarters, and $2.50@2.65 in ounces. Crusts 5c. less than crystals.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Values are easier and show a decline to 35@45c. for jobbing parcels, as to quality.

CACAO BUTTER.—The consuming demand is light and jobbers have reduced quotations to 49@50c. by the box and 53@58c. for less, according to brand.

CANTHARIDES.—Owing to scarcity and stronger primary markets jobbers are firmer in their views and quotations have been advanced to 80@90c. for whole and 90c.@$1 for powdered.

OIL BERGAMOT.—Primary markets are decidedly firmer and jobbing quotations have been advanced to $2.70@2.90 for best and $2.45@2.70 for second quality.

OIL CASSIA.—Cables have been received reporting foreign markets weak and lower, and spot quotations for jobbing quantities show a decline to $1@1.10 in cans and $1.25@1.40 for less.

IPECAC.—Lower quotations from London have caused an easier feeling among local jobbers and spot quotations for small lots have been reduced to $3.35@3.60 for whole, $3.40@3.65 for ground and $3.50@3.85 for powdered.

COLCHICUM SEED.—Stocks are exceedingly light and jobbers have advanced quotations to 45@50c. for whole, 48@53c. for ground and 50@55c. for powdered.

GLYCERINE.—Refined has been marked up by jobbers to 17½@18c. for 30 degrees in cans and 22@25c. for less. For 28 degrees the quotations are 16½@17c. by the can and 21@25c. for less.

——At the December meeting of the Erie County (N. Y.) Board of Pharmacy the following licenses were granted, all on examination: Assistant Pharmacist—Edward James Biles, Mrs. Mayme Elliott Horton. Pharmacists—Charles Theodore Pohlman, Mason Smith Brown, Solomon Platon Zolotnitsky, Herbert Taylor, Earl Justin DeGolier, Henry Herman Thompson. At the recent meeting of the new State Board, held in New York, it was suggested that the old boards have a meeting the latter part of December to enable those applicants who have had only one examination and were unsuccessful, to have another opportunity. The Erie County Board will therefore have another meeting on December 29, after which the board will review its work for the past fiscal year and thereafter the powers and duties of the Erie County Board of Pharmacy will cease. Geo. Reimann, secretary.

——The Acme Compound & Chemical Company, of Lincoln, Neb., has incorporated to manufacture and sell chemicals. Capital, $20,000. Incorporators: A. Kroner, W. F. Schwind, A. M. Storch and M. Kroner, all of Lincoln.

——The Welton Drug & Mercantile Company, of Denver, has incorporated to do a general drug business. Capital, $4,000. Incorporators: C. A. Linde, J. E. Matthews and Etta L. Linde, all of Denver.

——Dr. Lebscher, of Plains, Mont., has recently opened a drug store in the place. It was the first pharmacy to locate there.

——D. J. Linskill has purchased the pharmacy of J. V. Pearse, at Plymouth, Pa.

OUR FLUID EXTRACTS

are made from the best and most carefully selected drugs.

OUR METHODS

are accurate, systematic and scientific. We invariably assay all drugs containing alkaloids, glucosides or other assayable principles.

OUR PRICES

are reasonable, quality of product being duly considered.

SHARP & DOHME

Southern Branch
NEW ORLEANS

Laboratories
BALTIMORE
General Offices
NEW YORK

Western Branch
CHICAGO

SERRE RUBINAT

GREEN BOTTLE. BUFF LABEL.

Strongest Natural Mineral Purgative Water.

Prescribed by Physicians. A Tablespoonful to a Small Wineglass to a Dose. No Griping. Affords Greater Profits Than Any Other.

One Druggist in Each City May Have Sole Agency Provided He Will Operate With Us

and help push the sale of this water.

WRITE FOR LIBERAL TERMS.

SERRE-RUBINAT CO., 2-4 STONE ST., N. Y.

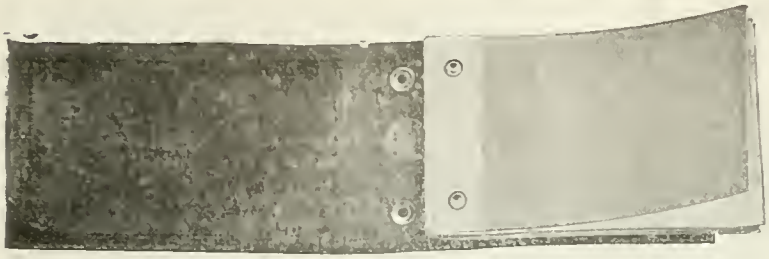
Just to Remind you of

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Vegetable Pills
Hood's Tooth Powder
Hood's Medicated Soap

The sale of all these preparations is increasing, and we hope you will be careful to keep a supply of them constantly on hand to meet the demand. If you will distribute advertising matter for any of our preparations, send us a postal card and mention this paper.

C. I. HOOD & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

PRESCRIPTION BLANKS.



Pocket Size. This cut shows the Pad removed from Cover; also shows the attachment, which is strong and simple to adjust.

A New Pad and Cover.

It has met with great favor among the physicians who have used it, and for the short time it has been on the market the sales have eclipsed even our highest expectations. We have many styles and sizes, and a sample order will bring better results than anything of this nature you have ever used. It is entirely new and can be secured only from us.

OUR OTHER SPECIALTIES.

Prescription Blanks, Prescription Checks, Powder Papers, Drug, Tooth and Comb Envelopes, &c., &c.

J. B. BURR & CO.,

Est. 1856. HARTFORD, CONN.

Try Our Pure Olive Oil

Colonna Castile Soap.

Bars, White - 10c. per lb.
" Green - 9c. "

WE GUARANTEE QUALITY FIRST CLASS.

THE HOME SOAP COMPANY,

See issue Jan. 10. 54 and 56 Franklin St., NEW YORK.

IN order to maintain regular prices we adhere to the "rebate contract plan."

We pay the war tax first, last and all the time.

We manufacture an excellent laxative remedy and advertise extensively to make business for the drug trade and ourselves.

We do not claim to excel in other things, but we endeavor to do one thing well and to give satisfaction to the trade.

We appreciate the friendly interest which druggists generally have taken in the sales of our remedy and we thank them most cordially.

We are,

Yours truly,

California Fig Syrup Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

They Sell,

They Pay;

Pay good profits and sell in good quantities.

SIX GOOD SELLERS.

Kerelis, Freckle Cream	doz.	$4.00
Puritan Tea	doz.	1.50
Puritan Bitters	doz.	2.00
Dr. Roe's Pile Cure	doz.	2.00
Dr. Roe's Pink Liver Pills	doz.	1.50
Persperine	doz.	.75

We've a combination proposition to submit to you if you'll write to us about it. It's worth your while to write. There's good money in it for you.

KERELIS CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Danbury, Conn., U. S. A.

SODA SALICYLATE

U. S. P., H. & F. Pure White.

We invite the careful attention of the Pharmacist and Physician to the superior quality of our brand. It conforms in every respect to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1890. We emphasize the following important points in favor of our product, which should merit for it the preference of physicians and pharmacists alike, viz.:

Its pure whiteness.
Perfect solubility.
The absence of carbolic odor so objectionable in some makes, and
The fact of its forming colorless solutions, even if concentrated.

HERF & FRERICHS CHEM. CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
New York Office: 133 William Street.

ANUSOL SUPPOSITORIES.

The Most Efficient and Reliable Remedy for the Treatment of HAEMORRHOIDS.

Anusol Suppositories can be used in both sexes, at all ages, and under any condition, since they contain no narcotic substances and are free from any unpleasant by-effects.

None of the many bismuth combinations, nor any other chemical body, approach the entirely non-poisonous Anusol in its efficacy; hence these suppositories will be found the cheapest remedy in the end.

Price per box of 12 cones, $1.00.

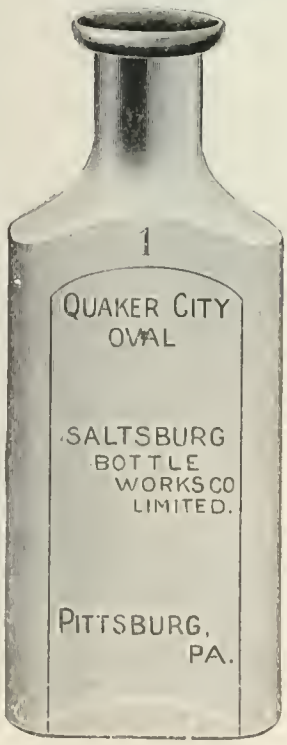
SCHERING & GLATZ, New York,
Sole Agents for the U. S. and Canada.

Literature furnished on application.

The Quaker City Oval

....IS THE....

Ideal... Prescription Bottle.



Actual Size One Ounce Bottle.

The following points recommend it to

Every Druggist.

I. Large and Neat Appearance.
II. Sloping Shoulder to give Beauty and Facilitate Delivery of Contents.
III. Large Oval Label Surface.
IV. Lip whose Edges will Not Chip off.

FREE SAMPLE mailed on receipt of three 2c. stamps to cover postage.

SALTSBURG
Bottle Wks. Co., Ltd.,
PITTSBURG, Pa.

More Money Makers.

Now is the time to buy sarsaparillas for spring trade. With buyer's address we offer several attractive styles, well known to the trade and enjoying wide spread popular favor. Also a small size for those who want it.

With our address we have Spring's Sarsaparilla, by all odds the handsomest package going. The advertising matter helps to sell it.

The quality of these conforms to our usual high standard and prices are the lowest that will buy good goods.

Druggists who prefer large to small profits can get convincing information by asking for it.

Frederick Stearns & Co.,
Manufacturing Pharmacists,
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.
Windsor, Ont. London, Eng. New York City.

TAPS.

This is our last word to the trade for the year 1900 and the 19th century.

We will not belittle the great occasion crying up our own wares, or crying down those of others. The best of advertising is simply a refined form of self-seeking, and at this season all can afford to lay it aside.

Our house extends to all the trade, to friends, and those who think they are not friends, greetings and good wishes. For the new era a fresh heart. May all be happy in the coming century.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN CO.

Successor to JOHN MATTHEWS,

NEW YORK.

HYPODERMATIC TABLETS

SOLUBLE, ACCURATE, PERMANENT.

A complete line of our Hypodermatic Tablets in your hands will demonstrate that you have the kind in demand. Write and ask us how you can obtain our Hypodermatic Tablet Portfolio FREE. This Portfolio keeps the stock in good order.

HYPODERMATIC TABLETS IN TUBES OF 25.

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PARKE, DAVIS & Co.

BRANCHES IN NEW YORK, KANSAS CITY, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, LONDON, ENG., & MONTREAL, QUE.

Official Figures.....

Reported to American Medical Association by Chairman of Section on Pediatrics:

Cases treated with Mulford's Diphtheria Antitoxin	6325
Recoveries	6065
MORTALITY	4.11%
Cases treated with all other American and foreign Serums	859
Recoveries	795
MORTALITY	7.46%

Full report with literature sent upon request.

Mulford's Antitoxin

is most extensively employed and .... **Saves** more lives.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY

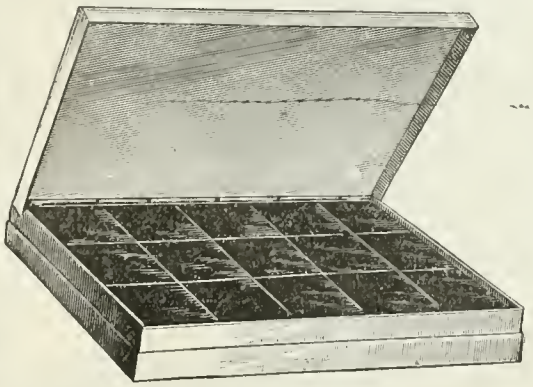
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Special Terms to Reliable Druggists.

Cascara Jellules.

Physicians are Prescribing Them.

See That You Have Them in Stock.



The word "Jellule" is new. So is the thing it describes; a soft jelly like medicated Tablet. Physicians recognize it as a good thing if it is new. Patients welcome the innovation, finding it a great improvement over the Pill or Compressed Tablet. It is bound to become popular.

The Cascara Jellules contain each 2½ grains of a properly seasoned extract of Cascara Sagrada, combined with aromatics. They are put up in boxes containing each 15 of the Jellules, a convenient quantity for the physician to prescribe.

Prepared only by

NELSON, BAKER & CO.,

No. 112 William St., New York City.

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THE ROUGH ON'S.

Beginning with "Rough on Rats" in 1873-4, E. S. Wells has rapidly added new "Rough On" preparations to his list, until the expression "Rough On" in connection with vermin, insect household, toilet and medical preparations is not only recognized by the public and trade as his trade mark, but the patent office at Washington, later, granted him Trade Mark papers on the expression "Rough On" as applied to vermin, insect, household, toilet and medicinal preparations. The public feel a confidence in buying a "Rough On" preparation because it is known Mr. Wells so jealously guards the reputation of the "Rough On's" that he never allows a preparation to be offered under the name unless it has been thoroughly tested and is found to have unusual virtues, for purposes intended. Beware of imitations or substitutes, said to be just as good, and of any so-called "Rough On" preparations not bearing the name E. S. Wells.

ROUGH ON RATS,
used by all civilized nations, never disappoints, always does the work. Clears out Ants, Cockroaches, Bed bugs, Rats and Mice. 15c., 25c., $1.00 boxes.

ROUGH ON ROACHES.
A non-poisonous destroyer of Ants and Yellow Cockroaches. 25c. Druggists. Too heavy to mail.

ROUGH ON MOTH, FLY AND FLEA.
Keeps fleas from Dogs, Mosquitos, Flies and Gnats from Persons, Horses or other animals. Keeps Moth from Clothing, Carpets or Rugs. 25c. at Druggists. Too heavy for mail.

ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE. Instant relief. 15c.
ROUGH ON CORNS. For hard or soft corns, 15c.
ROUGH ON WORMS. Liquid, easy taken, 25c.

ROUGH ON HEADACHE
TABLETS. Years of experience prove these the best of all, sure, quick, safe. 15c. Druggists, or by mail.

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Liquid. Soothing relief for Neuralgia, Headache, Rheumatism, etc. Very penetrating and effective. Handy, quick relief for Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Sprains, Aches, Pains in chest, side, back or limbs. 25c., 50c., $1.00 at Druggists.

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The first and only genuine cure of Bunions. Gives ease and comfort at once, and cure is quick. Cures also hard or soft corns. As a bathe for relief of sore, tired, aching feet it has no equal. 35c. at Druggists, or by mail.

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Used largely in this and foreign countries. This is the only remedy for Piles that has stood the test and proved a real cure. For bleeding, itching or protruding Piles, it gives relief, ease, comfort at once, sure cure in a short time. Not a single case of failure has yet been reported. 50c. at druggists, or by mail.

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If nothing else clears the bile out of you, these will. For persons subject to severe, stubborn bilious attacks, these are particularly well adapted. Specially anti-bilious and effectively cathartic. 25c. Druggists, or by mail.

ROUGH ON BRONCHITIS.
Tablets. The worse the case the more marked and noticeable the relief. Simple coughs and colds may be helped by simple means, but those severe coughing spells that rack the bronchial tubes and lungs; deep seated colds, coughs and bronchial, throat, chest and lung affections; severe persistent tickling, hacking and irritation can be quickly quieted, helped, soothed and cured by this remedy only. 25c. at druggists, or by mail.

MANY OTHER
"Rough On" Preparations are made by E. S. WELLS, Chemist, originator and only rightful manufacturer of "Rough On" preparations, 710-12 Grand street, Jersey City N. J.—(Adv.)

Up-to-date Fountains Serve

BURNHAM'S

CLAM BOUILLON

It is having a big run in all fine establishments where hot drinks are sold. A morning bracer, settles the stomach, clears the brain and quiets the nerves as nothing else will.

Attractive Fountain Signs for same mailed on application

HOW TO SERVE IT:--

One third hot water, one third milk or cream, one third Clam Bouillon. Mix the hot milk and water first in a small glass, then add the Clam Bouillon. Season to taste with a small lump of butter, pepper and salt. Remember, a small hot drink makes a long drink and gives satisfaction

E. S. BURNHAM CO.,

53-61 Gansevoort St., ...New York.

Marvel Whirling

SPRAY VAGINAL SYRINGE

THE ONLY SYRINGE

Which completely

Cleanses the Vagina.

It flushes the vagina with NINE OUNCES of Whirling spray. Opens the folds and cleanses the entire surface of all discharges and secretions.

It is the only Syringe that can be carried filled and ready for use and that can be used anywhere without soiling the clothing.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

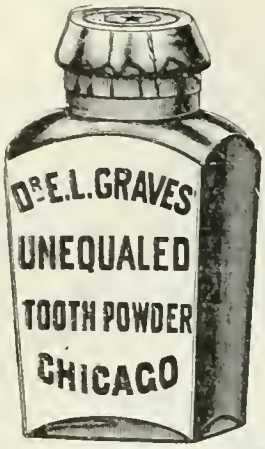
Price, per dozen, $30.00.

Retails at $3.50 each.

Order from your jobber, or direct from the

MARVEL CO.,

Times Bldg., Room 10, NEW YORK.



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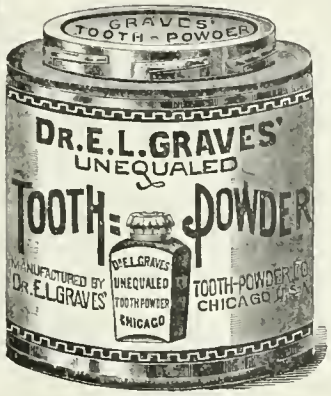
Will Help
Your Trade

Graves' Tooth Powder



25c.-size,
$1.75 per dozen.
50c.-size,
$3.25 per dozen.
75c.-size,
$6.00 per dozen.

ONE-HALF POUND TIN CAN.

Write us for Free Samples and a package for your dentist. Some free powder also comes to pay for the distribution. Send the names of your dentist and your jobber with your request.

DR. E. L. GRAVES' TOOTH POWDER CO.,
457-459 Van Buren Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

IN AN INSTANT

There is an instant of time in critical emergencies when the use of alcoholic stimulant will save a life. Thousands are thus saved. The purer the stimulant the surer its action, and

10 YEAR OLD

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The Purest Type of the Purest Whiskey, is the best for all kinds of emergencies. It is particularly recommended to women obliged to use a stimulant.

WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

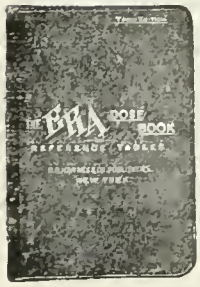
Questions in Dispensing

which arise when the dispenser is in a hurry, and which include those things not easily remembered and which should not be trusted to memory, are quickly answered by

The Era Dose Book.

THIRD EDITION—REVISED—ENLARGED.

IT CONTAINS:



PRICE,
50 CENTS PER COPY,
POSTPAID.

- A DOSE LIST OF NEARLY 2,600 REMEDIES.
- A TABLE OF DOSE EQUIVALENTS.
- A TABLE OF VETERINARY DOSES.
- A TABLE OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.
- A TABLE OF INCOMPATIBLES.
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- A LIST OF LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES.
- A LIST OF FRENCH AND GERMAN WORDS AND PHRASES.
- A TABLE OF DEFINITIONS OF PROPERTIES OF REMEDIAL AGENTS.
- A TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF OFFICIAL SUBSTANCES.
- A TABLE OF DROPS IN FLUIDRAM.
- A TABLE OF PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS.
- A TABLE OF THERMOMETRIC EQUIVALENTS.
- THE METRIC SYSTEM.

This book makes accuracy easy. Saves time in dispensing and is a necessity behind the prescription counter.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

TONO SUMBUL CORDIAL.

THE 20th CENTURY TONIC.

Perpared only by WM. R. WARNER & CO.

Sold in 12 oz. Bottls Only.

(BULK GOODS IF OFFERED ARE FRAUDS.)

Always in good demand; yield the dealer a handsome profit. Stocked by all the leading druggists.

Fragrant Violet—Warner

The Elegant Perfume for the Breath.

Two styles of packing: 1 doz. cardboard boxes in packer, 2 doz. metal boxes in packer. Either form $9.00 per gross.

IT SELLS AT SIGHT.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, 639 North Broad St. NEW YORK, 152 Maiden Lane. CHICAGO, 197 Randolph St.

CASTORIA

PAYS THE WAR TAX.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

$33.60 per gross. } Jobbers sell in gross lots,
$2.80 per dozen. } 5% and 2½% off.

THIS IS THE GENUINE.

The Kind You Have Always Handled. It Pays to Handle Reliable Goods.

SEND FOR ALMANACS, CARDS, CARTONS AND COUNTER WRAPPERS.

The New York Almanac for 1901, with a 6-color lithographed cover, contains features that will make it popular—something out of the ordinary run of

ALMANACS.

If you have not ordered a supply in reply to our postal, do so at once, mentioning this publication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,

77 Murray Street,
New York City.

Chas. H. Fletcher. *President.*

(S. P. 7.)

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Ammonol THE STIMULANT, ANALGESIC AND ANTIPYRETIC.
PUT UP IN ONE OUNCE BOTTLES ONLY.
THE AMMONOL CHEMICAL CO.
Manufacturing Chemists, 18 East 17th St., New York.

Anusol Suppositories. For the treatment of Hæmorrhoids. Contain no narcotic substances and are free from any unpleasant after effects. Price per box of 12 Cones, $1.00.
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Sole Agents for the U. S. and Canada.

Artificial Limbs. Established 1857.
"Walkeasy" Leg is the latest. Send for book.
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Bickmore's Gall Cure. the most reliable and best Selling Cure for Hurts and Sores on animals. Write for Samples and Trial Offer.

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Boxes. Highly finished hardwood boxes, cases, cabinets, etc; special cabinet work to order. Also soft wood lock-cornered mailing boxes. Trial orders solicited.
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Brawner Stopper. A patented glass sprinkler stopper on a new principle. Has all the appearance of a ground glass stopper, but cheaper and better than glass or metal.
SWINDELL BROS., BALTIMORE, Md.

Bromo Chloralum. Safe, Efficient, Non-Poisonous, Odorless, Disinfectant and Deodorizer.
BROMO CHLORALUM CO., 81 Fulton St., N. Y.

Cascara Active. An active, palatable and reliable preparation of Cascara Sagrada; pleasant to take and sure in its operation.
(Clinton)
FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.
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Chase's. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE FOOD CURES.

Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Food	per doz.	$4.00
Dr. Chase's Kidney Food	"	4.00
Dr. Chase's Liver Food	"	2.00

THE DR. CHASE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

Cheeseman's Pills Genuine are trade-marked and gelatine coated. Robinson on box. Retail, $1.00. Never cut. $7.00 per dozen. Order from jobber. Reliable and Regulating. Hasty and Harmless. See Blue Book.
The H. Robinson Co., 233S 2d Ave., N. Y. City.

Chemicals. A general assortment of medicinal chemicals, carefully made and absolutely pure. Specify N. Y. Q.
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Ltd., New York.

Corkscrews. FOR FREE SAMPLES, all sizes, write to
CLOUGH CORKSCREW CO.,
Original Patentees, Alton, N. H.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only whiskey taxed by the government as a medicine.
The tax is paid by the Duffy Malt Whiskey Co. and consequently is neither an annoyance or burden to the jobber or consumer.

Four-Fold Liniment. Established 50 Years.
A superior external remedy—Sold through the drug trade. Retailers profit over 70 per cent. Rarely cut. Druggists make a good profit. Retails 25c., 50c and $1.00.
R. MATCHETT, Allegheny, Pa.

Granulated Jamaica Ginger Specially prepared from extra resinous root for pharmaceutical purposes—22c. lb. Also Mustards and other Spices, Insect Powder, Orris Root and Talcum Powder. Send for samples.
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Importers, Grinders and Manufacturers.

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Key to The U. S. P. You and each of your clerks should have a copy of the Era Key To The U. S. P. in your vest pockets.
Imitation leather, pocket size, 25c. per copy, postpaid.
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Moxon's Liniment. The most effective external remedy in the world. Retails 6 oz., 25 cents; pints, 50 cents; quarts, $1.00. For sale by all jobbers.
MOXON LINIMENT CO.,
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Poison Registers. The ERA Poison Register is the best book for legally registering poison and liquor sales. It contains a digest of the poison laws of all the States. 60 CENTS PER COPY POSTPAID.
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Red Clover BLOSSOMS and Fluid and Solid Extracts of the Blossoms. The Best Blood Purifier known. We will cheerfully keep you supplied with counter advertising with your imprint on.

D. NEEDHAM'S SONS, Chicago, Ill.

Rubber Stamps. Brass and Aluminum Soda and Trade Checks, and hundreds of new time, money and labor saving ideas in Rubber Stamps shown in our 50-page Catalogue, free to all.
C. L. SAFFORD, 181 E. Madison St., CHICAGO.

Sample Advertisements FOR DRUGGISTS.
A book of 180 Sample Advertisements for druggists who advertise in local papers, circulars, etc., covering all the usual departments of the drug business. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.
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Seidlitz Powders Pure Chemicals. Accurate Weight, Warranted
At Reduced Prices. Send for New Price List.
CHAS. R. DOANE, Manufacturer, 22 Meserole St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thycalol. THE STANDARD MOUTH WASH ANTISEPTIC
Used and prescribed by Dentists, Physicians, and Trained Nurses everywhere. Write for literature. Retails at 50 cents and $1.00. All jobbers.
ELWIN LABORATORY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Urine Analysis. is easily accomplished by any druggist who uses Jennings' Manual of Urine Testing as a handbook.
PRICE $1.00, Postpaid.
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Velvee New name for Witch Hazel Jelly. New prices; new and attractive advertising matter; $2.00 dozen. Special price, and freight paid on 2 gross lots.
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THE MAYELL & HOPP CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Welch Grape Juice. A pure, unfermented juice of selected Concord Grapes. For the sick room or the soda fountain. An easily assimilable food and a delightful beverage.
WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., WESTFIELD, N. Y.

Whiskies, Wines, Alcohol, Etc. Our circulars are sent to all druggists in the United States with the exception of two or three of the largest cities. Your special attention is called to them. We ship direct to responsible dealers, otherwise we ship with draft attached or require the money in advance, and make prices accordingly. Correspondence solicited.
THE TURNER-LOOKER CO., Cincinnati.

New York Weekly Prices Current.

This list includes staple drugs and chemicals only, and prices quoted are for quantities and varieties usually purchased by retail druggists. For complete price list of drugs, chemicals, newer remedies, etc., subscribers are referred to PART 2 of THE ERA BLUE BOOK.

THE ERA BLUE BOOK WEEKLY CHANGE SHEET, distributed with each issue of the Era, contains all changes in prices of drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, etc.

ADVANCED. — Cantharides, Oil Bergamot, Colchicum Seed, Glycerine.
DECLINED.—Carnauba Wax, Cacao Butter, Oil Cassia, Ipecac.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Acacia, ex. select, white	lb.	.50	— .60
1st Select, powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Sifted sorts	lb.	.20	— .23
Acetanilid	lb.	.35	— .40
Acid, Acetic, No. 8, 1.040	lb.	.06½	— .10
U. S. P., 36 p. c., 1.047	lb.	.10	— .12
Glacial, abs.	lb.	.38	— .40
Benzoic, English, true	oz.	.20	— .22
German	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.16	— .19
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Carbolic, cryst.	lb.	.37	— .41
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.29	— .34
Crude, 10 p. c.—65 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Citric, cryst.	lb.	.40	— .47
Gallic	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Muriatic, com'l., 20 deg. (carboys, 120 lbs., 2c)	lb.	.04	— .05
C. P. (Hydrochloric)	lb.	.10	— .18
Nitric, com'l., 38 deg. (carboys, 120 lbs., 5c)	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Oxalic	lb.	.06½	— .15
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.		— .10
Syrupy	lb.	.33	— .38
Glacial (lb. bot., .64)	oz.	.07	— .11
Salicylic, bulk	lb.	.46	— .57
Lb. cartons	lb.	.60	— .70
Sulphuric, com'l., 66 deg. (carboys, 1⅞c.)	lb.	.05	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.10	— .14
Sulphurous, U. S. P., sol.	lb.		— .10
Tannic, lb. cartons	lb.	.82	— 1.10
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	.33	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.31	— .40
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.		— 4.50
Grain, 95 p. c.	gal.	2.50	— 2.75
Methylic (Wood)	gal.	.80	— 1.00
Aloes, Cape	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Aloin (lb., 60-65)	oz.	.08	— .10
Alum, dried, 1-lb. carton	lb.		— .14
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.02½	— .05
Lump, bbls. or less	lb.	.02	— .05
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.03¾	— .08
Ammonia Water, 10 deg.	lb.	.04¾	— .09
20 deg.	lb.	.05¾	— .12
Conc., 26 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .15
Ammoniac, Tears	lb.	.22	— .30
Ammonium Benzoate	oz.	.11	— .14
Bromide, lb. bots.	lb.	.65	— .70
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.13	— .17
Resublimed	lb.	.30	— .33
Iodide (lb. bots., 3.80)	oz.	.30	— .35
Muriate, Lumps	lb.	.10	— .16
Gran.	lb.	.06¾	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitrate, Gran.	lb.	.20	— .25
Amyl Nitrite, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .22
Anise Seed, Italian	lb.	.14	— .17
Star	lb.	.32	— .37
Antimony and Potassium Tart. (Tartar Emetic)	lb.	.38	— .40
Antipyrine (lb., $2.70)	oz.	.18	— .31
Apomorphine Muriate, Amorph., ⅛-oz. v.	ea.		— .35
Crystals, ¼-oz. v.	ea.	.95	— 1.00
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .33
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.40	— .50
St. Vincent	lb.	.15	— .18
Arsenic, White Lump	lb.	.10	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .16
Asafetida, good, fair	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Atropine, Sulph., ¼ths	oz.	5.75	— 6.00
Balsam, Peru, True	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Tolu	lb.	.31	— .45
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.30	— .45
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	9.00	—10.50
Mexican, long	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Short	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Belladonna Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Eng., 1-lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.35
Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Benzine, 76 deg.	gal.	.14	— .22
Benzoin, Sumatra, Select	lb.	.55	— .65
Bismuth and Ammon., Cit.	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Salicylate, 64 p. c.	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
40 p. c.	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Subgallate	lb.	2.20	— 2.35
Subnitrate	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Tannate	oz.	.20	— .22
Blue Mass	lb.	.50	— .55
Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Borax, Refined	lb.	.09	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .13
Buchu Leaves, Long	lb.	.28	— .33
Short	lb.	.37	— .42
Buckthorn Bark	lb.		— .15
Berries	lb.		— .25
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.40	— .50
Cassia	lb.	.35	— .40
Burdock Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Seed	lb.		— .20
Cacao Butter	lb.	.40	— .58
Caffeine, pure (lb. 4.75—5.00)	oz.	.50	— .55
Citrated (lbs., 3.60—3.85)	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobromate, Grn. Eff.	lb.	.60	— .70
Calamus Root, white, peeled and split	lb.	.40	— .45
Calcium Hypophosphite	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.22	— .24
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.65	— .70
Calomel (see Merc. Chlor.).			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.61½	— .75
Compressed, Japan, ozs.	lb.	.62½	— .75
Canada Balsam, True	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
Canary Seed	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Cantharides, Sifted	lb.	.80	— .90
Capsicum, African, powdered	lb.	.18½	— .22
Caraway Seed	lb.	.12	— .15
Carbon Bisulphide	lb.	.13	— .14
Cardamoms, Bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.23	— .28
Celery Seed	lb.	.12	— .16
Cerium Oxalate (lb., .60)	oz.	.06	— .08
Chalk, precip., Eng., 7 lb. bgs.	lb.		— .09
Prep'd, Eng., 8 lb., white; box.			— .55
Eng., 8 lb. pink; box			— .65
Ordinary	lb.	.04	— .07
Chamomile Flowers, German	lb.	.25	— .35
Roman	lb.	.23	— .28
Charcoal, Animal	lb.	.10	— .12
Willow, Prepared	lb.	.13	— .18
Chicle	lb.	.48	— .53
Chloral Hydrate, Crys		1.35	— 1.60
Chloroform	lb.	.55	— .65
Cinchona Bark, Pale	lb.	.35	— .40
Red, quill	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .45
Cinchonidine, Alk., pure	oz.	.58	— .63
Salicylate	oz.	.45	— .50
Sulphate (100 oz., .30—.31)	oz.	.35	— .40
Cinchonine Sulphate	oz.	.15	— .17
Cinnamon Cassia	lb.	.13	— .15
Ceylon	lb.	.30	— .35
Saigon	lb.	.53	— .60
Cloves	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered, Pure	lb.	.16	— .20

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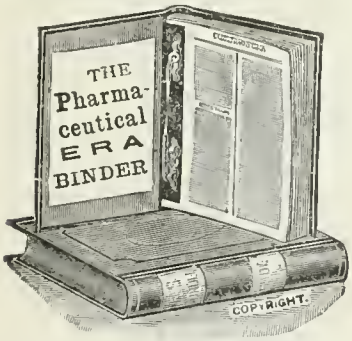

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Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .25
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Fennel Seed	lb.	.17	— .20
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Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .07
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.06	— .08
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Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Grindelia Robusta, Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.25	— .30
Select, Strained	lb.	.35	— .40
Gun-cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.25	— .45
Hemp Seed	lb.	.03¼	— .00
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Hops, selected, bulk	lb.	.30	— .35
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and Strychnine	oz.	.22	— .25
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Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .18
Oxide, Pure	lb.	.80	— .90
Red	lb.	.06	— .10
Subacetate, Sol.	lb.	.15	— .18
Licorice Root, bundles	lb.	.13	— .25
Russian, peeled	lb.	.22	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Lime, Chlorinated (bulk)	lb.	.02½	— .07
Assorted Cartons	lb.	.09	— .12
Lithium Benzoate	oz.		— .25
Bromide	oz.	.32	— .37
Carbonate	oz.	.25	— .30
Citrate	oz.	.22	— .27
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed, clean	lb.	.45	— .55
Lycopodium	lb.	.72	— .82
Mace	lb.	.53	— .58
Magnesia, Calcined, Eng	lb.	.46	— .65
Magnesium Carbonate, 2-oz. blks.	lb.	.15	— .22
4-oz. Blocks	lb.	.14	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sulph. (Sal. Epsom, bbls., .01½)	lb.	.02½	— .04
Powdered, dry	lb.		— .15
Mandrake Root	lb.	.10	— .14
Manganese Hypophosphite	lb.	2.15	— 2.40
Oxide, Black, powdered	lb.	.03½	— .10
Manna Flake, large	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Small	lb.	.70	— .75
Menthol, Crystals	oz.	.35	— .40
1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
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Powdered	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Chloride, Mild (Calomel)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Iodide, Red	oz.	.23	— .28
Green	oz.	.21	— .25
Oxide, Red (Red Prec.)	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Yellow (lb. 1.20)	oz.	.12	— .15
With Chalk (by Succus)	lb.	.45	— .50
Morphine, Hydrochlorate	oz.	2.25	— 2.40
Sulphate	oz.	2.25	— 2.40
⅛-oz. v.	oz.	2.40	— 2.60
Mustard Seed, Black	lb.	.09	— .11
Ground	lb.	.18	— .25
White	lb.	.07¼	— .14
Ground	lb.	.13	— .15
Myrrh (Gum Resin)	lb.	.30	— .35
Naphthaline Flakes, bbls or less.		.03¼	— .06
Balls bbls. or less.		.03½	— .06
Nutgalls	lb.	.35	— .37
Bruised	lb.	.36	— .40
Nutmegs	lb.	.40	— .50
Extra large	lb.	.50	— .60
Nux Vomica, Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Oil, Almond, Bitter	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Sweet, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Anise, Star	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Bergamot	lb.	2.45	— 2.90
Cajuput (bottles)	lb.	.80	— .90
Caraway	lb.	1.85	— 2.10
Cassia	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Castor, American	lb.	.13	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Citronella	lb.	.35	— .45
Cloves (bottles)	lb.	.75	— .85
Cocoanut	lb.	.17	— .22
Cod Liver (Norwegian)	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Bbls.		27.00	—28.00
Half bbls.		15.00	—15.50
Copaiba, Pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Coriander	oz.	.75	— .85
Cottonseed	gal.	.44	— .48
Croton	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Cubebs, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Lard	gal.	.80	— 1.00
Lavender Flowers, French	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Lemon	lb.	1.45	— 1.70

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Nutmeg, Essential	oz.	.20	— .25
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Salad	gal.	2.25	— 2.75
Orange, Bitter	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
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Sassafras, True	lb.	.50	— .55
Synthetic	lb.	.45	— .50
Sperm, Bleached	gal.	.75	— .90
Tar	gal.	.30	— .40
Thyme, com'l	lb.	.30	— .40
Red, No. 1	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Turpentine, Rectified	lb.	.35	— .40
Wintergreen	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.65	— 1.90
Wormwood, best	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Ointment, Mercurial, ½ Merc.	lb.	.60	— .65
1-3	lb.	.50	— 55
Opium, Natural (case 3.45)	lb.	3.55	— 3.85
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.13	— .18
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.23	— .28
Paraffine	lb.	.15	— .20
Pepper, Black, Clean Sifted	lb.	.16	— .20
White	lb.	.25	— .30
Peppermint, Herb, Ger.	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, Pressed (ozs.)	lb.		— .24
Petrolatum, U. S. P., (Cans 50 lbs.)	lb.	.06	— .08
White	lb.		— .15
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.	gr.	.11	— .15
Nitrate	gr.	.11	— .15
Plaster, Calcined (Plaster Paris)	bbl.	2.00	— 2.50
Podophyllin (lbs. 3.00)	oz.	.30	— .35
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Leaves	lb.		— .30
Seed, Blue (Maw)	lb.	.12	— .15
White	lb.	.16	— .26
Potassa, Caus. Com.	lb.	.30	— .35
Pure, White, Stick	lb.	.35	— .40
Potassium Acetate	lb.	.22	— .27
Bicarbonate	lb.	.12	— .15
C. P.	lb.	.30	— .35
Bichromate	lb.	.13	— .15
Bromide, Bulk	lb.	.52	— .57
Carbonate, Refined	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Chlorate	lb.	.09½	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .17
Purified, Gran.	lb.	.25	— .30
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.50	— .55
Cyanide, C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Iodide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Nitrate	lb.	.10	— .12
Refined, C. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Permanganate, Pure	lb.	.20	— .25
Prussiate, Red	lb.	.50	— .55
Yellow	lb.	.24	— .30
Sulphate, Powdered	lb.	.13	— .16
C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Tartrate, Pow'd (Sol. Tart.)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powder, Dover's U. S. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinine, Bisulphate	oz.	.33	— .40
Hydrobromate	oz.	.54	— .56
Hydrochlorate	oz.	.60	— .65
Salicylate	oz.	.60	— .62
Sulphate, 100-oz. cans	oz.	.30	— .31
5-oz. cans	oz.	.32	— .33
1-oz. vials	oz.	.37	— .38
Tannate	oz.	.38	— .43
Valerianate	oz.	.58	— .68
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.06	— .08
German	lb.	.03¾	— .08
Resin, Common	lb.	.02	— .04
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .12
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.45	— .75
Powdered, Extra, Tins	lb.	1.1[illegible]	— 1.25
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.20	— .25
Rose Leaves, Pale	lb.		— .80
Red	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Saffron, Amer. (Safflower)	lb.	.23	— .28
Spanish, Valencia	lb.	10.75	—11.75
Sage Leaves, Italian	lb.	.09	— .12
Domestic	lb.	.25	— .30
Salicin	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Santonin	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Sarsaparilla Root, Hond., Cut	lb.	.42	— .47
Mexican, Cut	lb.	.21	— .26
Sassafras Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.30	— .40
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.15	— .22
Senna, Alex.	lb.	.18	— .38
Tinnevelly, Select	lb.	.10	— .23
Silver Nitrate, Cryst. (lb. 7.00)	oz.	.50	— .55
Fused, Cones	oz.	.52	— .57
Stick (Lunar Caust.)	oz.	.46	— .50
Soap, Castile, Green (box)	lb.	.10	— .12
Mottled, Genuine	lb.	.08	— .00¼
White, Conti'e (cases) or less	lb.	.10½	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .36
Soda Ash	lb.	.03	— .05
Purified, Fused	lb.	.33	— .38
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.15	— .20
Benzoate	lb.	.55	— .60
(True Benzoic Acid)	lb.		— 2.50
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Bromide	lb.	.64	— .69
Carbonate (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.05	— 2.50
Dried, U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Gran.	100 lbs.	1.30	— 2.50
C. P., Cryst.	lb.	.25	— .35
Citrate	lb.	.50	— .55
Hyposulphite	lb.	.02½	— .06
Iodide	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Nitrate, purified	lb.	.10	— .15
C. P., Cryst.	lb.	.25	— .30
Phosphate, Cryst.	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure, gran.	lb.	.09	— .14
Salicylate, White	lb.	.55	— .62
From O. Wintergreen	oz.		— .65
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.01½	— .03
Pure, Cryst.	lb.	.10	— .15
Dry	lb.	.15	— .20
And Pot. Tart. (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.20	— .25
Spermaceti	lb.	.38	— .44
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitrous Ether	lb.	.45	— .50
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.55½	— .65
Squill Root	lb.	.08	— .12
Storax, Liquid	lb.	.25	— .35
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Strontium Bromide	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Lactate	lb.	.18	— .22
Nitrate	lb.	.07½	— .12
Strychnine Nitrate, ½-oz. v.	oz.		— 2.00
Sulphate, Crye., ½-oz. v.	oz.	1.10	— 1.25
Powdered, pure, ½-oz. v.	oz.	1.05	— 1.20
Sugar, Milk	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .20
Sulphur, Flowers	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Lac., Precipitated	lb.	.14	— .20
Rolls	lb.	.02¼	— .05
Washed	lb.	.10	— .12
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07	— .10
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.38	— .40
Tragacanth, Turk., No. 1	lb.	.80	— .90
No. 2	lb.	.65	— .75
White, Powdered, No. 1	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Turmeric, Powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Turpentine, Chian	oz.	.30	— .40
Venice	lb.	.20	— .35
White, clean picked	lb.	.22	— .30
Valerian Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Wax, Bay	lb.	.27	— .32
Bees, Yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Select	lb.	.38	— .43
Wax, Carnauba	lb.	.35	— .45
Japan	lb.	.13	— .16
White, sun bleached	lb.	.50	— .55
Wormseed, Levant	lb.	.14	— .18
Wormwood, Leaves, Bl'k	lb.	.15	— .18
Zinc, C. P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Gran.	lb.	.20	— .22
Acetate	lb.	.22	— .25
Bromide	oz.	.12	— .18
Chloride, Fused	lb.		— .35
Gran.	oz.	.06	— .08
Hypophosphite	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide, American	lb.	.09	— .12
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.35	— .50
Sulphate, Crystals	lb.	.03½	— .06

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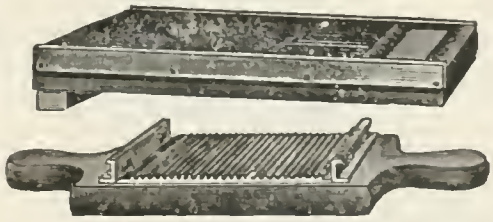

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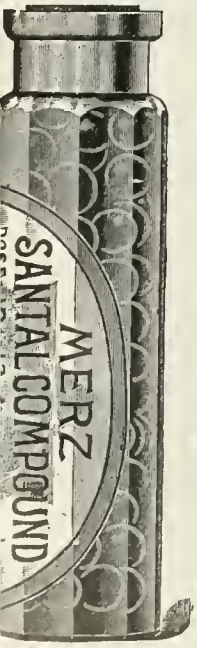

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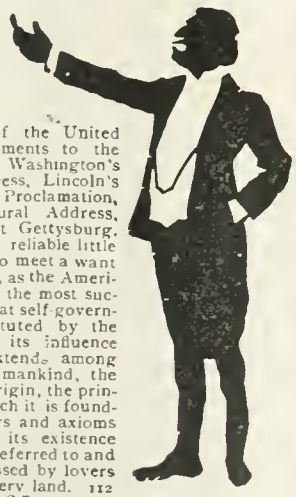

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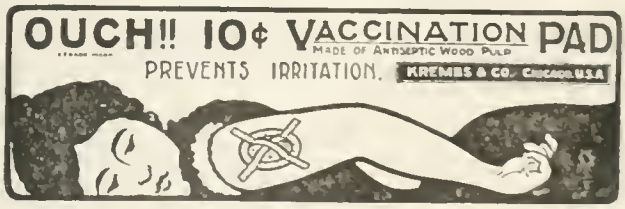

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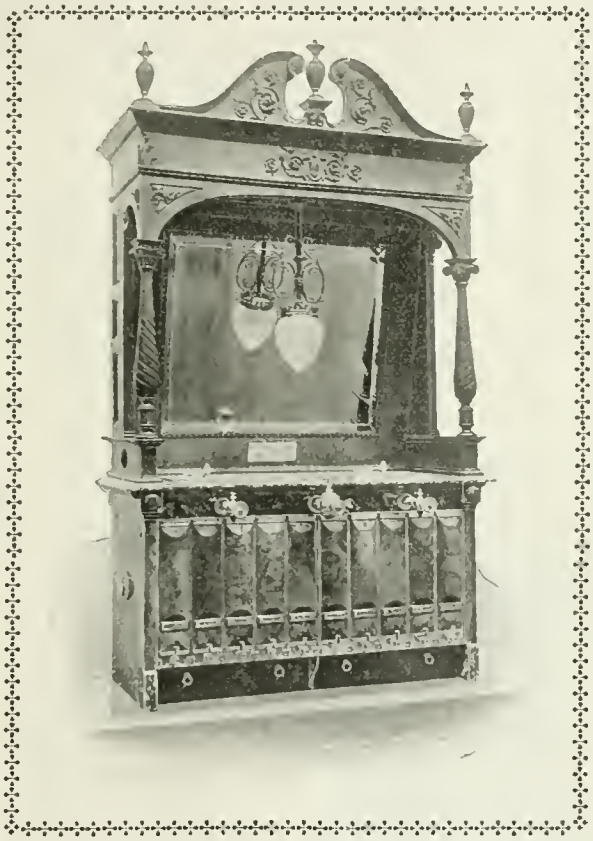

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